

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

From the 14th January, 1937, to the 10th April, 1937, both days
inclusive, in the First Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign
Lord, King George the Sixth

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SESSION 1937

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OTTAWA
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PRINTED BY THE KING'S PRINTER
1937

PROCLAMATIONS



TWEEDSMUIR

[L.S.]

CANADA

EDWARD THE EIGHTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and 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 the third day of the month of August, 1936, 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 Monday the fourteenth day of the month of September, 1936, 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 Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, 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-second day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,
Under-Secretary of State.

LYMAN P. DUFF,
Deputy Governor General.
[L.S.]

CANADA

EDWARD THE EIGHTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and 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 the fourteenth day of the month of September, 1936, 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 twenty-fourth day of the month of October, 1936, 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 Well-beloved Counsellor the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, 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 fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,
Under-Secretary of State.

TWEEDSMUIR

[L.S.]

CANADA

EDWARD THE EIGHTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and 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 the twenty-fourth day of the month of October, 1936, 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 Thursday, the third day of the month of December, 1936, 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 Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfeld, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, 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 nineteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,

Under-Secretary of State.

LYMAN P. DUFF,
Deputy Governor General.
[L.S.]

CANADA

EDWARD THE EIGHTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and 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 third day of the month of December, 1936. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the fourteenth day of the month of January, 1937, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said third day of December, 1936, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained; for 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 Thursday, the fourteenth day of the month of January, 1937, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, 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 Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor the Right Honourable Sir Lyman Poore Duff, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfeld, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of Our reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN,
Under-Secretary of State.

No. 1

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1937

This being the day on which Parliament is convoked by Proclamation of the Governor General for the despatch of business, and the members of the House being assembled:—

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1937.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Thursday, the 14th January, at 3 p.m.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. REDFERN,

Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable Pierre Casgrain,
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

A Message was delivered by Major A. R. Thompson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

Mr. SPEAKER,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

The House attended accordingly; and being returned,

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, during the recess, he had received communications from several Members, notifying him that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of Fizalam William Perras, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Wright, by decease;

Of Honourable Peter John Veniot, Member for the Electoral District of Gloucester, by decease;

Of Edgar Rodolphe Eugène Chevrier, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Ottawa East, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown.

And that he had issued his Warrants to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts, respectively.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WRIGHT

Dominion of Canada, }
To Wit } House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Wright, in the Province of Quebec.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this seventh day of July, 1936.

CHARLES G. POWER, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Quebec South.

FERNAND RINFRET, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of St. James, Montreal.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF GLOUCESTER

Dominion of Canada, }
To Wit } House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Gloucester, in the Province of New Brunswick, consequent upon the death of the Honourable Peter John Veniot, the Member therefor.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this fifteenth day of July, 1936.

P. J. ARTHUR CARDIN, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Richelieu-Verchères.

J. L. ILSLEY, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Digby-Annapolis-Kings.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF OTTAWA EAST

Dominion of Canada, }
 To Wit } House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Ottawa East, in the Province of Ontario, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown by the sitting member therefor, E. R. E. Chevrier, Esq., K.C.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this 23rd day of September, 1936.

W. D. EULER, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Waterloo North.

J. C. ELLIOTT, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Middlesex West.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House that, during the recess, the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer, Certificates of Election and Return of the following Members, viz:—

Of the Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, for the Electoral District of Victoria, B.C.;

Of Rodolphe Leduc, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Wright;

Of Clarence J. Veniot, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Gloucester;

Of J. Albert Pinard, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Ottawa East.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eighteenth day of May, 1936, and addressed to Sydney Child, Esquire, of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Victoria, in the place and stead of Mr. D'Arcy Britton Plunkett, who died, Simon Fraser Tolmie, of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, retired, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twenty-fourth day of June, 1936.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)

Chief Electoral Officer.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the seventh day of July, 1936, and addressed to Palma Joanis, Esquire, of Maniwaki, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of

Canada for the Electoral District of Wright, in the place and stead of Mr. Fizalam William Perras, who died, Rodolphe Leduc, of Maniwaki, in the Province of Quebec, Dental Surgeon, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this fifth day of August, 1936.

DONALD STEWART, (L.S.)
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the twenty-second day of July, 1936, and addressed to André V. Landry, Esquire, of Caraquet, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Gloucester, in the place and stead of the Honourable Peter J. Veniot, who has departed this life, Clarence J. Veniot, of Bathurst, New Brunswick, Physician, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this twenty-first day of August, 1936.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the twenty-third day of September, 1936, and addressed to Wilfrid J. Navion, Esquire, of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Ottawa East, in the place and stead of Edgar Rodolphe Eugène Chevrier, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Joseph Albert Pinard, of Ottawa, Ontario, Manufacturer's agent, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this third day of November, 1936.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House:—

Rodolphe Leduc, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Wright.

Clarence J. Veniot, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Gloucester.

Joseph Albert Pinard, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Ottawa East.

Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, for the Electoral District of Victoria (B.C.).

Mr. Mackenzie King communicated two photostat copies of a message from his former Majesty King Edward the Eighth, dated 10th December, 1936, and the Instrument of Abdication of Edward the Eighth, of the same date.

The same were read by Mr. Speaker as follows:—

INSTRUMENT OF ABDICATION

I, Edward the Eighth, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself and for My descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty six, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

(Signed) EDWARD R. I.

Signed at Fort Belvedere in the presence of

(Signed) ALBERT

(Signed) HENRY

(Signed) GEORGE

FORT BELVEDERE,
SUNNINGDALE,
BERKSHIRE.

After long and anxious consideration, I have determined to renounce the Throne to which I succeeded on the death of My father, and I am now communicating this, My final and irrevocable decision. Realizing as I do the gravity of this step, I can only hope that I shall have the understanding of My peoples in the decision I have taken and the reasons which have led Me to take it. I will not enter now into My private feelings, but I would beg that it should be remembered that the burden which constantly rests upon the shoulders of a Sovereign is so heavy that it can only be borne in circumstances different from those in which I now find Myself. I conceive that I am not overlooking the duty that rests on Me to place in the forefront the public interest, when I declare that I am conscious that I can no longer discharge this heavy task with efficiency or with satisfaction to Myself.

I have accordingly this morning executed an Instrument of Abdication in the terms following:—

“I, Edward VIII, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare My irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Myself, and for My descendants, and My desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately.

In token whereof I have hereunto set My hand this tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty six, in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

(Signed) EDWARD R. I.”

My execution of this Instrument has been witnessed by My three brothers, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent.

I deeply appreciate the spirit which has actuated the appeals which have been made to Me to take a different decision, and I have, before reaching My final determination, most fully pondered over them. But My mind is made up. Moreover, further delay cannot but be most injurious to the peoples whom I have tried to serve as Prince of Wales and as King and whose future happiness and prosperity are the constant wish of My heart.

I take My leave of them in the confident hope that the course which I have thought it right to follow is that which is best for the stability of the Throne and Empire and the happiness of My peoples. I am deeply sensible of the consideration which they have always extended to Me both before and after My accession to the Throne and which I know they will extend in full measure to My successor.

I am most anxious that there should be no delay of any kind in giving effect to the Instrument which I have executed and that all necessary steps should be taken immediately to secure that My lawful successor, My brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, should ascend the Throne.

(Signed) EDWARD R. I.

10th December, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 1, An Act respecting alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General this day in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, and to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy which he read to the House as follows:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

It affords me much pleasure to meet you at the commencement of another session of Parliament.

The people of Canada, in common with the peoples of the other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, learned with deep concern of the decision of His Majesty King Edward the Eighth to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants. In accordance with the Statute of Westminster, steps were immediately taken to set forth the request and consent of Canada to the enactment of legislation by the Parliament at Westminster for the purpose of giving effect to His Majesty's instrument of abdication and providing for the succession to the Throne. In accordance with the same Statute, the assent of the Parliament of Canada will be sought to the alteration in the law touching the succession.

You will be invited to adopt a resolution expressive of the loyalty of the members of both Houses of Parliament to His Majesty King George the Sixth.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to set the twelfth of May as the date for his Coronation. Provision will be recommended for the appropriate representation of Canada at the Coronation ceremonies.

An Imperial Conference will be held in London, beginning in May of this year, for the consideration of questions of interest to the various members of the British Commonwealth.

The international situation continues to give much ground for anxiety. The September Assembly of the League of Nations gave earnest consideration

to the bearing of recent developments upon the activities of the League, and a Committee was appointed, on which Canada is represented, to consider the question of the application of the principles of the Covenant.

Happily, international relations on this continent, and conditions in Canada, present a striking contrast to those of many other countries.

The visit of the President of the United States to Canada in July last was a much appreciated expression of international friendliness and good-will.

The year just closed has witnessed a steady improvement in conditions throughout Canada, and has borne testimony to the beneficial effects of the fiscal policies of the Administration, and of other methods employed to achieve national recovery. A very definite restoration of confidence is in itself an augury of the continuance of recovery.

A marked increase in trade and commerce has been accompanied by a noticeable improvement in the general economic position. Outstanding features of this improvement have been an expansion of markets, a revival of industry, an increase in employment, ascending government revenues, and upward trends in wages and prices. In the primary industries improvement has been especially noteworthy.

There has been a pronounced increase in the volume of farm products exported. It is the intention of the government to continue a vigorous promotion of the sale of agricultural products at home and abroad.

The Government's efforts to expand Canada's trade have been unremitting. Since the last session of Parliament Ministers of the Crown have visited Great Britain and other countries, to participate personally in the negotiation of trade agreements. At the present time, the Minister of Trade and Commerce is on the way to Australia and New Zealand to discuss the revision of existing agreements.

You will be pleased to learn that an agreement in principle has been reached between His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and Canada with respect to a new trade agreement. The agreement itself will be submitted for your approval during the present session.

With the assistance and co-operation of the National Employment Commission, progress has been made in coping with unemployment and relief. Relief camps were closed on July 1. A registration of unemployed persons on relief has been completed. Dominion-Provincial agreements have been entered into respecting a Farm Employment Plan, under the terms of which work has been provided for thousands of single homeless men. A Home Improvement Plan has been put into operation. Despite these measures, however, and the substantial increase of employment, the provision for large numbers still on relief remains a foremost problem.

Measures will be taken, in co-operation with the Provinces, to assist in the establishment of unemployed young people.

A comprehensive program to meet the serious conditions created by widespread and intense drought in Western Canada was adopted during the summer months.

The amalgamation and consolidation of certain branches of the public service, for which provision was made at the last session, have been effected. The Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways have been appointed and have entered upon their duties. Through the purchase of stock and the appointment of Directors, authorized by Parliament, the Government has assumed a predominant interest in the ownership, and an effective control of the Bank of Canada.

Measures will be introduced to provide for the establishment of a trans-Canada air service; to extend the authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and to revise the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways.

Among other proposed legislative enactments to which your attention will be invited, will be bills to facilitate the making of loans for the repair and improvement of rural and urban homes; to amend and consolidate the acts which relate to combines in trade and industry, and to provide for pensions to the blind at a lower age than seventy years. A measure will also be submitted with respect to the discharge, in any coin or currency which is legal tender, of debt payments at present required to be made in gold or gold coin.

Members of the House of Commons:

The Public Accounts of the last fiscal year and the Estimates for the coming year will be submitted for your consideration.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

In again inviting your careful consideration of the important matters which will engage your attention, I pray that Divine Providence may guide and bless your deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament be taken into consideration on Monday next, and that this order have precedence over all other business except the introduction of Bills, until disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Casselman, Gray, Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), Power, and Woodsworth, was appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the Standing Committees of this House under Standing Order 63.

Mr. Mackenzie King, delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an approved Minute of Council appointing the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, the Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of Chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

Government House, Ottawa,
14th January, 1937.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, which is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to submit their report on the Library for 1936.

The Supplementary Catalogue of books donated and purchased during the past year has been completed and it is expected that printed copies will be in the hands of Senators and Members next week.

The twentieth, and last, volume of the American Dictionary of National Biography has been received. Fifteen volumes of that monumental work, the new edition of the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books, have now been received. It is expected that it will take 160 volumes to complete the work.

The Library subscribed last year for a very important work entitled "History of Parliament," which is being published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. It will probably take thirty years to complete and will include biographies of the Members of the British House of Commons from 1439. The object of the History is to describe the people in Parliament—their ideas, standing, and politics—and to trace the gradual growth of Parliamentary representation and government from its earliest beginnings in 1264 to the Representation of the People Act of 1918. The first volume has now been received.

To both the English and French sections of the Library many new and important works on political and economic questions have been added during the past year.

Changes have been made in the alcove on the left of the entrance to the Library. Tables and chairs have been provided for the convenience of Senators and Members, and the Law Reports, which previously filled the shelves, have now been put elsewhere and replaced by works on finance and a comprehensive collection of speeches, political and otherwise. Some changes, relieving congestion in other alcoves, have also been made.

On September 30th last Mr. M. C. MacCormac, assistant librarian, was retired on superannuation. Mr. MacCormac had done honourable and useful service in the Library of Parliament for fifty-one years and had been employed in the public service under every Prime Minister since Confederation, with the exception of Alexander Mackenzie. The Civil Service Commission has appointed Mr. F. A. Hardy to the vacant position.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN BURRELL,
FELIX DESROCHERS,

Joint Librarians.

Library of Parliament,
Ottawa, January 14, 1937.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That to-morrow the House take into consideration a resolution to extend the greetings of its members to His Majesty King George VI upon His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and to convey to His Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen, the assurance of their loyalty and support; and that Standing Order Number 45 with respect to Notices be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Two photostat copies of a Message from His former Majesty King Edward the Eighth, dated 10th December, 1936, and the Instrument of Abdication of Edward the Eighth, of the same date.

Also,—Two copies of Order in Council, P.C. 3144, dated December 10, 1936: setting forth the request and consent of Canada to the enactment of legislation by the Parliament at Westminster providing for the alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne, as follows:—

W/4

P. C. 3144

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th December, 1936.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th December, 1936, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, as follows:

1. That His Majesty the King, through His Majesty's Representative in Canada, has this 10th day of December, 1936, informed His Majesty's Government in Canada that he has this day duly executed an instrument of abdication, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

2. That His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have communicated their intention to introduce immediately legislation in the Parliament at Westminster in order to give effect to His Majesty's instrument of abdication and to provide for the succession to the throne, the said legislation to be based upon a draft bill, a copy of which is hereunto annexed;

3. That the Statute of Westminster, 1931, provides in the second recital of the preamble as follows:

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, in as much as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and in the fourth section, as follows:

4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

4. That, in order to insure that the requirements of the fourth section of the Statute are satisfied, it is necessary to provide for the request and consent of Canada to the enactment of the proposed legislation; and, in order to insure compliance with the constitutional convention expressed in the second recital of the preamble, hereinbefore set forth, it is necessary to make provision for securing the assent of the Parliament of Canada thereto;

5. That, by proclamation dated the thirtieth day of November, 1936, the Parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on the 14th day of January, 1937;

6. That it is impossible so to expedite the assembling of the Parliament of Canada as to enable appropriate parliamentary action to be taken prior to or contemporaneously with the enactment of the proposed legislation by the Parliament at Westminster.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, advise—

- (a) That the enactment of legislation by the Parliament at Westminster, following upon the voluntary abdication of His Majesty the King, providing for the validation thereof, the consequential demise of the Crown, succession of the heir presumptive and revision of the laws relating to the succession to the throne, and declaring that Canada has requested and consented to such enactment, be hereby approved;

- (b) That the proposed legislation, in so far as it extends to Canada, shall conform as nearly as may be to the annexed draft bill;
- (c) That the legislation, enacted as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the Parliament of Canada, immediately after the opening of the next session, so as to enable the Parliament of Canada to take appropriate action pursuant to the provisions of the Statute of Westminster;
- (d) That His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall be informed accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

INSTRUMENT OF ABDICATION

I, Edward VIII of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Emperor of India, do hereby declare my irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for myself and for my descendants and my desire that effect should be given to this Instrument of Abdication immediately, in token whereof I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-six in the presence of the witnesses whose signatures are subscribed.

(Signed) EDWARD R. I.

My execution of this Instrument has been witnessed by my three brothers, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.

Signed in the presence of

ALBERT

HENRY

GEORGE

BILL FOR AN ACT TO GIVE EFFECT TO HIS MAJESTY'S DECLARATION OF ABDICATION AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Whereas His Majesty by his Royal message of the 10th day of December in this present year has been pleased to declare that he is irrevocably determined to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants and has for that purpose executed the Instrument of Abdication set out in the schedule to this Act and has signified his desire that effect thereto should be given immediately.

And whereas, following upon the communication to his Dominions of His Majesty's said declaration and desire, the Dominion of Canada, pursuant to the provisions of section four of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, has requested and consented to the enactment of this Act, and the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have assented to (the enactment of this Act)

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. (1) Immediately upon the Royal Assent being signified to this Act, the Instrument of Abdication executed by His present Majesty on the 10th day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-six, set out in the schedule to this Act, shall have effect and thereupon His Majesty shall cease

to be King and there shall be a demise of the Crown and accordingly a member of the Royal Family next in succession to the Throne shall succeed thereto and to all the Rights, Privileges and Dignities thereunto belonging.

(2) His Majesty, his Issue, if any, and descendants of that Issue, shall not, after His Majesty's abdication, have any Right Title or Interest to or in the Succession to the Throne, and Section One of the Act of Settlement shall be construed accordingly.

(3) The Royal Marriages Act of 1772 shall not apply to His Majesty after his abdication nor to the issue, if any, of His Majesty or descendants of that Issue.

Short Title

2. This Act may be cited as His Majesty's Declaration of Abdication Act nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

And also,—Two certified copies of the Proclamation of Accession of His Majesty King George VI as recorded by the Registrar General of Canada, as follows:—

PROCLAMATION

DECLARING

That the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Sixth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Dated 12th December, 1936
Recorded 12th December, 1936

E. H. COLEMAN,
Dep. Registrar General of Canada.

TWEEDSMUIR
(L.S.)

CANADA

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Instrument of Abdication, dated the tenth day of December instant, His former Majesty King Edward The Eighth did declare His irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for Himself and His descendants, and the said Abdication has now taken place, whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other His former Majesty's dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, NOW KNOW YE that I, the said Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor General of Canada as aforesaid, assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and

rightful Liege Lord George the Sixth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Ottawa, this twelfth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

By Command,

FERNAND RINFRET,
Secretary of State of Canada.

GOD SAVE THE KING

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Registrar's Branch,

OTTAWA, 13th January, 1937.

I hereby certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the record of the original Proclamation as entered in Liber 373 Folio 46.

E. H. COLEMAN,
Dep. Registrar General of Canada.

The House then adjourned at 4.40 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 2
JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 165, R.S.C. 1927—the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 9/2798, dated 29th October, 1936: transferring W. Knightley, and the duties which he performs, connected with departmental stores and equipment, from Department of Finance (Comptroller of the Treasury) to the Department of Railways and Canals.

Order in Council, P.C. 14/2798, dated 29th October, 1936: transferring Salvage Office and personnel to the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Order in Council, P.C. 3005, dated 23rd November, 1936: transferring Hydrographic Service, Department of Transport, and the Magnetic and Seismological Divisions of the Meteorological Service, Department of Transport, to the Department of the Interior.

Also,—Report of the Clerk of the Privy Council pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Section 6, paragraph 3, with respect to changes in the positions of Deputy Ministers.

Also,—Report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act during the year ended March 31, 1936.

And also,—Report of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission of Canada dated June 29, 1936.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

And also,—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1936, including Post Office Savings Banks statement. Post Office Savings Banks Regulations (nil)—(English and French).

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

He also laid before the House,—Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1936—Volumes I and II.

Also,—Statement of expenditure from the appropriation for unforeseen expenses, Vote 210, Appropriation Act, 1936-37, April 1, 1936, to January 9, 1937.

Also,—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Also,—Copy of Auditors' Report on the Financial Statement of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for the year ended 31st March, 1936—Statutes of 1935, C. 16, S. 13.

Also,—Report of the Federal District Commission and Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the same for the year ended March 31, 1936, under the provisions of the Statutes of Canada, 1926-27, chapter 55, sections 15 and 16, and chapter 26, section 9, 1928.

Also,—Statement of superannuation and retiring allowances to Civil Servants during the year ended December 31st, 1936, under the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, R.S.C. 1906, chapter 17, section 25 (a).

Also,—(A) Statement of allowances granted to Civil Servants under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—R.S.C., chapter 24, section 14.

(B) Statement of allowances granted to dependents of Civil Servants under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—R.S.C., chapter 24, section 14.

(C) Statement showing amount of contributions and payments under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—R.S.C., chapter 24, section 14.

Also,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1935—Volume I—Insurance Companies other than Life; Volume II—Life Insurance Companies.

Also,—Statement of accounts in connection with the Civil Service Insurance Fund for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1936, in pursuance of section 21, chapter 23, R.S.C., 1927.

Also Statement of Returned Soldiers' Insurance, for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Also,—Returns of classification and Loans and Deposits in Canada as of October 31, 1936, of Chartered Banks of Canada, pursuant to Section 114 (12) of the Bank Act, Chapter 24, Statutes of 1934.

Also,—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for the Calendar Year 1935.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Crerar, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 3245, dated December 29, 1936: under the provisions of subsection 2 of Section 64 of the Soldier Settlement Act, Chapter 188, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927: amending the Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations.

Also,—Statements showing the Permits to enter or remain in Canada issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, under the authority of section 4, subsection 3 of the Immigration Act, for the calendar year 1936.

Also,—Statement of moneys refunded by authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provisions of Chapter 35, 22-23 George V, being an Act entitled The Refunds (Natural Resources) Act.

Also,—Statement respecting seed grain and relief indebtedness under the provisions of section 2, chapter 51, 17 George V, intituled: "An Act respecting certain debts due the Crown," for the year 1936.

Also,—List of Leases, Licences, Permits or other authorities cancelled, since last report to Parliament, under the provisions of R.S.C. 1927, chapter 113, section 96.

Also,—Statement under section 7, of the Reclamation Act, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 175, in respect to the construction of drainage works.

Also,—Return showing the number of permits granted to take intoxicants into the Northwest Territories for the calendar year ending 1st January to 31st December, 1936, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes 1927, chapter 142, section 93.

Also,—Copies of Orders in Council which have been published in *The Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 16 of the Statutes of Canada, 1932-33, "Migratory Birds Convention Act".

Also,—Copies of the List of Land Sales and Leases cancelled by the Department of Indian Affairs from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

Also,—Statement showing the number of Enfranchisements under section 114 of the Indian Act during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1936, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 98, section 113, of the Revised Statutes, 1927.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. Names and locations of the National Parks in Canada.
2. Amounts expended on each of them to March 31, 1936.

Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

He also laid before the House,—Two copies of a Proclamation dated 12th December, 1936, and recorded 12th December, 1936, by E. H. Coleman, Deputy Registrar General of Canada, authorizing all persons in office as Officers of Canada, etc., to severally continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions.

Also,—Report of the Chief Electoral Officer on the By-Elections held during the years 1935 and 1936, pursuant to subsection 6 of Section 56 of the Dominion Elections Act, S.C., 1934, c. 50.

Also,—Report of the Chief Electoral Officer in conformity with Section 58 of the Dominion Elections Act, 24-25 George V, Chapter 50.

Also,—Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Report of the Public Archives, for the year 1935.

Also,—Copies of Order in Council amending a Tariff of Fees, Costs, Allowances and Expenses to be paid to Election Officers employed under the Dominion Elections Act, pursuant to Section 60, Chapter 50, 1934.

Also,—Copy of Report of positions excluded under the provisions of section 59 from the operation of the Civil Service Act, chapter 22, R.S.C., 1927, for the calendar year 1936.

Also,—Copy of Tariff of Fees of Franchise Officers, made pursuant to the provisions of Section 47, Chapter 51, The Dominion Franchise Act, 1934.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. How many young men from the British Isles, studying in agricultural schools or colleges in Canada, obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

2. How many young Canadians, studying in agriculture, obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935: (a) at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm; (b) at the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

3. How many French Canadian students obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935: (a) at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm; (b) at the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

4. Salary paid by the various experimental farms or stations to the agricultural students employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

5. On what date the French Canadian students should be available in order to obtain temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture, or at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm or the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

6. On what date the students commenced their work as temporary employees of the Federal Department of Agriculture at the experimental farms of Canada during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Report on the activities of the Dominion Marketing Board to March 31, 1936.

Also,—Report of the work conducted under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year 1935-36 with an appendix: Progress Report on Water Development under the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Mr. Ilesley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue, containing accounts of Revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Excise and Income of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division) containing the statements of navigation and shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Statement showing appointments under the National Revenue Act, as amended in 1928, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. A list of all bulletins issued by the Customs Branch of the Department of National Revenue during the last ten fiscal years, giving in each instance: (a) the number of the bulletin; (b) date issued; (c) whether by Order in Council or by authority of the minister; (d) date of repeal, if repealed.

2. Also a copy of all bulletins issued during the said period now outstanding and in force.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936, which includes reports of proceedings under the following statutes: Labour Department Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Government Annuities Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, and Relief Legislation—(English and French).

He also laid before the House,—Authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adapted at the Nineteenth (1935) and Twentieth (1936) Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva.

And also,—Copies of certain agreements between the Dominion and the several Provinces of Canada executed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Euler, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936—(English and French).

He also laid before the House,—Copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the National Research Council, for the fiscal year 1935-1936, containing the report of the President and Financial Statement.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council laid before the House,—Copies of Naval General Orders promulgated and issued to the Canadian Naval Forces July 2, 1936, to December 1, 1936, under the provisions of section 44, chapter 139, R.S.C., 1927.

Also,—Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force June 15, 1936, to December 29, 1936, under the provisions of section 141, chapter 132, and chapter 3, section 4 (4), R.S.C., 1927.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report of the Department of National Defence, Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Annual Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Canadian Pension Commission, the Pension Appeal Court and the War Veterans Allowance Committee, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Statement *re* regulations under Section 6, Pensions and National Health Act, Chapter 39, 18-19 George V—(English and French).

Also,—Statement in respect to Regulations made under the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act, Chapter 151, R.S.C., 1927—(English and French).

Also,—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for Sick and Distressed Mariners for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936—(English and French).

Also,—Statement in respect to the Public Works Health Act, chapter 91, section 5, R.S.C., 1927—(English and French).

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of all individuals comprising the medical, clerical, nursing, inspectoral and maintenance staffs of Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, New Brunswick.

2. (a) Salary of each individual per annum; (b) pension of each individual per annum, if any; (c) expenses of each individual per annum, if any; (d) what their expenses total individually for their entire term of office to date.

3. (a) The District Pensions Advocate for New Brunswick; (b) what salary he receives per annum; (c) what pension he receives per annum, if any; (d) his total expenses apart from his salary during the past year; (e) what amount his expenses total for his entire term of office to date; (f) what legal training he has had as a pensions advocate, if any; (g) what legal degrees he holds, if any.

4. (a) How many, and what makes of automobiles, if any, have been purchased for the staff of Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, New Brunswick, during the past ten years; (b) for what departments, and for what individual each such automobile was purchased; (c) initial cost of each such automobile, and the cost of maintenance and operating expenses of each per annum; (d) total initial cost of all such cars purchased, and also the total maintenance and operating costs of all such cars operated by the staffs and in connection with the Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, New Brunswick.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the Pensions Tribunal Commissioners who conducted the Soldiers' Pension Tribunal in session at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on December 22, 1930.

2. Names of all pensions tribunal officials, employees, doctors, pension advocates, clerks, stenographers or any others serving in any capacity whatsoever or in any way connected with the proceedings of the above mentioned pensions tribunal in session at Fredericton in the month of December, 1930.

3. (a) At what other places the pensions tribunal held session in the province of New Brunswick, outside of the city of Fredericton, from 1930 to 1933 inclusive; (b) the complete personnel of each such sitting of the pensions tribunal in the province of New Brunswick from the year 1930 to 1933, both years inclusive.

4. Salaries and expenses, per annum, of each such person in any way connected with the pensions tribunal in the province of New Brunswick from 1930 to 1933, both years inclusive, whether employed full or part time; whether employed only at actual sittings of the pensions tribunal, or at any work in connection with the same, before, at, or after the actual sittings of the pensions tribunal, at or in any place in the province of New Brunswick in the above stated years.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Marine for the fiscal year 1935-36—(English and French).

He also laid before the House,—Return of leases of wharves, piers and breakwaters of the year 1936.

Also,—Summary Statement of harbour dues for the calendar year 1935.

Also,—Summary Statement of wharfage revenue for year 1935-36.

Also,—Annual Report of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1936—(English and French).

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.

He also laid before the House,—Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended 30th September, 1936, together with the names of the purchaser, in accordance with 49 Victoria, chapter 9, section 8.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. Total revenue secured from the collection of top-wharfage tolls on Government wharves during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35, and (b) 1935-36.

2. Total amount paid as commissions due wharfingers, for collection of top-wharfage tolls on Government wharves, during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35, and (b) 1935-36.

3. Total number of Government wharves, at which such top-wharfage tolls were collected, during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35, and (b) 1935-36.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 392, dated 19th February, 1936: authorizing distribution of Fishing Bounty Payments for the fiscal year 1935-36, under the provisions of R.S.C. 1927, chapter 74, intituled: "An Act to encourage the Development of the Sea Fisheries and the Building of Fishing Vessels."

Also,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2823, dated 3rd November, 1936: issuing licences to United States fishing vessels on the Atlantic Coast to purchase bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries (Sixty-ninth Annual Fisheries Report of the Dominion), for the fiscal year 1935-36—(English and French).

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1936, for a copy of all correspondence, requests for investigation and evidence given, and also of any departmental reports relating to the dismissal of Mr. C. R. Purvey of the staff of the Fisheries Department in District No. 3.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, seconded by Sir George Perley, it was Resolved: That an Humble Address be presented to His Majesty the King in the following words:—

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, the Members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to extend our Greeting upon Your Majesty's accession to the Throne, and to convey to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen, the Assurance of our united Loyalty and Support.

Your Majesty's Gracious New Year's Message, sending warmest wishes for the welfare and happiness of Your Peoples, and dedicating Yourself and the Queen to their service, has been deeply appreciated by Your Majesty's Subjects in Canada in common with those of other parts of the British Empire. We believe that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, Your Majesty will be vouchsafed Guidance and Strength to meet the responsibilities of Your Noble Heritage, and to fulfil Your purpose to strengthen the foundations of mutual Trust and Affection between the Sovereign and His People.

We pray that, amid the confusions of the world, and the uncertainties of the times, Your Majesty's Throne may be established in Righteousness; that Your Majesty's Counsellors may be endowed with Wisdom; and that all endeavours of Your Majesty's Reign may be directed to the Well-Governing of Your Peoples, the Preservation of Freedom, and the Advancement of Unity and Peace.

The House then adjourned at 4.33 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 3

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, including Report of Soldier Settlement of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended March 31, 1936.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, for the year ended March 31, 1936.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 18, dated January 8, 1937: authorizing the Auditor General of Canada to conduct such audit of provincial and municipal accounts in connection with unemployment relief expenditures under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as he deems essential to safeguard the interests of the Federal Treasury.

The following Bills were, by leave of the House, severally introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 2, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928.—
Mr. Rogers for Mr. Euler.

Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.—*Mr. Dunning.*

Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act.—*Mr. Rogers for Mr. Euler.*

Bill No. 5, An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.—*Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre).*

Bill No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty).—*Mr. Blair.*

The Order for the consideration of the Motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session, being read;

Mr. McLarty, seconded by Mr. Véniot, moved:—

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

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

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

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the said Address was ordered to be engrossed and to be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That this House will, at the next sitting of the House, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That this House will, at the next sitting of the House, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1938, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, January 18, 1937.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the Message of His Excellency the Governor General, together with the Estimates presented this day, were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 4

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the First Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 18th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of the Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation, praying for the passing of an Act to amend the Act incorporating it.—*Mr. Vien.*

Of Francis Hector Walker of Montreal, Quebec, at present residing in Ottawa, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Lillian Walker of Montreal, Quebec, at present residing in Ottawa, Ontario, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Hyndman.*

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Public Archives, for the year 1935.—(French version.)

Mr. Rinfret, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 7, An Act to amend The Dominion Franchise Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Howe moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act to substitute the Minister of Transport for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; to except from the operation of the Act harbours under the management of the National Harbours Board; to confer on the Minister power of appointment of officers, clerks and employees; to deal with the collection and disposition of tolls and dues and to charge certain expenses against such tolls and dues.

Whereupon, Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 1, An Act respecting alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

VII—AGRICULTURE

44 International Institute of Agriculture.. . . .	\$ 12,000 00
45 Contributions to Empire Bureaux.. . . .	21,535 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 5

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether those who were on active service over-seas, or on the high-seas on a man of war, or in the armies or navy of an ally of His Majesty during the Great War, have been accorded a preference in the civil service examinations of Canada.
2. If so, since when and how many of such candidates have secured, under this preference, positions in the Canadian Civil Service.
3. Whether any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War, have accorded a similar preference to Canadian candidates for the civil service of those countries.
4. If so, what countries, and since when.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary lieutenant-colonels of the Canadian militia.
2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military services, and (c) upon whose recommendation.
3. What their functions are.
4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary lieutenant-colonel.
5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.
6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.
7. Whether the honorary lieutenant-colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.
8. If so, is same paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.

9. What the honorary lieutenant-colonels cost the country.
10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.
11. What services the honorary lieutenant-colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Heaps:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, concerning the changes in regulations respecting hours of labour and working conditions in the Dominion postal service.

By Mr. Pelletier:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents, dated during the past eighteen months, concerning the dismissal of the former postmaster at Falher, Alberta.

Mr. Plaxton, seconded by Mr. Mulock, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, in the interests of public health there should be established a Ministry of Sports.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Blackmore, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the Canadian Government should consider the advisability of beginning this year to issue purchasing power, and to use that purchasing power for the improvement of the economic condition of the Canadian people.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 6

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of the House under Standing Order 63, presented the following report:—

Your Committee recommend that the Members, whose names appear in the attached lists, compose the Standing Committees of the House under Standing Order 63, as follows:—

No. 1

Privileges and Elections

Messieurs

Anderson,
Beaubien,
Bennett,
Bertrand (*Laurier*),
Bothwell,
Cahan,
Campbell,
Factor,
Fleming,
Fournier (*Hull*),

Gariépy,
Hall,
Kirk,
Kuhl,
Lawson,
MacInnis,
Mackenzie
(*Vancouver Centre*),
McCuaig,
McLarty,

McNiven (*Regina City*),
Massey,
Pinard,
Pouliot,
Power,
Sinclair,
Slaght,
Thorson,
Turgeon,
Veniot—29.

(Quorum 10)

No. 2

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines

Messieurs

Barber,	Hansell,	Marcil,
Beaubier,	Hanson,	Maybank,
Bertrand (<i>Laurier</i>),	Harris,	Mercier,
Brown,	Heaps,	Mills,
Cameron	Howden,	Mullins,
(<i>Hastings South</i>),	Hushion,	Mutch,
Cameron (<i>Cape Breton</i>	Isnor,	O'Neill,
<i>North-Victoria</i>),	Jean,	Parent (<i>Terrebonne</i>),
Clark (<i>York-Sunbury</i>),	Johnston (<i>Bow River</i>),	Pelletier,
Chevrier,	Lockhart,	Pouliot,
Crerar,	MacInnis,	Ross (<i>Moose Jaw</i>),
Damude,	MacKinnon	St. Père,
Deslauriers,	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Stevens,
Duffus,	MacMillan,	Stewart,
Dupuis,	McCann,	Streight,
Edwards,	McCulloch,	Sylvestre,
Elliott (<i>Kindersley</i>),	McIvor,	Vien,
Emmerson,	McKay,	Walsh,
Girouard,	McKinnon	Wermenlinger,
Gladstone,	(<i>Kenora-Rainy River</i>),	White,
Grant,	McNiven (<i>Regina City</i>),	Young—60.
Hamilton,		

(Quorum 20)

No. 3

Miscellaneous Private Bills

Messieurs

Ahearn,	Glen,	McPhee,
Barry,	Goulet,	Mercier,
Boulanger,	Howard,	Mulock,
Bradette,	Hyndman,	Parent (<i>Quebec</i>
Brasset,	Johnston (<i>Bow River</i>),	<i>West and South</i>),
Brown,	Lacombe,	Pottier,
Clarke (<i>Rosedale</i>),	Lacroix	Robichaud,
Cleaver,	(<i>Quebec-Montmorency</i>),	Ross (<i>St. Paul's</i>),
Coldwell,	Lalonde,	Senn,
Deachman,	Little,	Sinclair,
Douglas,	Lockhart,	Taylor (<i>Nanaimo</i>),
Dubois,	MacDonald	Telford,
Evans,	(<i>Brantford City</i>),	Verville,
Fair,	MacLennan,	Wilton,
Ferguson,	Macphail (Miss),	Winkler,
Ferland,	McDonald (<i>Souris</i>),	Wood,
Gariépy,	McGeer,	Young—50.
Girouard,	McGregor,	

(Quorum 15)

No. 4

Banking and Commerce

Messieurs

Baker,	Howard,	Malette,
Bennett,	Hushion,	Martin,
Cahan,	Jacobs,	Maybank,
Clark (<i>York-Sunbury</i>),	Jaques,	Moore,
Cleaver,	Kinley,	Perley (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Coldwell,	Kirk,	Plaxton,
Deachman,	Lacroix (<i>Beauce</i>),	Quelch,
Donnelly,	Landeryou,	Raymond,
Dubuc,	Lawson,	Ross (<i>Middlesex East</i>),
Dunning,	Leduc,	Rutherford,
Edwards,	MacDonald	Stevens,
Euler,	(<i>Brantford City</i>),	Thorson,
Fiset (Sir Eugene),	Mackenzie	Tucker,
Fontaine,	(<i>Vancouver Centre</i>),	Vien,
Fournier (<i>Hull</i>),	McGeer,	Ward,
Fraser,	McLarty,	White,
Harris,	McPhee,	Woodsworth—50.
Hill,		

(Quorum 15)

No. 5

Public Accounts

Messieurs

Ahearn,	Ferland,	McLean (<i>Melfort</i>),
Anderson,	Fleming,	Marshall,
Barry,	Fournier (<i>Maisonneuve-</i>	Mullins,
Beaubien,	<i>Rosemount</i>),	Needham,
Betts,	Fraser,	Patterson,
Black (<i>Chateauguay-</i>	Glen,	Purdy,
<i>Huntingdon</i>),	Golding,	Rickard,
Blais,	Goulet,	Rowe (<i>Athabaska</i>),
Blanchette,	Grant,	Slaght,
Bothwell,	Graydon,	Stewart,
Brooks,	Leader,	Streight,
Cameron (<i>Cape Breton</i>	MacKinnon	Taylor (<i>Norfolk</i>),
<i>North-Victoria</i>),	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Thauvette,
Casselman,	MacNeil,	Tremblay,
Church,	McCann,	Turgeon,
Douglas,	McDonald (<i>Pontiac</i>),	Verville,
Dussault,	McKinnon	Wermenlinger,
Elliott (<i>Kindersley</i>),	(<i>Kenora-Rainy River</i>),	Wood—50.
Factor,		

(Quorum 15)

No. 6

Agriculture and Colonization

Messieurs

Beaubier,	Graydon,	Needham,
Bertrand (<i>Prescott</i>),	Hayhurst,	Patterson,
Black (<i>Chateauguay- Huntingdon</i>),	Johnston (<i>Lake Centre</i>),	Perley (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Blair,	Lacombe,	Reid,
Bouchard,	Lalonde,	Rennie,
Bou langer,	Leader,	Rhéaume,
Clark (<i>Essex South</i>),	Leclerc,	Roberge,
Cochrane,	Lennard,	Robichaud,
Coldwell,	MacKinnon	Ross (<i>Middlesex East</i>),
Davidson,	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Rowe (<i>Dufferin-Simcoe</i>),
Donnelly,	MacLean (<i>Prince</i>),	Senn,
Douglas,	Macphail (<i>Miss</i>),	Spence,
Dubois,	MacRae,	Stirling,
Dupuis,	McDonald (<i>Souris</i>),	Taylor (<i>Norfolk</i>),
Evans,	McKenzie	Thompson,
Fontaine,	(<i>Lambton-Kent</i>),	Tolmie,
Furniss,	McLean (<i>Melfort</i>),	Tomlinson,
Gardiner,	McNevin (<i>Victoria, Ont.</i>),	Turner,
Golding,	Mitchell,	Ward,
Gosselin,	Motherwell,	Weir,
	Mullins,	Wood—60.

(Quorum 20)

No. 7

Standing Orders

Messieurs

Baker,	Isnor,	Rowe (<i>Dufferin-Simcoe</i>),
Barry,	Jacobs,	Rutherford,
Bertrand (<i>Prescott</i>),	Leclerc,	Thauvette,
Brunelle,	McCuaig,	Thompson,
Denis,	Plaxton,	Turgeon,
Fleming,	Poole,	Turner—20.
Heaps,	Pottier,	

(Quorum 8)

No. 8

Marine and Fisheries

Messieurs

Brasset,	Kinley,	Pottier,
Brooks,	Lapointe	Reid,
Brunelle,	(<i>Matapedia-Matane</i>),	Rickard,
Cameron (<i>Cape Breton</i>	MacLean (<i>Prince</i>),	Ryan,
<i>North-Victoria</i>),	MacNeil,	Stirling,
Clark (<i>Essex South</i>),	MacNicol,	Taylor (<i>Nanaimo</i>),
Farquhar,	McCulloch,	Telford,
Ferron,	McDonald (<i>Souris</i>),	Tolmie,
Fiset (Sir Eugène),	Marcil,	Tomlinson,
Gauthier,	Michaud,	Tustin,
Green,	Neill,	Veniot,
Hanson,	Pelletier,	Ward—35.
Hill,		

(Quorum 10)

No. 9

Mines, Forests and Waters

Messieurs

Black (Mrs.),	Hanson,	MacNicol,
Blais,	Hartigan,	McDonald (<i>Pontiac</i>),
Bradette,	Hayhurst,	O'Neill,
Campbell,	Hill,	Parent (<i>Quebec West</i>
Clarke (<i>Rosedale</i>),	Hurtubise,	<i>and South</i>),
Cochrane,	Hyndman,	Patterson,
Crerar,	Johnston (<i>Bow River</i>),	Roberge,
Crête,	Lacroix (<i>Beauce</i>),	Stevens,
Esling,	Little,	Sylvestre,
Farquhar,	MacKenzie (<i>Neepawa</i>),	Taylor (<i>Nanaimo</i>),
Ferguson,	MacLennan,	Tolmie,
Hamilton,	MacMillan,	Tremblay—35.

(Quorum 10)

No. 10

Industrial and International Relations

Messieurs

Barry,	Howard,	McIntosh,
Betts,	Howden,	McIvor,
Black (Mrs.),	Isnor,	McKay,
Blackmore,	Jean,	McLean (<i>Simcoe East</i>),
Church,	Lacroix	Martin,
Crête,	(<i>Quebec-Montmorency</i>),	Massey,
Deslauriers,	Leduc,	Neill,
Dubuc,	MacInnis,	Perley (Sir George),
Gladstone,	MacKenzie (<i>Neepawa</i>),	Rogers,
Grant,	MacNicol,	Rowe (<i>Athabaska</i>),
Hartigan,	Macphail (Miss),	St. Père,
Hill,	McGeer,	Tucker—35.

(Quorum 10)

No. 11

Debates

Messieurs

Esling,	MacKinnon	Perley (Sir George),
Finn,	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Pinard,
Gauthier,	McIntosh,	Pouliot,
Hall,	McNevin (<i>Victoria, Ont.</i>),	Ryan—12.
	Marcil,	

(Quorum 7)

No. 12

Printing

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

Messieurs

Barry,	Hushion,	Mullins,
Bertrand (<i>Laurier</i>),	Jean,	Mulock,
Casselman,	Kirk,	Mutch,
Chevrier,	Lapointe	Pinard,
Damude,	(<i>Matapedia-Matane</i>),	Purdy,
Davidson,	Leduc,	Reid,
Denis,	Lennard,	Ross (<i>St. Paul's</i>),
Douglas,	Little,	Ross (<i>Middlesex East</i>),
Dussault,	MacInnis,	Rutherford,
Elliott (<i>Kindersley</i>),	MacKinnon	St. Père,
Esling,	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Taylor (<i>Nanaimo</i>),
Evans,	MacLean (<i>Prince</i>),	Thompson,
Ferron,	McGregor,	Tucker,
Fleming,	McIntosh,	Tustin,
Fournier (<i>Maisonneuve-</i>	McKenzie	Veniot,
<i>Rosemount</i>),	(<i>Lambton-Kent</i>),	Weir,
Gauthier,	McNevin (<i>Victoria, Ont.</i>),	Wilton,
Green,	Marshall,	Winkler—54.
Hansell,	Mills,	
Hurtubise,	Moore,	

No. 13

Library

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

Messieurs

Ahearn,	Fournier (<i>Maisonneuve-</i>	Martin,
Blackmore,	<i>Rosemount</i>),	Mercier,
Blair,	Grant,	Moore,
Blanchette,	Green,	Mutch,
Bothwell,	Hamilton,	Parent (<i>Quebec</i>
Bouchard,	Hyndman,	<i>West and South</i>),
Bradette,	Johnston (<i>Lake Centre</i>),	Parent (<i>Terrebonne</i>),
Brasset,	Kuhl,	Raymond,
Cameron	Lennard,	Reid,
(<i>Hastings South</i>),	MacInnis,	Rennie,
Cameron (<i>Cape Breton</i>	MacKinnon	Ross (<i>St. Paul's</i>),
<i>North-Victoria</i>),	(<i>Edmonton West</i>),	Ryan,
Campbell,	MacLennan,	St. Père,
Casselman,	MacNeil,	Spence,
Duffus,	Macphail (<i>Miss</i>),	Walsh,
Emmerson,	Mallette,	Winkler,
		Young—44.

No. 14
Restaurant

(Members to act on the part of the Commons)

Messieurs

Barber,	Landeryou,	Purdy,
Bertrand (<i>Prescott</i>),	MacInnis,	Roberge,
Fafard,	MacMillan,	Sinclair,
Fraser,	Macphail (Miss),	Spence,
Gray,	McLean (<i>Simcoe East</i>),	Taylor (<i>Norfolk</i>),
Hill,	Moore,	Tustin—20.
Howden,	O'Neill,	

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), the said Report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was resolved,—That the Standing Committees of this House shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Barber:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Cost of dental services to Indians in the province of British Columbia during each of the calendar years 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Cost of this service in each of the Indian residential schools of British Columbia for each of the said years.
3. Name and address of the dentist or dentists employed for this service in each residential school, during each of the said three years.
4. Tariff of fees allowed.
5. Whether a dental survey has been made of any or all of these schools.
6. If so, what the result of the survey was.
7. Whether this service will be supplemented.
8. Whether any change has been made in dental services to the Indians in British Columbia by the present government.
9. Whether local dentists are given this work.
10. If not, what dentists will be employed to carry out this service throughout the province of British Columbia, and where they reside.
11. Whether the same tariff of fees will be continued or will a per diem allowance with expenses be substituted.

By Mr. Blackmore:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The total amount of the appropriation allotted by the Dominion to be expended in the Banff National Park for the financial year ending March 31, 1936. (This is not to include any sums specially allocated for public works projects or payments for relief employment, but merely the ordinary annual appropriation.)
2. Total receipts from all sources from the Banff National Park during the financial year ending March 31, 1936. (This is to cover all payments by both residents and tourists, including such items as ground rents, sewer and water rates, car licences, hot springs receipts, camping permits, and in fact, all moneys paid into the Park offices at Banff.)

3. Total amount of appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1936, which was expended in wages of Government employees other than office staff and permanent employees, such as game wardens in this park. (This is merely the total monthly pay rolls made out for Banff.)

4. Total amount of the appropriation for office salaries for the Parks Branch in Banff, during the year ending March 31, 1936.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order, forthwith.

By Mr. Mallette:—Order of the House for a Return showing sums paid to each of the provinces in connection with the Trans-Canada Highway during the year 1936.

By Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The Customs, Excise, and Income Tax Commissioners in the Department of National Revenue.

2. Their salaries.

3. Whether they are bilingual.

4. (a) Number of officers of that department who receive a salary above \$2,000; (b) their names, and (c) which are bilingual.

5. (a) Number of officers of said department who receive less than \$2,000, and (b) how many are bilingual.

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Blackmore: That, in the opinion of this House, the Canadian Government should consider the advisability of beginning this year to issue purchasing power, and to use that purchasing power for the improvement of the economic condition of the Canadian people.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Neill, for Mr. Reid:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department of Trade and Commerce, regarding the matter of subsidies to boats operating between the Pacific coast ports of British Columbia and the Orient.

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, since April, 1936, in connection with the dismissal of H. B. Knox from the Wainwright Buffalo Park, in June, 1936.

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, and other documents, since August, 1936, in connection with the dismissal of H. B. Walker, farm supervisor at Wainwright Buffalo Park.

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence evidence and other documents since August, 1936, in connection with the inquiry held by Mr. Garipey at the Wainwright Buffalo Park, in October, 1936.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Address to His Excellency the Governor General for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the Canadian Wheat Board Act since October 23, 1935.

Mr. Quelch, seconded by Mr. Elliott (Kindersley), moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived in Canada for the adoption of a definite, scientific, nation-wide scheme for financing consumption.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

Mr. Brunelle, seconded by Mr. Hayhurst, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Representation Act, 1933, should be amended in such manner as to bring about a more equitable readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons and to effect thereby a more just redistribution of Canada's electoral districts, and that a special committee be appointed to study this matter.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. MacNicol, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Hardy, Logan, McMeans, Michener, Mullins and Taylor, have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant 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 Restaurant.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Honourable Senators Bourgeois, Chapais, Sir Thomas, Dennis, Donnelly, Fallis, Graham, Green, Haig, Harmer, Horsey, Macdonald (Cardigan), McDonald (Shediac), McLennan, Moraud, Mullins, Parent, Pope, Prevost, Sinclair, Taylor and White, 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.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Aylesworth, Sir Allen, Beaubien, Cantley, Chapais, Sir Thomas, Fauteux, Gillis, Gordon, Griesbach, Laird, Lemieux, Logan, McLennan, O'Connor, Prevost, Taylor and Wilson (Rockcliffe), have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable 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.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 1, An Act respecting alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 7

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Second Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 21st instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Eva Lightstone, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harry Lightstone, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Heaps.*

Of Charles Marsh Doxsey, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Margery Mary Doxsey, of London, England, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Walsh.*

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message 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 Standing Committee on Printing, viz,—Messrs: Barry, Bertrand (Laurier), Casselman, Chevrier, Damude, Davidson, Denis, Douglas, Dussault, Elliott (Kindersley), Esling, Evans, Ferron, Fleming, Fournier (Maisonneuve-Rosemount), Gauthier, Green, Hansell, Hurtubise, Hushion, Jean, Kirk, Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), Leduc, Lennard, Little, MacInnis, MacKinnon (Edmonton West), MacLean (Prince), McGregor, McIntosh, McKenzie (Lambton-Kent), McNevin (Victoria, Ont.), Marshall, Mills, Moore, Mullins, Mulock, Mutch, Pinard, Purdy, Reid, Ross (St. Paul's), Ross (Middlesex East), Rutherford, St. Père, Taylor (Nanaimo), Thompson, Tucker, Tustin, Veniot, Weir, Wilton and Winkler, will act as Members on the part of this House, on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has appointed the honourable the Speaker and Messrs: Ahearn, Blackmore, Blair, Blanchette, Bothwell, Bouchard, Bradette, Brasset, Cameron (Hastings South), Cameron (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Campbell, Casselman, Duffus, Emmerson, Fournier (Maisonneuve-Rosemount), Grant, Green, Hamilton, Hyndman, Johnston (Lake Centre), Kuhl, Lennard, MacInnis, MacKinnon (Edmonton West), MacLennan, MacNeil, Macphail (Miss), Mallette, Martin, Mercier, Moore, Mutch, Parent (Quebec West and South), Parent (Terrebonne), Raymond, Reid, Rennie, Ross (St. Paul's), Ryan, St. Père, Spence, Walsh, Winkler and Young, 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.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has appointed the honourable the Speaker and Messrs: Barber, Bertrand (Prescott), Fafard, Fraser, Gray, Hill, Howden, Landeryou, MacInnis, MacMillan, Macphail (Miss), McLean (Simcoe East), Moore, O'Neill, Purdy, Roberge, Sinclair, Spence, Taylor (Norfolk) and Tustin, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant, so far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary lieutenant-colonels of the Canadian militia.
2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military services, and (c) upon whose recommendation.
3. What their functions are.
4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary lieutenant-colonel.
5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.
6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.
7. Whether the honorary lieutenant-colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.
8. If so, is same paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.
9. What the honorary lieutenant-colonels cost the country.
10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.
11. What services the honorary lieutenant-colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

Mr. Gardiner, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 8, An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Howe moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for,

(a) the surrender by the Minister of Finance of certain amounts of the capital stock of the Canadian National and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies.

(b) the transfer and exchange of certain shares of the capital stock of the said companies,

(c) the abandonment of certain claims against the Canadian National Railway Company,

(d) the adjustment of certain accounts affecting Government railways,

(e) the setting up of a Securities Trust Corporation for the purpose of preserving the priority rights of the Dominion and its protection against future contingencies in respect to potential interest and other savings, and

(f) generally for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System.

Whereupon, Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to guarantee approved lending institutions against losses which they may sustain as a result of home improvement loans made by them, to limit the liability of the Government of Canada in respect of such guarantees to not exceeding fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of home improvement loans made by any such approved lending institution and to not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Dominion Franchise Act;

Mr. Rinfret moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act;

Mr. Rogers moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 5, An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act to substitute the Minister of Transport for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; to except from the operation of the Act harbours under the management of the National Harbours Board; to confer on the Minister power of appointment of officers, clerks and employees; to deal with the collection and disposition of tolls and dues and to charge certain expenses against such tolls and dues.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Howe then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 9, An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

VII—AGRICULTURE

37	Seed, feed and fertilizer control, including grants to seed fairs, etc., also grant of \$18,900 to Canadian Seed Growers Association	\$ 422,000 00
41	Entomology, including investigations and inspections relating to destructive insects and pests	407,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Dunning the House adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 8

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Third Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 22nd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Richard Charles Osborne O'Hagan, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd June, 1936, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, affidavits or any other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department regarding the dismissal of Thomas J. McMullin, postmaster at Canterbury Station, York county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Bank of Canada as at December 31st, 1936, certified by the Bank's Auditors, under section 34, subsection 3, of the Bank of Canada Act, Chap. 43, Statutes of 1934.

Mr. Lacroix (Quebec-Montmorency), seconded by Mr. Gladstone, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 10, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Telephone Tolls), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total cost to the Dominion and Provincial authorities in connection with the inquiry into the Regina riots during the year 1935.
2. Total cost to the Dominion authorities in this connection.
3. Names of those who were employed by the Dominion Government in connection with this inquiry.
4. Payments made to each of the said counsel, (a) during the fiscal year 1934-1935; (b) during the current fiscal year.

By Mr. Bertrand (Prescott):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Number of immigrants who entered Canada each month from February 1, 1936, to January 1, 1937.
2. Whether they were all natives of the country from which they migrated to Canada.
3. Country of origin of each such person.

By Mr. Johnston (Bow River):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Gold reserve held by the Dominion Treasury.
2. Currency issued by each chartered bank.
3. Loans issued by each of such banks.
4. Currency issued by the Bank of Canada.
5. How much it costs to operate the Bank of Canada.
6. Salary of the president of the Bank of Canada.
7. Salaries of all other officials of the said bank.
8. The purpose of the Bank of Canada.
9. Presidents of each of the chartered banks.
10. Their respective salaries.
11. Whether chartered banks are controlled by a central organization.
12. What principle controls the amount of the issue of such banks.
13. What per cent of currency issued in Canada is backed by gold.

By Mr. Leader:—Order of the House for a Return showing whether C. P. Fullerton, K.C., was ever employed by the Federal Government, and, if so, in what capacity; (1) how long he was employed; (2) the amount of his remuneration.

By Mr. Ryan:—Order of the House for a Return showing amount of money contributed by the Dominion Government to the province of New Brunswick during the years 1935-1936 for (a) direct relief; (b) dominion and provincial projects to create employment.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom paid on certain public works carried out in the Parish of Cambridge, Queens county, New Brunswick, (a) on Humphries wharf; (b) on Motts wharf.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid in connection with certain public works carried out in District No. 10, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, in the year 1936, on (a) breakwater built at Eatonville; (b) public works at West Advocate.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Charles Orchard the former postmaster at Mill Cove post office, Queens county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

By Mr. Donnelly, for Mr. Kinley:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of Orders in Council relating to the payment of fishing bounty prior to April 26, 1922, and also Order in Council in effect after April 26, 1922.

By Mr. Lacombe, for Mr. Lalonde:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the appointment by the Civil Service Commission of an assistant bilingual inspector of Customs and Excise for the district of Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, and bearing the examination number 25508.

Mr. Neill, seconded by Mr. Reid, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the best interests of British Columbia would be served by the Government ceasing to issue trap fishing licences in British Columbian waters.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Woodsworth, seconded by Mr. Douglas, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the foreign policy of Canada should conform to the following principles:—

1. That under existing international relations, in the event of war, Canada should remain strictly neutral regardless of who the belligerents may be.
2. That at no time should Canadian citizens be permitted to make profits out of supplying war munitions or materials.
3. That the Canadian Government should make every effort to discover and remove the causes of international friction and social injustice.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 9

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fourth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 25th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of the Russian-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Union of Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan, praying for the passing of an Act of incorporation.— *Mr. McLean (Melfort)*.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 165, R.S.C. 1927—the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 8/129, dated January 21, 1937: transferring certain officials and the duties they perform pertaining to personnel records, from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Income Tax division.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1935—Loan and Trust Companies.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936.—(French version).

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether those who were on active service over-seas, or on the high-seas on a man of war, or in the armies or navy of an ally of His Majesty during the Great War, have been accorded a preference in the civil service examinations of Canada.

2. If so, since when and how many of such candidates have secured, under this preference, positions in the Canadian Civil Service.

3. Whether any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War, have accorded a similar preference to Canadian candidates for the civil service of those countries.

4. If so, what countries, and since when.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe, it was Resolved,—That a special committee be appointed to study the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, and amendments thereto and the Franchise Act, 1934, and amendments thereto, and to suggest to the House such amendments to the said Acts as they deem advisable, and, furthermore, such committee shall study and make a report on the following subjects:—

- (a) The Proportional Representation System;
- (b) The Alternative Vote in single-member constituencies;
- (c) Compulsory Registration of Voters;
- (d) Compulsory Voting;

and that the said special committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and report from time to time.

That the Committee shall consist of thirty members; that Standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto; and that the following be appointed members of the said Committee: Messrs. Bothwell, Cameron (Cape Breton North-Victoria), Clark (York-Sunbury), Dussault, Factor, Fair, Girouard, Glen, Heaps, Jean, MacNicol, McCuaig, McIntosh, Parent (Quebec West and South), Perley (Qu'Appelle), Power, Purdy, Rickard, Robichaud, St. Père, Sinclair, Slaght, Stevens, Stewart, Stirling, Taylor (Norfolk), Turgeon, Turner, Wermenlinger, and Wood.

And, furthermore, that the Minutes of the Evidence and the Report of the Special Committee appointed in the last session of Parliament to study the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, and the Franchise Act, 1934, be referred to the Committee.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XV—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Nova Scotia

	{ Berwick—Public Building	\$ 16,000 00
106	{ Halifax—Maintenance of immigration quarters	25,000 00
	{ Oxford—Public building	4,500 00

New Brunswick

107	Moncton—Old Post Office Building—Improvements and repairs	11,100 00
	Saint John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Improvements, alterations and repairs.	7,000 00

Maritime Provinces Generally

108	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	50,000 00
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Quebec

109	Bedford—Public building.	27,000 00
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	100,000 00
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements, alterations and repairs.	6,000 00
	L'Islet—Public building.	12,500 00
	Montreal—Postal Terminal Building.	300,000 00
	Quebec Citadel—Improvements and maintenance.	15,000 00
	St. Anne de Beaupre—Public building.	22,000 00
St. Martine—Public building.	12,000 00	

Ontario

110	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	125,000 00
	Fort Erie—Public building.	48,500 00
	Haliburton—Public building.	12,000 00
	Kenora Public Building—Installation of fittings.	7,000 00
	Kitchener—Public building.	300,000 00
	Ottawa Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc.	55,000 00
	Powassan—Public building	16,000 00
	Rainy River—Public building	21,000 00
Toronto Postal Terminal "A"—Improvements.	26,000 00	

Manitoba

111	Beausejour—Public building.	4,000 00
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	40,000 00
	Melita—Public building	8,000 00
	Roblin—Public building.	15,500 00
	Steinbach—Public building	11,000 00

Saskatchewan

112	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	40,000 00
	Regina—Instalment on purchase of Armoury.	30,500 00

Alberta

113	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	32,000 00
	Olds Public Building—Improvements and alterations.	6,000 00
	Peace River—Public building.	38,000 00

British Columbia

114	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	50,000 00
	Kelowna—Public building.	50,000 00
	Powell River—Public building.	58,000 00
	Prince Rupert—Public building.	150,000 00
	Vancouver Postal Station "C"—Improvements and alterations for Seed Branch.	10,000 00

Yukon Territory

115 Dawson Administration Building—Repairs, improvements and alterations.	25,000 00
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Generally

Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs and improvements.	100,000 00
Flags for Dominion Buildings.	5,000 00
Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings and additions.	25,000 00
116 Military Hospitals—Repairs, improvements and alterations.	80,000 00
Decorations for Coronation.	65,000 00
Post Office equipment.	24,000 00
Public Buildings generally.	30,000 00

Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds—

118	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions and furniture.	10,000 00
	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs.	13,000 00
	Fittings and furniture.	100,000 00
	Heating.	463,000 00
	Light and power.	334,000 00
	Rents.	1,390,000 00
	Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.	1,395,000 00
	Supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.	62,500 00
	Water.	84,000 00
Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs; fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries.	24,500 00	

XVII—FISHERIES

136 Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Services.	930,000 00
137 Building fishways and clearing rivers.	9,000 00
138 To assist in the conservation and development of the deep sea fisheries and the demand for fish.	61,600 00

XIV—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Aids to Navigation:

87 Maintenance and repairs to wharves.	7,500 00
92 Amount required to pay pensions to pilots: Alphonse Asselin, John I. Irvine, Adjutor Baillergeon, J. Alphonse Lachance, Joseph Pouliot, Raoul Lachance, Phileas Lachance, Arthur Baillergeon, J. H. Talbot, Jules Asselin, Joseph Vezina.	3,300 00
94 Compassionate allowance to Lawrence Larson, formerly employed as caretaker at the Esquimalt Workshop of the Radiotelegraph Service.	500 00
95 Compassionate allowance to recoup the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia in continuation of a pension granted and to be paid by that Board up to the 31st March, 1938, in the sum of \$35 per month, to the widow of the late E. J. McCoskrie, who was formerly employed as Port Warden at Prince Rupert, B.C., and who was killed while in the performance of his duties.	420 00

93 Compassionate allowance to John Davidson, formerly light-keeper at Cape Mudge, B.C.	500 00
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Resolutions to be reported. _____

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 10

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 26th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of John Ferguson, of Toronto, Ontario, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association.—*Mr. Reid.*

Of Albert Demers, of Quebec, Quebec, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of Sterling Insurance Company of Canada.—*Mr. Parent (Quebec West and South).*

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a Return showing sums paid to each of the provinces in connection with the Trans-Canada Highway during the year 1936.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether an examination was recently held by the Civil Service Commission in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario for positions as assistant levellers and artieled pupils in surveying, required by the Department of Interior.
2. If so, upon what date such examination was advertised, and when it was held.
3. How the examination was advertised.
4. Names and addresses of the candidates who wrote at this examination.
5. Names and addresses of the successful candidates.

6. Names, occupations, addresses, ages and salaries of the examining board who have determined the standing of the candidates.

7. In what order of merit the candidates were.

8. Whether the examiners were unanimous on their decision regarding the relative merits of the candidates, and, if not, upon what points they disagreed.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a copy of the complete file pertaining to the recent examination in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for positions as assistant levellers and articulated pupils, required by the Department of Interior.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Elliott (Kindersley):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. European war pensions paid to Canadians.

2. Pensions paid to other than Canadians.

3. Number of recipients of pensions who are regularly employed in remunerative occupations.

4. Number who receive income from other sources.

5. Number of Members of Parliament who receive war pensions.

6. Rates of pension for the various ranking officers.

7. Rates of pension received by the various classes of pensioners, with income, wages, salaries, dividends received from other sources (classified in groups, if necessary).

8. Whether pensions are assessable for income tax.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Civil Service Commission, in 1930, established an eligible list of candidates in Montreal for positions as postal helpers, letter carriers, clerks or mail porters.

2. Whether said list is still in force. If not, when it was abrogated.

3. Whether the Civil Service Commission has, since 1930, established another list of eligible candidates for similar positions in Montreal.

4. Whether the Post Office Department has, since 1930, engaged any employees, such as clerks, letter carriers, or mail porters, in Montreal, other than those appearing on the 1930 list. If so, how many.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of all the officers and employees, whether permanent or temporary in the postal service at Montreal, during 1936.

2. Nature of their respective duties, and the salary of each during the course of the year.

3. Dates of their appointments respectively, indicating whether they were nominated by the Civil Service Commission, or the Postmaster General, or otherwise.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Hansell:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, resolutions and communications approving or disapproving the Government's action instructing the Wheat Board to handle wheat only when the price dropped to 90 cents per bushel.

By Mr. Needham:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, correspondence and other documents respecting the trial in Livelong, in connection with the removal of the post office from Mr. Hicks store in Livelong, Saskatchewan. Also a statement showing the cost to the Government of the said trial.

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence and other documents dated during the past six months, in connection with the requested resignation of R. E. Juby, postmaster at Hume, Saskatchewan.

By Mr. Massey, for Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at French Village, county of Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. MacNeil:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents, from January 1, 1936, to date, in the possession of the Department of Agriculture or the office of the Prime Minister, relating to the dismissal of the following: Edward E. Jay, District Seed Potato Inspector, Botany Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Edward Cairns, Seed Potato Inspector, Prince Edward Island; Edward P. Donnelly, Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Prince Edward Island; Charles McLeod, Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Prince Edward Island. Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

Also a copy of any Orders in Council or regulations authorizing dismissal of members of the public service without investigation upon allegations of any person that such member of the said service has been guilty of active partisanship.

Mr. Heaps, seconded by Mr. MacInnis, moved,—Whereas the nations of the world are faced with a most alarming situation which may result in a disastrous war;

And whereas, the League of Nations up to the present has not succeeded in establishing conditions conducive to a permanent and lasting peace;

And whereas, Canada on the American continent is an integral part of the British Empire and a neighbour to the American Republic,

Therefore be it Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government of Canada respectfully suggest to the President of the United States the desirability of convening a world conference for the securing and maintenance of peace.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 11

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Sixth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 27th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Frederick Garnet Gray, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of the Dominion Franchise Commissioner made under the provisions of Section 52 of the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, 24-25 George V, Chapter 51.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council authorizing Governor General's Warrants during the fiscal year 1935-36.

Also,—Copy of the Ninetieth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company for the year ended December 31, 1936.

And also,—Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada for the year ended April 30, 1936.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names and addresses of, (a) the legal counsel retained, and (b) the various persons employed by the Government in connection with the Turgeon wheat inquiry.

2. Amounts paid or agreed to be paid, (a) by way of counsel fees or expenses to each legal counsel retained, and (b) by way of remuneration and expenses to each person employed.

3. Whether the report of this commission will be tabled this session.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The revenue from each federal tax during the last five fiscal years.
2. To what purposes each of these taxes have been applied.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Dominion Government in each of the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, organized under the direction of the Department of Mines a number of geological exploration parties in Canada.

2. Number of students engaged, during the summer of each year, to take part in such geological exploration work.

3. Number of French Canadian students who participated each year in this work.

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The total of the wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the fall of 1935.

2. Average price paid.

3. Whether this wheat was sold, and, if so, what the average price was.

4. Whether there will be any further payment on the participation certificates issued to the farmers delivering wheat at that time.

5. Average price the Wheat Board paid the farmers for feed wheat delivered to them during that period.

By Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many persons intending to settle in Canada entered Canada during 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

2. How many of such persons entered by issue of special permit from minister, in each of the above years.

3. How many of such persons, enumerated in question No. 1, came from the British Isles.

4. How many persons were deported during each of the above years.

5. How many were deported to the British Isles.

6. How many of the deportations to the British Isles were because such persons had become, or were liable to become, public charges.

By Mr. MacNeil:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many appeals were pending consideration by the Pensions Appeal Court as at December 31, 1935, in the following categories: (a) appeals by the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

2. How many appeals were filed with the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

3. How many appeals were heard by the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

4. How many appeals were allowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

5. How many appeals were disallowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission.

6. How many appeals were referred by the Appeal Court to the Pensions Commission in 1936: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

7. How many appeals were awaiting consideration by the Appeal Court as at December 31, 1936: (a) appeals of Crown from Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty);

Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Wilton, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) moved in amendment thereto,—That this Bill be not now read a second time but that in the opinion of the House the subject-matter thereof should be referred to a special committee, the names of the members of such committee to be given at a later date, with instructions to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time to this House.

And the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was agreed to.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Brunelle: That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Representation Act, 1933, should be amended in such manner as to bring about a more equitable readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons and to effect thereby a more just redistribution of Canada's electoral districts, and that a special committee be appointed to study this matter.

After further Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Telephone Tolls);

Mr. Lacroix (Quebec-Montmorency), seconded by Mr. Davidson moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Lacroix (Quebec-Montmorency), the said Bill was referred to the *Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines*.

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Woodworth:—That, in the opinion of this House, the foreign policy of Canada should conform to the following principles:—

1. That under existing international relations, in the event of war, Canada should remain strictly neutral regardless of who the belligerents may be.

2. That at no time should Canadian citizens be permitted to make profits out of supplying war munitions or materials.

3. That the Canadian Government should make every effort to discover and remove the causes of international friction and social injustice.

And the Debate continuing;

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 12

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Eight Petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. European war pensions paid to Canadians.
2. Pensions paid to other than Canadians.
3. Number of recipients of pensions who are regularly employed in remunerative occupations.
4. Number who receive income from other sources.
5. Number of Members of Parliament who receive war pensions.
6. Rates of pension for the various ranking officers.
7. Rates of pension received by the various classes of pensioners, with income, wages, salaries, dividends received from other sources (classified in groups, if necessary).
8. Whether pensions are assessable for income tax.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of all Orders in Council passed under the provisions of The National Employment Commission Act, 1936.

On motion of Mr. Howe, it was resolved,—That Standing Order 63 of the House of Commons, relating to the appointment of Standing Committees of the House, be amended by adding to the Standing Committees of the House for the present Session a Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government to which will be referred the estimates, accounts, and bills relating thereto of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine for the present Session, for consideration and report to the House; provided, however, that nothing in the Resolution

shall be construed to curtail in any way the full right of discussion in Committee of Supply, and that said Committee consist of Messrs. Barber, Beaubier, Bothwell, Deachman, Elliott (Kindersley), Ferland, Fiset (Sir Eugene), Fraser, Hanson, Heaps, Howard, Howden, Howe, Kinley, McKinnon (Kenora-Rainy River), McLarty, Maybank, Parent (Quebec West and South), Ryan, Stewart, Vien, Walsh, and Young.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), for Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. McLean (Simcoe East) be substituted for that of Mr. Pinard on the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections; and that the name of Mr. Pinard be substituted for that of Mr. McLean (Simcoe East) on the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Parliamentary Restaurant.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), for Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Rheaume be substituted for that of Mr. Howden on the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Parliamentary Restaurant.

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution.

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide that obligations governed by the law of Canada and payable in gold or in gold coin or in an amount of money measured thereby may be discharged by payment of the nominal or face amount thereof in legal tender of the country in whose money the obligation is to be paid.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting guarantee against loss in connection with Home Improvement Loans, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to guarantee approved lending institutions against losses which they may sustain as a result of home improvement loans made by them, to limit the liability of the Government of Canada in respect of such guarantees to not exceeding fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of home improvement loans made by any such approved lending institution and to not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 8, An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution in respect to the capital stock of the Canadian National and Canadian Northern Railway Companies, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for,

(a) the surrender by the Minister of Finance of certain amounts of the capital stock of the Canadian National and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies,

(b) the transfer and exchange of certain shares of the capital stock of the said companies,

(c) the abandonment of certain claims against the Canadian National Railway Company,

(d) the adjustment of certain accounts affecting Government railways,

(e) the setting up of a Securities Trust Corporation for the purpose of preserving the priority rights of the Dominion and its protection against future contingencies in respect to potential interest and other savings, and

(f) generally for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Howe then, presented a Bill, No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Dunning the House then adjourned at 8.05 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m., out of respect to the memory of the late Honourable Charles Marcil, Member for the Electoral District of Bonaventure, whose death occurred this day.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 13

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Seventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 29th ultimo, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of William Edward Connor, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Mary Elsie Turriff Connor, of Verdun, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Ivy Jackson Beaulne, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Joseph George Beaulne, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin, of St. Scholastique, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Ebenezer William Elkin, of St. Scholastique, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Annie Nemchek Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harry Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Hallows Austin Low, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Ernest Sufrin, presently residing in London, England, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Clarence Henry Robinson, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Wardrop Ross, Jr., of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours that this House has substituted the names of Messrs. Pinard and Rheume for those of Messrs. McLean (Simcoe East) and Howden, to act on the part of the House of Commons as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Parliamentary Restaurant.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Gardiner, it was resolved,—That a Select Special Committee of the House be appointed to continue and complete an Inquiry begun by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, pursuant to a Resolution of the House on March 2nd, 1936, into the causes underlying the high prices of farm implements, with particular reference to the advance in prices in the year 1936.

That the said Select Special Committee shall have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to report from time to time.

That the said Select Special Committee be authorized to engage the services of Counsel, auditors, technical advisors, clerks, stenographers and investigators to aid and assist the said Committee in the Inquiry, and to print the evidence, proceedings and documents received by the Committee.

That Standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto, and that the Select Special Committee shall consist of twenty-five members and the following be appointed members of the said Committee: Messrs. Bouchard, Brooks, Cochrane, Coldwell, Davidson, Donnelly, Fraser, Gardiner, Golding, Johnston (Lake Centre), Lacroix (Beauce), Leader, Macdonald (Brantford City), McLean (Melfort), McNevin, Needham, Perley (Qu'Appelle), Reid, Robichaud, Senn, Stevens, Taylor (Norfolk), Thorson, Tolmie, Ward.

And furthermore, that the records, exhibits and evidence received and taken by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the last Session of Parliament be made available to the said Select Special Committee and made part of the records thereto.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 28th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Names and addresses of, (a) the legal counsel retained, and (b) the various persons employed by the Government in connection with the Turgeon wheat inquiry.

2. Amounts paid or agreed to be paid, (a) by way of counsel fees or expenses to each legal counsel retained, and (b) by way of remuneration and expenses to each person employed.

3. Whether the report of this commission will be tabled this session.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department of Trade and Commerce, regarding the matter of subsidies to boats operating between the Pacific coast ports of British Columbia and the Orient.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Lists of Unclaimed Balance etc., in Canadian Chartered Banks as on December 31, 1936, in accordance with chapter 24, section 114, 24-25 George V.

Also—List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1936, in accordance with chapter 24, section 114, 24-25 George V.

Also,—Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1936, made in accordance with chapter 39, section 10, 24-25 George V.

And also,—Lists of Shareholders in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1936, made in accordance with chapter 39, section 9, 24-25 George V.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 28th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many appeals were pending consideration by the Pensions Appeal Court as at December 31, 1935, in the following categories: (a) appeals by the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

2. How many appeals were filed with the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

3. How many appeals were heard by the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

4. How many appeals were allowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

5. How many appeals were disallowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission.

6. How many appeals were referred by the Appeal Court to the Pensions Commission in 1936: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

7. How many appeals were awaiting consideration by the Appeal Court as at December 31, 1936: (a) appeals of Crown from Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 25th January, 1937, for a copy of Orders in Council relating to the payment of fishing bounty prior to April 26, 1922, and also Order in Council in effect after April 26, 1922.

Mr. Esling, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 13, An Act to amend The Copyright Amendment Act, 1931, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Thirty-fifth Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee—Report on the possibilities of a British Passenger and Cargo Service between Western Canada and Australia and New Zealand.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Number of men employed between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of December, 1935, on the seasonal or temporary staff at the Port of Churchill.
2. Their names and home addresses and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pinard:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. During the calendar year 1936, number of men, permanent and temporary, employed by the Federal District Commission.
2. Names of the permanent employees.
3. Names of the temporary employees.
4. Where these employees, permanent and temporary, were born.
5. Their respective nationalities.
6. Salaries paid to the permanent employees.
7. Wages paid to each of the temporary workmen: (a) per diem rate; (b) how many days employed; (c) nature of the work upon which they were engaged.
8. If any of these employees are not Canadian born, what the dates were of their entry into Canada.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names, occupations and salaries of all officers or civil servants of the Federal Government, permanent or temporary, in Montreal, in all departments other than the post office.
2. Names of such employees who are bilingual.

By Mr. Wilton:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government provided counsel during the last session of parliament for the Agriculture Committee inquiring into the price of farm implements in Canada.
2. If so, the name and address of counsel so appointed.
3. Upon what basis the said counsel was engaged: (a) salary per day; (b) expenses per day.
4. Whether the said counsel has been in the continuous employ of the Government in connection with the said investigation since he was first appointed.
5. Total amount paid to said counsel, and what amount, if any, remains to be paid.

By Mr. Wilton:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government provided an auditor during the last session of parliament for the Agriculture Committee inquiring into the price of farm implements in Canada.
2. If so, the name and address of the auditor so appointed.
3. Upon what basis the said auditor was engaged: (a) salary per day; (b) expenses per day.
4. Whether the said auditor has been in the continuous employ of the Government in connection with the said investigation since he was first appointed.
5. Total amount paid to said auditor, and what amount, if any, remains to be paid.

By Mr. Wilton:—Order of the House for a Return showing the total expenditure to the Government on the investigation into the price of farm implements by the Agriculture Committee by way of counsel fees, auditor fees, witness fees, expenses and other services.

By Mr. Gauthier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Population of Canada in 1871.
2. Population of Canada in 1881.
3. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1871 to 1881.
4. Population of Canada in 1891.
5. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1881 to 1891.
6. Natural increase in population for the period between 1881 and 1891.
7. Population of Canada in 1901.
8. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1891 to 1901.
9. Natural increase of population for the period between 1891 and 1901.
10. Population of Canada in 1911.
11. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1901 to 1911.
12. Population of Canada in 1921.
13. How many immigrants entered Canada between 1911 and 1921.
14. Natural increase of population for the period from 1911 to 1921.
15. Natural increase in population for the period 1901 to 1911.
16. Population of Canada in 1931.
17. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1921 to 1931.
18. Natural increase of population in Canada for the period from 1921 to 1931.
19. Estimated population in 1937.
20. Natural increase, i.e. surplus of births over deaths.
21. Amount expended for immigration purposes for each of the decennial periods: 1871 to 1881, 1881 to 1891, 1891 to 1901, 1901 to 1911, 1911 to 1921, 1921 to 1931; also for the period 1931 to 1937.

By Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What number of Saskatchewan farmers paid Dominion Income Tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by above farmers.
3. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by all residents of Saskatchewan during the same period.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the federal constituencies in the province of Quebec, what were, (a) the population at the last census; (b) the number of electors registered on the last voters' lists; (c) the area of each constituency.
2. Total number of votes received in the province of Quebec in the last election, (a) by the Liberal candidates; (b) by Conservative candidates; (c) other candidates.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the following branches of the Department of National Defence, (1) administration, (2) treasury office, (3) central registry, (4) contracts branch, (5) printing and stationery, (6) naval service, (7) chief of the general staff, (8) signals, (9) historical section, (10) adjutant general, (11) medicals, (12) records, (13) quartermaster general, (14) master general of the ordnance, (15) Royal Canadian Air Force, (16) No. 1 Aircraft depot, (17) Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Ottawa, (18) Connaught Rifle Range, (19) drill halls—how many, (a) officers and, (b) men, are (1) older, and (2) younger than thirty-seven (37) years.

2. In each of the above mentioned branches, how many, (a) officers, (b) men, who are thirty-seven (37) years old and older, have been in the line in an actual theatre of war.

3. Referring to the previous paragraph, how many in each branch have been stationed, (a) farther than twenty miles behind the fighting line, (b) in England.

4. Referring to paragraph 2, how many in each branch did not leave Canada on active service overseas.

5. How many officers and men in each branch were born in Canada and how many were not.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 125 of the present session, indicating the revenue from federal taxes received by the Department of Finance and the National Revenue Department (Customs, Excise and Income branches), what the other sources of revenue to the federal government were during the last five fiscal years.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 120 of 1937, whether the Dominion Government ever tried to know if any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War had accorded a preference to Canadian candidates in their civil service, and if so, when.

By Mr. Graydon:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many class B agricultural fairs were held in Ontario in 1936.

2. At what places the said fairs were held.

3. Grants, if any, made by the Government of Canada to each of the said fairs.

4. What requirements an agricultural fair must comply with before it receives a class B recognition by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

By Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many civil servants entered the various departments of the Government under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, since 1920.

2. Their place of residence when they entered the service.

By Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many positions under the Civil Service Commission were advertised in the province of Quebec from January 1 to December 31, 1936.

2. What these positions are and for which the Civil Service Commission required the candidates to be bilingual.

3. To whom each of such positions was awarded, and the residence and age of each successful candidate, at the time of his appointment.

4. How many of such positions were given to (1) Great War Veterans; (2) soldiers of the allied armies of His Majesty during the Great War; (3) other candidates.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Mitchell:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of, (a) all agreements between the Canada Land and Irrigation Company and the Crown; (b) all Orders in Council relating to said company; (c) all correspondence passing, to date, between the said company, or any of its officials in Canada or elsewhere, and the Dominion Government.

By Mr. Neill:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorandum and other documents exchanged between any member or officer of the present or late Government and any other person in connection with the subject of fish traps in British Columbian waters from the 1st September, 1934, to date.

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges, evidence and other documents, dated from January 1, 1936, to date, in the possession of the Department of Mines and Resources or the office of the Prime Minister, relating to the dismissal of the following from the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, Alberta: H. B. Walker, D. W. Walker, John Novak, R. A. MacKay, H. B. Knox, Fred Grayson, Robert McLean, Jas. Henderson, Cliff Abernathy, Joe Beckett, and John Hardy.

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received which resulted in such dismissals, and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for or furnished such information.

Also a statement showing the names of the men appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the above mentioned dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who recommended these appointments.

By Mr. Lockhart:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, communications, charges, evidence and reports dated during the years 1932 and 1936, in connection with the dismissal of Ernest L. Snyder as postmaster of St. Ann's, Ontario.

By Mr. Lockhart, for Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, reports in connection with the dismissal of Emile Leclair from the Harbour Commission at Montreal in 1936 and the appointment of Joseph Simard in his stead.

By Mr. MacNeil:—Order of the House for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, memoranda and agreements relating to the negotiation for purchase and actual purchase by the Vancouver Harbour Commission of the property described as the Moodyville property and situated at Moody, British Columbia.

Mr. Coldwell, seconded by Mr. Taylor (Nanaimo), moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, in view of the urgent necessity of effective action for the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the people of Canada, and, in view of the conditions of social and other legislation passed by Parliament during the tenure of office of the late Government, and, in view of the forward-looking legislation recently enacted in the United States and other democratic countries, a Special Select Standing Committee of the House be set up to recommend the specific amendments to the British North America Act required to enable this Dominion Parliament to enact necessary and desirable legislation for the better social conditions of the Canadian people.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 14

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Eighth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 1st instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Richard Ogle Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. White.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the First Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his First Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Ivy Jackson Beaulne, of the City of Montreal, wife of Joseph George Beaulne.

Of William Edward Connor, of the City of Verdun, Que., husband of Mary Elsie Turriff Connor.

Of Charles Marsh Doxsey, of the City of Montreal, husband of Margery Mary Coni Doxsey.

Of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin, of the City of Montreal, wife of Ebenezer William Elkin.

Of Eva Schiller Lightstone, of the City of Montreal, wife of Harry Lightstone.

Of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low, of the City of Montreal, wife of Hallows Austin Low.

Of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson, of the City of Montreal, wife of Clarence Henry Robinson.

Of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross, of the City of Montreal, wife of John Wardrop Ross, Jr.

Of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin, of the City of Outremont, Que., wife of Ernest Sufrin.

Of Francis Hector Walker, of the City of Montreal, husband of Lillian Walker.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended December 31, 1936. (English and French.)

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Naval General Orders promulgated and issued to the Canadian Naval Forces from December 31, 1936, to January 15, 1937, under the provisions of section 44, chapter 139, R.S.C., 1927.

Also,—Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force for the period December 31, 1936, to January 15, 1937, under the provisions of section 141, chapter 132, and chapter 3, section 4 (4), R.S.C., 1927.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of work done and expenditures made during the calendar year 1936, and to December 31st, 1936, in connection with an Act (Chapter 26 of 1 Edward VIII) respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from Senneterre to Rouyn, in the Province of Quebec.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) it was ordered,—That pursuant to the motion passed by the House on January 28th, the Special Committee thereby appointed to study the subject matter of Bill No. 6, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty), be composed of the following members, namely, Messrs. Barber, Bertrand (Laurier), Blair, Clarke (Rose-dale), Girouard, Hall, Hamilton, Howden, Hyndman, Macphail (Miss), McCulloch, McIntosh, McPhee, O'Neill, Plaxton, Raymond, Sinclair, Taylor (Nanaimo), and Veniot, and that Standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), moved,—That the Special Committee appointed to study the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, and amendments thereto, and the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, and amendments thereto, be instructed to study and make report on the methods used to effect a redistribution of electoral districts in Canada and in other countries and to make suggestions to the House in connection therewith.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban homes;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Copyright Amendment Act, 1931;

Mr. Esling, seconded by Mr. Tustin, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Anderson,	Green,	McCuaig,	Quelch,
Barber,	Hansell,	McDonald (Souris),	Ross (St. Paul's),
Beaubier,	Heaps,	McGregor,	Senn,
Black (Yukon),	Hyndman,	McNiven	Spence,
Blackmore,	Jaques,	(Regina City),	Stewart,
Casselman,	Jean,	Marshall,	Stirling,
Church,	Johnston	Massey,	Streight,
Clarke (Rosedale),	(Bow River),	Maybank,	Taylor (Nanaimo),
Coldwell,	Kuhl,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Deachman,	Landeryou,	Needham,	Tolmie,
Douglas,	Lennard,	Neill,	Tustin,
Elliott (Kindersley),	Lockhart,	Pelletier,	Walsh,
Esling,	MacInnis,	Perley (Qu'Appelle),	Wermenlinger,
Fair,	MacNeil,	Perley (Sir George),	White,
Graydon,	MacNicol,	Pouliot,	Woodsworth—58.

NAYS

Messrs.

Ahearn,	Cardin,	Dupuis,	Fournier (Maison-
Barry,	Chevrier,	Dussault,	neuve-Rosemount),
Beaubien,	Clark (York-	Emmerson,	Furniss,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Sunbury),	Evans,	Gardiner,
Bertrand (Laurier),	Cleaver,	Factor,	Gariépy,
Black (Chateauguay-	Cochrane,	Fafard,	Gauthier,
Huntingdon),	Crerar,	Ferguson,	Girouard,
Blair,	Crête,	Ferland,	Glen,
Blanchette,	Denis,	Ferron,	Golding,
Bradette,	Deslauriers,	Fiset (Sir Eugene),	Gosselin,
Brasset,	Duffus,	Fleming,	Goulet,
Campbell,	Dunning,	Fontaine,	Gray,

Hanson,	Lapointe	McNevin (Victoria,	Rinfret,
Howe,	(Quebec East),	Ont.),	Robichaud,
Hurtubise,	Little,	McPhee,	Rogers,
Isley,	MacKinnon	Malette,	Ross (Middlesex
Jacobs,	(Edmonton West),	Mercier,	East),
Kinley,	MacLean (Prince),	Michaud,	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Kirk,	MacLennan,	Mullins,	St-Père,
Lacombe,	McCann,	Mulock,	Sinclair,
Lacroix (Quebec-	McCulloch,	O'Neill,	Sylvestre,
Montmorency),	McDonald (Pontiac),	Patterson,	Tomlinson,
Lalonde,	McKay,	Purdy,	Turgeon,
Lapointe (Matapedia-	McLean (Simcoe	Reid,	Weir,
Matane),	East),	Rhéaume,	Wood,
			Young—91.

The Hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban homes, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

14 National Revenue—

Salaries	\$ 916,375 00
Contingencies	110,000 00

Resolution to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 15

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Nine Petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Ninth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 2nd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Mary May Rowell Thom, of Ville Lasalle, Quebec, presently residing in Verdun, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with George Stanley Thom, of Ville Lasalle, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Factor.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Second Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Second Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation, Montreal; to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of Russian-Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Union, of the village of Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan; for an Act of incorporation.

Of Albert Demers, K.C., of the city of Quebec, and others; to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada.

Of John Ferguson, Physician, Toronto, and others; to incorporate Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 28th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Dominion Government in each of the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, organized under the direction of the Department of Mines a number of geological exploration parties in Canada.

2. Number of students engaged, during the summer of each year, to take part in such geological exploration work.

3. Number of French Canadian students who participated each year in this work.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 28th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The total of the wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the fall of 1935.

2. Average price paid.

3. Whether this wheat was sold, and, if so, what the average price was.

4. Whether there will be any further payment on the participation certificates issued to the farmers delivering wheat at that time.

5. Average price the Wheat Board paid the farmers for feed wheat delivered to them during that period.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 14, An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Edwards:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether a duty was placed on corn coming into Canada.

2. If so, at what date, and (a) the rate of duty; (b) to what country it applied.

3. Whether this duty was removed during years 1935 or 1936.

4. If so, (a) on what date free entry became effective; (b) what amount of corn was imported since the suspension of the duty; (c) what quantities from each country shipping corn into Canada.

5. Whether there is a duty on corn imports now in force.

6. If so, when it became effective.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary colonels of the Canadian Militia.

2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military service, and (c) upon whose recommendation.

3. Their functions.

4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary colonel.

5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.

6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.

7. Whether the honorary colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.

8. If so, whether same is paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.

9. What the honorary colonels cost the country.
10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.
11. What services the honorary colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Quelch, for Mr. Johnston (Bow River):—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges, evidence and other documents, dated from June 1, 1936, to date, regarding the dismissal of the postmistress of Newcastle, Alberta.

Also a statement showing the reasons assigned for dismissal and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for or furnished such information.

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Government, relative to the foundering of the ship *Sand Merchant*, in Lake Erie, October 17, 1936.

Also a copy of evidence taken by Mr. Justice Errol MacDougall relative to the matter, along with a copy of his report.

Also a list of the owners of the said vessel.

Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Isnor, moved,—Whereas a resolution was introduced into Parliament and debated the 26th February, 1936, asking that “in the opinion of this House the Government take such steps as will provide for employment of greater numbers of white Canadian citizens, on all ships and vessels of Canadian ownership and registration, the owners of which receive sums of money from the public treasury of Canada”;

And whereas, the resolution after debate was referred to the Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations;

And whereas, the committee held numerous sittings and likewise heard numerous witnesses on the subject matter of the resolution;

And whereas, after hearing all evidence presented to it, the committee recommended,—

1. That, in view of the substantial subsidy granted yearly to the Canadian-Australian Line by Canada, the small number of Canadians employed in its service be brought to the attention of the company, and that they be requested to afford Canadian seamen a reasonable degree of employment at the earliest possible convenience.

2. That, as up to the year 1913, the decks of the Empress boats were manned by white seamen, and in as much as the deck service is an important and responsible branch of the work of these boats, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company be requested to replace with Canadian seamen, the Orientals now so employed, and that this change be made at the company's earliest opportunity.

And whereas, the recommendation presented by the committee passed the House of Commons unanimously, and thereby became an order of parliament;

And whereas, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has ignored the instructions and has not complied with the order given by Parliament, whereby Canadian seamen were to be given employment as deck hands in preference to Orientals,

Therefore, be it Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, no further moneys from the Treasury of Canada by way of subsidy be given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company towards the operations of the Empress ships

operating between Vancouver and the Orient, until such times as they do obey the order of Parliament, by replacing the Chinese seamen now employed and engaging Canadian seamen on the deck service of the subsidized ships operating between Vancouver and the Orient.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 16

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Tenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 3rd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Walter S. R. Wilson and others of Winnipeg, Manitoba, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the First National Building Society.—*Mr. Thorson.*

Of Gretna Laird Rankin, of Westmount, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Loux Rankin, of Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Phyllis, alias Judith Stanners Kitchin, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with George Sydney Kitchin, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Walsh.*

Of Rosamond Cheriton Stoye MacDonald, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Verdun, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Ronald McLeod MacDonald, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Florence Iverson Salberg, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Gustave Ronald Salberg, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Ernest Allen, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Jane Wardrobe Brown, of Verdun, Quebec, presently residing in Newcastle on Tyne, England, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. McKay.*

Of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with David Henry Johnston, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Mildred Gordon Kahn, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Isidore Kahn, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Miriam Silverman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of An Act to declare her marriage with Percy Silverman, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Mr. Bothwell, from the Special Committee on Elections and Franchise Acts, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends:—

1. That authority be given to print from day to day 500 copies in English and 250 copies in French of proceedings and evidence and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

2. That the quorum of the Committee be ten members.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) for Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That on and after Monday, the 8th of February next, to the end of the session, Government Notices of Motions and Government Orders shall have precedence on Mondays over all other business except introduction of Bills, Questions by Members and Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1936, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relative to the dismissal of Mr. A. Godbout, former postmaster of La Durantaye, county of Bellechasse, Quebec.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents, dated during the past eighteen months, concerning the dismissal of the former postmaster at Falher, Alberta.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Charles Orchard the former postmaster at Mill Cove post office, Queens county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents dated during the past six months, in connection with the requested resignation of R. E. Juby, postmaster at Hume, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many class B agricultural fairs were held in Ontario in 1936.
2. At what places the said fairs were held.
3. Grants, if any, made by the Government of Canada to each of the said fairs.
4. What requirements an agricultural fair must comply with before it receives a class B recognition by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—List of shareholders of the Bank of Canada as at December 31, 1936, in conformity with the Statutes of Canada, 1934, Chapter 43, Section 35.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of Dr. H. M. Tory, appointed a Royal Commissioner under Order in Council, P.C. 1356, dated June 3, 1936, to investigate the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada.

And also,—Copy of Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain subsidiary railways and various classes of employees of the said railways and their subsidiaries.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Bothwell, the First Report of the Special Committee on Elections and Franchise was concurred in.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Barber:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of the travelling expenses of members of the Government for the calendar year 1936.
2. Amount of the travelling expenses of each member of the Government for the same period.

By Mr. Gray:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of the travelling expenses of the Government for the fiscal years ending 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Amount of the travelling expenses of each member of the Government per year for the same period.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the Customs service at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Revenue, or otherwise.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the Inland Revenue service at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Revenue, or otherwise.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the service of the Department of Agriculture at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Agriculture, or otherwise.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the service of the Department of National Defence at Montreal, during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Defence, or otherwise.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed on the harbour service at Montreal during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Harbour Commission, or otherwise.

By Mr. Jean:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed by the Department of Public Works at Montreal, during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Public Works, or otherwise.

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Woodsworth:—That, in the opinion of this House, the foreign policy of Canada should conform to the following principles:—

1. That under existing international relations, in the event of war, Canada should remain strictly neutral regardless of who the belligerents may be.

2. That at no time should Canadian citizens be permitted to make profits out of supplying war munitions or materials

3. That the Canadian Government should make every effort to discover and remove the causes of international friction and social injustice.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.

Bill No. 5, An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Dominion Franchise Act.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Lalonde:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, evidence, reports and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to an investigation conducted by the said department at Mont-Laurier in August, 1936, in connection with a charge made against the postmistress of Mont-Laurier.

Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Coldwell, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, legislation should be immediately brought down by the Government of the day providing that, in the event of another war involving Canada's active participation, every agency, financial, industrial, transportation or natural resources, shall automatically be conscripted for the duration of such a war, and that a penalty be imposed for the violation thereof.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 17

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Eleventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 4th instant and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Frank Horace Wood, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Lily Rose Smith Wood, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, presently residing in Rotherhithe, London, England, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Of the Honourable David A. Croll, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to reserve as trade marks for the Guardians of the Dionne quintuplets the words "Quins," "Quints" and "Quintuplets."—*Mr. Gray.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Third Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Third Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Ernest Allen, of the City of Verdun, Quebec, husband of Jane Wardrobe Brown Allen.

Of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson, of the City of Montreal, wife of Richard Ogle Johnson.

Of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston, of the City of Montreal, wife of David Henry Johnston.

Of Mildred Gordon Kahn, of the City of Montreal, wife of Isidore Kahn.

Of Phyllis (alias Judith) Stanners Kitchin, of the City of Montreal, wife of George Sydney Kitchin.

Of Gretna Laird Rankin, of the City of Montreal, wife of John Loux Rankin.

Of Florence Iverson Salberg, of the City of Montreal, wife of Gustave Ronald Salberg.

Of Miriam Silverman, of the City of Montreal, wife of Percy Silverman.

Of Mary May Rowell Thom, of the City of Verdun, Que., wife of George Stanley Thom.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 12.—Leave out all the words following “two” to the end of the paragraph and substitute the following:—
“such justices or before any person who is authorized by section six hundred and four of the Criminal Code to exercise in such district, county or place the powers of two or more justices.”

Mr. Johnston (Lake Centre), from the Select Special Committee appointed to inquire into Farm Implement Prices, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be given leave to sit while the House is sitting, and that its Quorum be reduced from thirteen to nine.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Brunelle be substituted for that of Mr. Girouard on the special committee appointed to study the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, and the amendments thereto and the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, and amendments thereto.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, concerning the changes in regulations respecting hours of labour and working conditions in the Dominion postal service.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Cost of dental services to Indians in the province of British Columbia during each of the calendar years 1934, 1935, and 1936.

2. Cost of this service in each of the Indian residential schools of British Columbia for each of the said years.

3. Name and address of the dentist or dentists employed for this service in each residential school, during each of the said three years.

4. Tariff of fees allowed.

5. Whether a dental survey has been made of any or all of these schools.

6. If so, what the result of the survey was.

7. Whether this service will be supplemented.

8. Whether any change has been made in dental services to the Indians in British Columbia by the present government.

9. Whether local dentists are given this work.

10. If not, what dentists will be employed to carry out this service throughout the province of British Columbia, and where they reside.

11. Whether the same tariff of fees will be continued or will a per diem allowance with expenses be substituted.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—First Part of a Report of The National Employment Commission analysing the Registration Forms completed by the provinces and municipalities of Canada paying direct relief in the month of September, 1936; also data on housing of families on direct relief, issued February 3, 1937.

Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 15, An Act to provide for Appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban homes, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received communications from several Members, notifying him that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of Honourable Charles Marcil, Member for the Electoral District of Bonaventure, by decease.

Of Herbert E. Wilton, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Hamilton West, by decease.

And that he had accordingly issued his warrants to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts, respectively.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF BONAVENTURE

Dominion of Canada, }
 To Wit } House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of

Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec, consequent upon the death of the sitting Member therefor, the Honourable Charles Marcell.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this 5th day of February, 1937.

ERNEST LAPOINTE, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Quebec East.

CHARLES G. POWER, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Quebec South.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON WEST

Dominion of Canada, }
To Wit }

House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Hamilton West, in the Province of Ontario, consequent upon the death of the sitting Member therefor, Herbert E. Wilton, Esquire.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this 5th day of February, 1937.

J. C. ELLIOTT, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Middlesex West.

W. P. MULOCK, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of York North.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

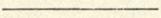
III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

16 Post Office—

Salaries, including the Assistant Deputy Postmaster General and General Superintendent of Postal Service at \$7,500 a year from April 1, 1937; amounts required to pay allowances to Office Appliance Operators, Grade 2, operating mechanical audit card punching machines in accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 280/383, dated February 17, 1930; to pay allowances to Typists, Grade 1, employed cutting stencils in accordance with regulations approved by Order in Council; and to pay allowances to Office appliance Operators, Grade 2, in the Revenue Division employed as Key Punch Operators, schedules and rates

to be decided upon by the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department and approved by the Governor in Council.	\$1,318,488 00
Contingencies.	215,000 00

Resolution to be reported.



Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until Monday next, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 18

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twelfth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 5th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of James Gordon Ross, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Dilys Jones Ross, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

On motion of Mr. Johnston (Lake Centre), the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Select Special Committee on Farm Implement Prices, presented to the House on Friday, February 5, 1937, were concurred in.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Michaud, it was ordered,—That the question of the advisability of the Government issuing trap fishing licences in British Columbia waters be referred to the *Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries* for study and report.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 24/227, dated 5th February, 1937, authorizing payment of the sum of \$457.18 to C. T. Anderson in full settlement of all claims arising out of injuries sustained by him while on the strength of the Unemployment Relief Project No. 120 (Camp No. 3, Kananaskis), Alberta.—Department of National Defence.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Blanchette:—Order of the House for a Return showing sums voted by this parliament, each year, from 1920 to 1936, for strictly military equipment.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Number of drill halls in Canada, and where they are located.
2. What amounts the Government has received from commandants of military districts for the renting of each drill hall for other than military purposes, during each of the past five years from January 1 to December 31, in each year.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any officers, during the war, received temporary promotions for the war period only, and, if so, who they are.
2. Referring to the above question, who the officers are whose temporary promotions, (a) have been made permanent, and (b) whose have not.
3. With regard to question No. 2, upon what date each temporary promotion was made permanent.

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Salaries paid to each of the members of the Farm Loan Board during the year 1936.
2. Sums each received for travelling and living expenses.
3. Applications made for loans: (a) by province, 1936; (b) total.
4. Applications granted: (a) by province, 1936; (b) total.
5. Amount of money loaned by the board during 1936: (a) by province; (b) total.
6. Inspectors employed by the board: (a) by province, 1936; (b) total.
7. Total amount paid to inspectors for travelling expenses and living expenses.
8. Total administration cost for 1936.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Purdy:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. At how many points in Canada the Department of National Defence maintains barracks, drill halls, etc., which headquarters or premises are also maintained for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
2. Annual cost for rent, light, heat, char service, upkeep, etc., of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police premises at these points.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memoranda and other documents, exchanged between the Government or any member or officer of a department thereof, and the Fuel Board or any member thereof, in connection with payment of subventions on Nova Scotia coal sold and delivered or to have been sold and delivered outside of the said province, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Brasset, for Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, documents, judicial proceedings, judgment, statement of confiscation and deed of sale in connection with a seizure of tobacco and of an automobile, and legal proceedings against one Martin, of St-Alexis, in the county of Montcalm, the judgment of the Magistrate's Court at St-Jerome, September 17, 1934, the execution of said judgment and sale of said automobile.

By Mr. Wood:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, memoranda, evidence and other documents in possession of the Department of Transport, relating to the discharge from the civil service of Mr. G. R. J. Wilson, in charge of the Welland Canal Feeder at Dunnville, in 1931.

By Mr. Fontaine:—Order of the House for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged since January 1, 1934, between the honourable the Minister of Agriculture or any officer of his department and any person, association or organization with regard to the choice of a breed of thoroughbred cattle for the experimental station at Normandin, province of Quebec.

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act so as to constitute committees instead of one advisory committee, and to appropriate the necessary moneys for the continuance and extension of the work under the Act for the fiscal years 1937-38 to 1939-40 inclusive.

Whereupon, Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

GENERAL

68 Civil Pensions—

Life pension to Robert Allen	\$	269 52
Life pension to Walter Pettipas		515 90
Life pension to Florence Walker		360 00
Life pension to Arnold Truman Townsend		420 00
Life pension to Michael Mountain		420 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

23 Trade and Commerce—

Salaries	640,248 00
Contingencies	42,088 70

XX—LABOUR

175 Fair Wages and Inspection	11,000 00
174 Conciliation and Labour Act	35,000 00
176 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	10,000 00
177 Employment Offices Co-ordination Act	9,000 00

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGICAL BRANCH

144 For administration of the Explosives Act (Chap. 62, R.S. 1927)	8,000 00
Resolutions to be reported.	

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 19

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Thirteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 8th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Cecile Snyder Rashback, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harry Rashback, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Betts.*

Mr. McPhee, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject matter of Bill No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty), presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends;

(1) That it be granted leave to print from day to day 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of the proceedings and evidence taken before the Committee, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

(2) That nine members shall constitute a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was ordered,—That the Private Bill entitled “An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets,” filed with the Clerk of the House on February 4, based on the Petition read and received by the House on February 5, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to ascertain the extent to which Standing Orders 93 (1) and 95 have been complied with.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King’s Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What number of Saskatchewan farmers paid Dominion Income Tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

2. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by above farmers.
3. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by all residents of Saskatchewan during the same period.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The Customs, Excise, and Income Tax Commissioners in the Department of National Revenue.
2. Their salaries.
3. Whether they are bilingual.
4. (a) Number of officers of that department who receive a salary above \$2,000; (b) their names, and (c) which are bilingual.
5. (a) Number of officers of said department who receive less than \$2,000, and (b) how many are bilingual.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Gold reserve held by the Dominion Treasury.
2. Currency issued by each chartered bank.
3. Loans issued by each of such banks.
4. Currency issued by the Bank of Canada.
5. How much it costs to operate the Bank of Canada.
6. Salary of the president of the Bank of Canada.
7. Salaries of all other officials of the said bank.
8. The purpose of the Bank of Canada.
9. Presidents of each of the chartered banks.
10. Their respective salaries.
11. Whether chartered banks are controlled by a central organization.
12. What principle controls the amount of the issue of such banks.
13. What per cent of currency issued in Canada is backed by gold.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of immigrants who entered Canada each month from February 1, 1936, to January 1, 1937.
2. Whether they were all natives of the country from which they migrated to Canada.
3. Country of origin of each such person.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a Return showing whether C. P. Fullerton, K.C., was ever employed by the Federal Government, and, if so, in what capacity; (1) how long he was employed; (2) the amount of his remuneration.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a Return showing amount of money contributed by the Dominion Government to the province of New Brunswick during the years 1935-1936 for (a) direct relief; (b) dominion and provincial projects to create employment.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, resolutions and communications approving or disapproving the Government's action instructing the Wheat Board to handle wheat only when the price dropped to 90 cents per bushel.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many civil servants entered the various departments of the Government under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, since 1920.
2. Their place of residence when they entered the service.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Government, relative to the foundering of the ship *Sand Merchant*, in Lake Erie, October 17, 1936.

Also a copy of evidence taken by Mr. Justice Errol MacDougall relative to the matter, along with a copy of his report.

Also a list of the owners of the said vessel.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Cardin, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom paid on certain public works carried out in the Parish of Cambridge, Queens county, New Brunswick, (a) on Humphries wharf; (b) on Motts wharf.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid in connection with certain public works carried out in District No. 10, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, in the year 1936, on (a) breakwater built at Eatonville; (b) public works at West Advocate.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at French Village, County of Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary colonels of the Canadian Militia.
2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military service, and (c) upon whose recommendation.
3. Their functions.
4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary colonel.
5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.
6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.
7. Whether the honorary colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.
8. If so, whether same is paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.
9. What the honorary colonels cost the country.
10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.
11. What services the honorary colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 239, dated 8th February, 1937: amending paragraph 6 of the general relief Agreement made between the province of Saskatchewan and the Dominion enlarging the territory of certain drainage projects.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1936, together with the estimated expenditures for 1937, under authority of Chapter 12, Statutes of Canada, 1929, construction by Canadian National Railway Company of certain terminal facilities with grade separation and other works at and in the vicinity of the City of Montreal.

Also,—Thirty-second Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

He also presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, reports in connection with the dismissal of Emile Leclair from the Harbour Commission at Montreal in 1936 and the appointment of Joseph Simard in his stead.

Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 16, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Rates on grain), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Baker, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 17, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Noises), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. McPhee, the First Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject matter of Bill No. 6, an Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty), submitted to the House this day, was concurred in.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

2 Office of the Secretary to the Governor General—

Salaries	\$ 31,240 50
Contingencies, including allowance of \$2,500 per annum to the Secretary to the Governor General	69,500 00

6 External Affairs—		
Salaries	104,051	00
Contingencies	69,500	00
15 Office of the Prime Minister—		
Salaries, including appointment of A. Tunwell as a Clerk, Grade 3, at \$1,620	42,487	00
17 Privy Council Office—		
Salaries	46,724	25
Contingencies	5,000	00

XXVI—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

LONDON

201 Salaries and expenses of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, including \$1,900 additional salary for the High Commissioner to that authorized by Chap. 15, R.S.C.	137,000	00
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WASHINGTON

202 Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	100,000	00
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PARIS

203 Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	77,000	00
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TOKYO

204 Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	68,000	00
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GENEVA

205 Salaries and expenses of the Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer	32,500	00
206 Canada's contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations for 1937, including Secretariat, International Labour Organization and Permanent Court of International Justice	155,775	00
207 Expenses of Canadian Delegates to the Assembly, Conferences and Commissions of the League of Nations	14,000	00
208 Publications of League of Nations for distribution to Members of Parliament and a grant to the League of Nations Society in Canada	3,000	00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

210 To provide for hospitality in connection with visitors from abroad	15,000	00
211 Canada's contribution to the expenses of the International Commission for Air Navigation for 1937	1,650	00

212 Expenses of Wheat Advisory Committee for 1937, Canada's assessment	1,955 00
213 Amount required to meet loss on exchange, subject to approval of the Treasury Board	135,000 00
214 Canada's portion of expenditure of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau, for 1937	18,690 00
215 Advertising and publicity in the United Kingdom and Europe	350,000 00
216 Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties	20,000 00
217 To provide for the expenses of the reference by the Governments of Canada and the United States of certain complaints arising out of the operation of the smelter at Trail, B.C., to the tribunal constituted pursuant to the provisions of the Convention signed at Ottawa the 15th April, 1935	50,000 00
218 To provide for expenses connected with Canada's representation at the Coronation of His Majesty	35,000 00
219 To provide for the expenses of Delegation to the Imperial Conference, 1937	40,000 00

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act to provide for Appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes;

Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Casselman, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), adjourned.

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

The Committee of Supply resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

IV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Exchequer Court of Canada

27	{	Contingencies—Judges' and Court officials' travelling expenses; remuneration to sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150 for judges' books	\$ 6,200 00
		Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports	2,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

22 Secretary of State—

Salaries	299,264 00
Contingencies	86,760 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

260 Patent Record	25,200 00
261 International Office for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Copyright Union Office and Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	2,700 00
263 To provide for salaries and expenses of the Bureau for Trans- lations	233,961 00
264 Expenses under the Naturalization Act	20,000 00
265 Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act	5,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

19 Public Printing and Stationery—

Salaries	35,017 00
Contingencies	9,000 00

XXI—PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

180 Printing, Binding, etc., the Annual Statutes	8,500 00
181 Canada Gazette	23,000 00
182 Plant—Repairs and renewals	10,000 00
183 Distribution of official documents	39,000 00
184 Printing and binding official publications for sale and distri- bution to departments and the public	40,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

The Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act so as to constitute committees instead of one advisory committee, and to appropriate the necessary moneys for the continuance and extension of the work under the Act for the fiscal years 1937-38 to 1930-40 inclusive.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Gardiner then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

VII—AGRICULTURE

35 Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Act.	\$ 44,896 65
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Resolution to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 20

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fourteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 9th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Lovell Grant Mickles, Jr., of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—
Mr. White.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the following branches of the Department of National Defence, (1) administration, (2) treasury office, (3) central registry, (4) contracts branch, (5) printing and stationery, (6) naval service, (7) chief of the general staff, (8) signals, (9) historical section, (10) adjutant general, (11) medicals, (12) records, (13) quartermaster general, (14) master general of the ordnance, (15) Royal Canadian Air Force, (16) No. 1 Aircraft depot, (17) Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Ottawa, (18) Connaught Rifle Range, (19) drill halls—how many, (a) officers and, (b) men, are (1) older, and (2) younger than thirty-seven (37) years.

2. In each of the above mentioned branches, how many, (a) officers, (b) men, who are thirty-seven (37) years old and older, have been in the line in an actual theatre of war.

3. Referring to the previous paragraph, how many in each branch have been stationed, (a) farther than twenty miles behind the fighting line, (b) in England.

4. Referring to paragraph 2, how many in each branch did not leave Canada on active service overseas.

5. How many officers and men in each branch were born in Canada and how many were not.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 236, dated 8th February, 1937: renewing loans of \$3,613,019.14 made to the province of Saskatchewan under authority of Orders in Council, P.C. 3936 of December 23, 1935, and P.C. 554 of March 10, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 277, dated 10th February, 1937: renewing loan of \$500,000 made to the province of Alberta under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 6, dated January 9, 1936, for a period of one year, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. McLean (Simcoe East), be substituted for that of Mr. Slaght on the special committee appointed to study the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, and amendments thereto and the Franchise Act, 1934, and amendments thereto.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of the text of the decisions of the Privy Council on the various references submitted to them respecting Dominion Legislation, which decisions were delivered on January 28th last, as follows:—

Privy Council Appeal No. 100 of 1936

The Attorney-General of Canada *Appellant*
v.

The Attorney-General of Ontario and others *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act; The Minimum Wages Act and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act of the Statutes of Canada, 1935, are ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada.

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.

LORD THANKERTON.

LORD MACMILLAN.

LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).

SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by LORD ATKIN.*]

This is one of a series of cases brought before this Board on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada on references by the Governor-General in Council to determine the validity of certain statutes of Canada passed in 1934

and 1935. Their Lordships will deal with all the appeals in due course, but they propose to begin with that involving The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, The Minimum Wages Act and The Limitation of Hours of Work Act, both because of the exceptional importance of the issues involved, and because it affords them an opportunity of stating their opinion upon some matters which also arise in the other cases. At the outset they desire to express their appreciation of the valuable assistance which they have received from counsel, both for the Dominion and for the respective Provinces. No pains have been spared to place before the Board all the material both as to the facts and the law which could assist the Board in their responsible task. The arguments were cogent and not diffuse. The statutes in question in the present case were passed, as their titles recite, in accordance with conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in accordance with the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919. It was admitted at the bar that each statute affects property and civil rights within each Province; and that it was for the Dominion to establish that nevertheless the statute was validly enacted under the legislative powers given to the Dominion Parliament by the B.N.A. Act, 1867. It was argued for the Dominion that the legislation could be justified either (1) under section 132 of the B.N.A. Act as being legislation "necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or any Province thereof as part of the British Empire towards foreign countries arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries" or (2) under the general powers, sometimes called the residuary powers, given by section 91 to the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces.

The Provinces contended:—

As to (1)—

(a) That the obligations, if any, of Canada under the labour conventions did not arise under a treaty or treaties made between the Empire and foreign countries: and that therefore section 132 did not apply.

(b) That the Canadian Government had no executive authority to make any such treaty as was alleged.

(c) That the obligations said to have been incurred and the legislative powers sought to be exercised by the Dominion were not incurred and exercised in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

As to (2) that if the Dominion had to rely only upon the powers given by section 91, the legislation was invalid, for it related to matters which came within the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the legislatures of the Provinces, viz., property and civil rights in the Province.

In order to indicate the opinion of the Board upon these contentions it will be necessary briefly to refer to the Treaty of Versailles, Part XIII, Labour: to the procedure prescribed by it for bringing into existence labour conventions: and to the procedure adopted in Canada in respect thereto. The Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on 28th June, 1919, was made between the Allied and Associated Powers of the one part and Germany of the other part. The British Empire was described as one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and the High Contracting Party for the British Empire was His Majesty the King, represented generally by certain of his English Ministers and represented for the Dominion of Canada by the Minister of Justice and

the Minister of Customs, and for the other Dominions by their respective Ministers. The treaty began with Part I of the covenant of the League of Nations by which the high contracting parties agreed to the covenant, the effect of which was that the signatories named in the annex to the covenant were to be the original members of the League of Nations. The Dominion of Canada was one of the signatories and so became an original member of the League. The treaty then proceeds in a succession of parts to deal with the agreed terms of peace, stipulations of course entered into not between members of the League but between the high contracting parties, i.e., for the British Empire His Majesty the King. Part XIII entitled "Labour," after reciting that the object of the League of Nations is the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can only be established if it is based on social justice and that social justice requires the improvement of conditions of labour throughout the world provides that the high contracting parties agree to the establishment of a permanent organisation for the promotion of the desired objects and that the original and future members of the League of Nations shall be the members of this organisation. The organisation is to consist of a general conference of representatives of the members and an International Labour Office. After providing for meetings of the conference and for its procedure the treaty contains articles 405 and 407:—

"ARTICLE 405.

"(1) When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

"(2) In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

"(3) In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

"(4) A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention, to each of the Members.

"(5) Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

"(6) In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

"(7) In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

"(8) If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

"(9) In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

"(10) The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:—

"In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

"ARTICLE 407.

"If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

"Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Government concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it."

It will be observed that a draft convention is adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the delegates present: and that at the stage of adoption it has no binding effect on the members: nor do the delegates of members sign it or purport to enter into an obligation on behalf of the members whose delegates they are. "Ratification," therefore, as used in paragraph 7 of Article 405 is not used in the ordinary sense in which it is used in respect of treaties, the formal adoption by the high contracting party of a previous assent conveyed by the signature of so-called plenipotentiaries. "Consent to" or "accession to" would perhaps better describe the transaction which involves the creation for the first time of any obligation under the convention.

In accordance with the provisions of Part XIII draft conventions were adopted by general conferences of the International Labour Organisation as follows:—

29th October-29th November, 1919, Conference.

Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings.

25th October-19th November, 1921, Conference.

Draft Convention concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings.

30th May-16th June, 1928, Conference.

Draft Convention concerning the creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

Each of the conventions included stipulations purporting to bind members who ratified it to carry out its provisions, the first two conventions by named dates, viz., 1st July, 1921, and 1st January, 1924, respectively. These three conventions were in fact ratified by the Dominion of Canada, Hours of Work on 1st March, 1935, Weekly Rest on 1st March, 1935, and Minimum Wages on 12th April, 1935.

In each case in February and March, 1935, there had been passed resolutions of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada approving them. The ratification was approved by order of the Governor-General in Council, was recorded in an instrument of ratification executed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada, Mr. Bennett, and was duly communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The statutes which in substance give effect to the draft conventions, were passed by the Parliament of Canada and received the Royal Assent, "Hours of Work" on 5th July, 1935, to come into force three months after assent; "Weekly Rest," on 4th April, 1935, to come into force three months after assent; "Minimum Wage," on 28th July, 1935, to come into force, so far as the convention provisions are concerned, when proclaimed by the Governor in Council, an event which has not yet happened. In 1925 the Governor-General in Council referred to the Supreme Court questions as to the obligations of Canada under the provisions

of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and as to whether the legislatures of the Provinces were the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the conventions lay. The answers to the reference, which are to be found in 1925 S.C.R. 505, were that the legislatures of the Provinces were the competent authorities to deal with the subject-matter, save in respect of Dominion servants, and the parts of Canada not within the boundaries of any Province: and that the obligation of Canada was to bring the convention before the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province to enable him to bring the appropriate subject-matter before the legislature of his Province, and to bring the matter before the Dominion Parliament in respect of so much of the convention as was within their competence. This advice appears to have been accepted, and no further steps were taken until those which took place as stated above in 1935.

Their Lordships, having stated the circumstances leading up to the reference in this case, are now in a position to discuss the contentions of the parties which were summarised earlier in this judgment. It will be essential to keep in mind the distinction between (1) the formation, (2) the performance, of the obligations constituted by a treaty, using that word as comprising any agreement between two or more sovereign States. Within the British Empire there is a well-established rule that the making of a treaty is an executive act, while the performance of its obligations, if they entail alteration of the existing domestic law, requires legislative action. Unlike some other countries the stipulations of a treaty duly ratified do not within the Empire, by virtue of the treaty alone, have the force of law. If the national executive, the government of the day, decide to incur the obligations of a treaty which involve alteration of law they have to run the risk of obtaining the assent of Parliament to the necessary statute or statutes. To make themselves as secure as possible they will often in such cases before final ratification seek to obtain from Parliament an expression of approval. But it has never been suggested, and it is not the law, that such an expression of approval operates as law, or that in law it precludes the assenting Parliament or any subsequent Parliament from refusing to give its sanction to any legislative proposals that may subsequently be brought before it. Parliament, no doubt, as the Chief Justice points out, has a constitutional control over the executive: but it cannot be disputed that the creation of the obligations undertaken in treaties and the assent to their form and quality are the function of the executive alone. Once they are created, while they bind the State as against the other contracting parties, Parliament may refuse to perform them and so leave the State in default. In a unitary State whose legislature possesses unlimited powers the problem is simple. Parliament will either fulfil or not treaty obligations imposed upon the State by its executive. The nature of the obligations does not affect the complete authority of the legislature to make them law if it so chooses. But in a State where the legislature does not possess absolute authority: in a federal State where legislative authority is limited by a constitutional document: or is divided up between different legislatures in accordance with the classes of subject-matter submitted for legislation, the problem is complex. The obligations imposed by treaty may have to be performed, if at all, by several legislatures: and the executive have the task of obtaining the legislative assent not of the one Parliament to whom they may be responsible: but possibly of several Parliaments to whom they stand in no direct relation. The question is not how is the obligation formed, that is the function of the executive: but how is the obligation to be performed and that depends upon the authority of the competent legislature or legislatures.

Reverting again to the original analysis of the contentions of the parties it will be seen that the Provincial contention 1 (b) relates only to the formation of the treaty obligation while 1 (c) has reference to the alleged limitation of both executive and legislative action by the express terms of the treaty. If, however, the Dominion Parliament was never vested with legislative authority to perform the obligation these questions do not arise. And as their Lordships have come to the conclusion that the reference can be decided upon the question of legislative competence alone, in accordance with their usual practice in constitutional matters they refrain from expressing any opinion upon the questions raised by the contentions 1 (b) and (c), which in that event become immaterial. Counsel did not suggest any doubt as to the international status which Canada had now attained, involving her competence to enter into international treaties as an international juristic person. Questions were raised both generally as to how the executive power was to be exercised to bind Canada, whether it must be exercised in the name of the King, and whether the prerogative right of making treaties in respect of Canada, was now vested in the Governor-General in Council, or his Ministers, whether by constitutional usage or otherwise, and specifically in relation to the draft conventions as to the interpretation of the various paragraphs in Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and as to the effect of the time limits expressed both in Article 405 and in the conventions themselves. Their Lordships mention these points for the purpose of making it clear that they express no opinion upon them.

The first ground upon which counsel for the Dominion sought to base the validity of the legislation was section 132. So far as it is sought to apply this section to the conventions when ratified the answer is plain. The obligations are not obligations of Canada as part of the British Empire, but of Canada, by virtue of her new status as an international person, and do not arise under a treaty between the British Empire and foreign countries. This was clearly established by the decision in the *Radio* case [1932] A.C. 304, and their Lordships do not think that the proposition admits of any doubt. It is unnecessary, therefore, to dwell upon the distinction between legislative powers given to the Dominion to perform obligations imposed upon Canada as part of the Empire by an Imperial executive responsible to and controlled by the Imperial Parliament, and the legislative power of the Dominion to perform obligations created by the Dominion executive responsible to and controlled by the Dominion Parliament. While it is true, as was pointed out in the *Radio* case, that it was not contemplated in 1867 that the Dominion would possess treaty making powers; it is impossible to strain the section so as to cover the un contemplated event. A further attempt to apply the section was made by the suggestion that while it does not apply to the conventions, yet it clearly applies to the Treaty of Versailles itself, and the obligations to perform the conventions arise "under" that treaty because of the stipulations in Part XIII. It is impossible to accept this view. No obligation to legislate in respect of any of the matters in question arose until the Canadian executive, left with an unfettered discretion of their own volition, acceded to the conventions, a *novus actus* not determined by the treaty. For the purposes of this legislation the obligation arose under the conventions alone. It appears that all the members of the Supreme Court rejected the contention based on section 132 and their Lordships are in full agreement with them.

If, therefore, section 132 is out of the way the validity of the legislation can only depend upon sections 91 and 92. Now it had to be admitted that normally this legislation came within the classes of subjects by section 92 assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces, viz., property and

civil rights in the Province. This was in fact expressly decided in respect of these same conventions by the Supreme Court in 1925. How then can the legislation be within the legislative powers given by section 91 to the Dominion Parliament? It is not within the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91: and it appears to be expressly excluded from the general powers given by the first words of the section. It appears highly probable that none of the members of the Supreme Court would have departed from their decision in 1925 had it not been for the opinion of the Chief Justice that the judgments of the Judicial Committee in the *Aeronautics* case and the *Radio* case constrained them to hold that jurisdiction to legislate for the purpose of performing the obligation of a treaty resides exclusively in the Parliament of Canada. Their Lordships cannot take this view of those decisions. The *Aeronautics* case [1932] A.C. 54, concerned legislation to perform obligations imposed by a treaty between the Empire and foreign countries. Section 132 therefore clearly applied: and but for a remark at the end of the judgment, which in view of the stated ground of the decision was clearly obiter, the case could not be said to be an authority on the matter now under discussion. The judgment in the *Radio* case (*supra*) appears to present more difficulty. But when that case is examined it will be found that the true ground of the decision was that the convention in that case dealt with classes of matters which did not fall within the enumerated classes of subjects in section 92 or even within the enumerated classes in section 91. Part of the subject-matter of the convention, namely broadcasting, might come under an enumerated class but if so it was under a heading "Inter-provincial Telegraphs," expressly excluded from section 92. Their Lordships are satisfied that neither case affords a warrant for holding that legislation to perform a Canadian treaty is exclusively within the Dominion legislative power.

For the purposes of sections 91 and 92, i.e., the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominion and the Provinces, there is no such thing as treaty legislation as such. The distribution is based on classes of subjects: and as a treaty deals with a particular class of subjects so will the legislative power of performing it be ascertained. No one can doubt that this distribution is one of the most essential conditions, probably the most essential condition, in the inter-provincial compact to which the B.N.A. Act gives effect. If the position of Lower Canada, now Quebec, alone were considered, the existence of her separate jurisprudence as to both property and civil rights might be said to depend upon loyal adherence to her constitutional right to the exclusive competence of her own legislature in these matters. Nor is it of less importance for the other Provinces, though their law may be based on English jurisprudence, to preserve their own right to legislate for themselves in respect of local conditions which may vary by as great a distance as separates the Atlantic from the Pacific. It would be remarkable that while the Dominion could not initiate legislation however desirable which affected civil rights in the Provinces, yet its Government not responsible to the Provinces nor controlled by Provincial Parliaments need only agree with a foreign country to enact such legislation: and its Parliament would be forthwith clothed with authority to affect Provincial rights to the full extent of such agreement. Such a result would appear to undermine the constitutional safeguards of Provincial constitutional autonomy.

It follows from what has been said that no further legislative competence is obtained by the Dominion from its accession to international status, and the consequent increase in the scope of its executive functions. It is true, as pointed out in the judgment of the Chief Justice, that as the executive is now clothed with the powers of making treaties so the Parliament of Canada, to which the executive is responsible, has imposed upon it responsibilities in connection with such treaties, for if it were to disapprove of them they would either not be made

or the Ministers would meet their constitutional fate. But this is true of all executive functions in their relation to Parliament. There is no existing constitutional ground for stretching the competence of the Dominion Parliament so that it becomes enlarged to keep pace with enlarged functions of the Dominion executive. If the new functions affect the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92 legislation to support the new functions is in the competence of the Provincial Legislatures only. If they do not, the competence of the Dominion Legislature is declared by section 91 and existed *ab origine*. In other words, the Dominion cannot merely by making promises to foreign countries clothe itself with legislative authority inconsistent with the constitution which gave it birth.

But the validity of the legislation under the general words of section 91 was sought to be established not in relation to the treaty making power alone, but also as being concerned with matters of such general importance as to have "attained such dimensions as to affect the body politic," and to have "ceased to be merely local or provincial and to have become matters of national concern." It is interesting to notice how often the words used by Lord Watson in *A.G. for Ontario v. A.G. for Canada* [1896] A.C. 348, have unsuccessfully been used in attempts to support encroachments on the Provincial legislative powers given by section 92. They laid down no principle of constitutional law, and were cautious words intended to safeguard possible eventualities which no one at the time had any interest or desire to define. The law of Canada on this branch of constitutional law has been stated with such force and clarity by the Chief Justice in his judgment in the reference concerning the Natural Products Marketing Act, beginning at p. 65 of the record in that case and dealing with the six Acts there referred to, that their Lordships abstain from stating it afresh. The Chief Justice naturally from his point of view excepted legislation to fulfil treaties. On this their Lordships have expressed their opinion. But subject to this they agree with and adopt what was there said. They consider that the law is finally settled by the current of cases cited by the Chief Justice on the principles declared by him. It is only necessary to call attention to the phrases in the various cases, "abnormal circumstances," "exceptional conditions," "standard of necessity" (*Board of Commerce* case [1922] 1 A.C. 191), "some extraordinary peril to the national life of Canada," "highly exceptional," "epidemic of pestilence" (*Sniders* case [1925] A.C. 396), to show how far the present case is from the conditions which may over-ride the normal distribution of powers in sections 91 and 92. The few pages of the Chief Justice's judgment will, it is to be hoped, form the *locus classicus* of the law on this point, and preclude further disputes.

It must not be thought that the result of this decision is that Canada is incompetent to legislate in performance of treaty obligations. In totality of legislative powers, Dominion and Provincial together, she is fully equipped. But the legislative powers remain distributed and if in the exercise of her new functions derived from her new international status she incurs obligations they must, so far as legislation be concerned when they deal with provincial classes of subjects, be dealt with by the totality of powers, in other words, by co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces. While the ship of state now sails on larger ventures and into foreign waters she still retains the water-tight compartments which are an essential part of her original structure. The Supreme Court was equally divided and therefore the formal judgment could only state the opinions of the three Judges on either side. Their Lordships are of opinion that the answer to the three questions should be that the Act in each case is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada, and they will humbly advise His Majesty accordingly.

Privy Council Appeal No. 101 of 1936

The Attorney-General of Canada - - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Ontario and others - - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact the Employment and Social Insurance Act of the Statutes of Canada, 1935

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN

LORD THANKERTON.

LORD MACMILLAN.

LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).

SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by LORD ATKIN.*]

This is an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 17th June, 1936, in the matter of a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, asking whether the Employment and Social Insurance Act, 1935, was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The majority of the Supreme Court, Rinfret, Cannon, Crocket and Kerwin JJ. answered the question in the affirmative, the Chief Justice and Davis J. dissenting. The Act in its preamble recited Article 23 of the Treaty of Peace, by which in the Covenant of the League of Nations the members of the League agreed that they would endeavour to maintain fair and humane conditions of labour (omitting, however, in the recital that this agreement was subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed), and Article 427 of the said treaty, by which it was declared that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners, was of supreme international importance. It then recited that it was desirable to discharge the obligations to Canadian labour assumed under the provisions of the said treaty: and that it was essential for the peace, order and good government of Canada to provide for a national employment service and insurance against unemployment, &c. It consists of five Parts, Employment and Social Insurance Commission (sections 4-9), Employment Service (sections 10-14), Unemployment Insurance (sections 15-38), National Health (sections 39-41) and General (sections 42-48). In substance the Act provides for a system of compulsory unemployment insurance. Part I sets up a commission charged with administering the Act and obtaining information and making proposals to the Governor in Council for making provision for the assistance of persons during unemployment who would not be entitled to unemployment insurance benefit under Part III. Part II provides for the organisation by the commission of employment offices similar to the labour exchanges in the United Kingdom. Part III provides for unemployment insurance, while Part IV merely provides that the commission shall co-operate with other authorities in the Dominion or Provinces and shall collect information concerning any plan for providing medical care or compensation in cases of ill-

health. Part V provides for regulations and reports. There are three schedules. The first defines employment within the meaning of Part III and excepted employments which include employment in agriculture and forestry, in fishing, and in lumbering and logging. The second enacts the weekly rates of contribution and rules as to payment and recovery of contributions paid by employers on behalf of employed persons. The third enacts the rates of unemployment benefit and supplementary provisions concerning the payment of unemployment benefit.

The substance of the Act is contained in the sections constituting Part III. They set up a now familiar system of unemployment insurance under which persons engaged in employment as defined in the Act are insured against unemployment. The funds required for making the necessary payments are to be provided partly from money provided by Parliament, partly from contributions by employed persons and partly from contributions by the employers of those persons. The two sets of contributions are to be paid by revenue stamps. Every employed person and every employer is to be liable to pay contributions in accordance with the provisions of the second schedule, the employer being liable to pay both contributions in the first instance, recovering the employed persons' share by deduction from his wages, or if necessary in certain cases by action.

There can be no doubt that *prima facie* provisions as to insurance of this kind, especially where they affect the contract of employment, fall within the class of property and civil rights in the Province, and would be within the exclusive competence of the Provincial Legislature. It was sought, however, to justify the validity of Dominion legislation on grounds which their Lordships on consideration feel compelled to reject. Counsel did not seek to uphold the legislation on the ground of the treaty-making power. There was no treaty or labour convention which imposed any obligation upon Canada to pass this legislation, and the decision on this question in the reference on the three labour Acts does not apply. A strong appeal, however, was made on the ground of the special importance of unemployment insurance in Canada at the time of and for some time previous to the passing of the Act. On this point it becomes unnecessary to do more than to refer to the judgment of this Board in the reference on the three labour Acts and to the judgment of the Chief Justice in the Natural Products Marketing Act which on this matter the Board have approved and adopted. It is sufficient to say that the present Act does not purport to deal with any special emergency. It founds itself in the preamble on general world-wide conditions referred to in the Treaty of Peace: it is an Act whose operation is intended to be permanent: and there is agreement between all the members of the Supreme Court that it could not be supported upon the suggested existence of any special emergency. Their Lordships find themselves unable to differ from this view.

It only remains to deal with the argument which found favour with the Chief Justice and Davis J. that the legislation can be supported under the enumerated heads, 1 and 3 of section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867. (1) The public debt and property, namely (3) The raising of money by any mode or system of taxation. Shortly stated the argument is that the obligation imposed upon employers and persons employed is a mode of taxation: that the money so raised becomes public property and that the Dominion have then complete legislative authority to direct that the money so raised, together with assistance from money raised by general taxation, shall be applied in forming an insurance fund and generally in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

That the Dominion may impose taxation for the purpose of creating a fund for special purposes and may apply that fund for making contributions in the public interest to individuals, corporations or public authorities could

not as a general proposition be denied. Whether in such an Act as the present, compulsion applied to an employed person to make a contribution to an insurance fund out of which he will receive benefit for a period proportionate to the number of his contributions is in fact taxation, it is not necessary finally to decide. It might seem difficult to discern how it differs from a form of compulsory insurance, or what the difference is between a statutory obligation to pay insurance premiums to the State, or to an insurance company. But assuming that the Dominion has collected by means of taxation a fund, it by no means follows that any legislation which disposes of it is necessarily within Dominion competence.

It may still be legislation affecting the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92, and, if so, would be *ultra vires*. In other words, Dominion legislation, even though it deals with Dominion property, may yet be so framed as to invade civil rights within the Province: or encroach upon the classes of subjects which are reserved to provincial competence. It is not necessary that it should be a colourable device, or a pretence. If on the true view of the legislation it is found that in reality in pith and substance the legislation invades civil rights within the Province or in respect of other classes of subjects otherwise encroaches upon the provincial field, the legislation will be invalid. To hold otherwise would afford the Dominion an easy passage into the provincial domain. In the present case their Lordships agree with the majority of the Supreme Court in holding that in pith and substance this Act is an insurance Act affecting the civil rights of employers and employed in each Province, and as such is invalid. The other parts of the Act are so inextricably mixed up with the insurance provisions of Part III that it is impossible to sever them. It seems obvious also that in its truncated form, apart from Part III, the Act would never have come into existence. It follows that the whole Act must be pronounced *ultra vires*, and in accordance with the view of the majority of the Supreme Court their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal be dismissed.

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Privy Council Appeal No. 102 of 1936

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*
v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact Section 498a of The Criminal Code

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.

LORD THANKERTON.

LORD MACMILLAN.

LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).

SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN]

This is an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada delivered on 17th June, 1936, on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, raising the question whether section 498A of the Criminal Code

is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Supreme Court unanimously held that subsections (b) and (c) were not *ultra vires*, and by a majority, the Chief Justice, Rinfret, Davis and Kerwin JJ., Cannon and Crocket JJ. dissenting, held that subsection (a) also was not *ultra vires*. The section 498A was introduced into the Criminal Code by section 9 of 25 & 26 G. 5. c. 56, the title of which is an Act to amend the Criminal Code:—

“Section 9. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section four hundred and ninety-eight the following section:—

“498A. Every person engaged in trade or commerce or industry is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars or to one month's imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, who

“(a) is a party or privy to, or assists in, any transaction or sale which discriminates, to his knowledge, against competitors of the purchaser in that any discount, rebate or allowance is granted to the purchaser over and above any discount, rebate or allowance available at the time of such transaction to the aforesaid competitors in respect of a sale of goods of like quality and quantity;

“The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, prevent a co-operative society returning to producers or consumers, or a co-operative wholesale society returning to its constituent retail members, the whole or any part of the net surplus made in its trading operations in proportion to purchases made from or sales to the society;

“(b) engages in a policy of selling goods in any area of Canada at prices lower than those exacted by such seller elsewhere in Canada, for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor in such part of Canada;

“(c) engages in a policy of selling goods at prices unreasonably low for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor.”

Their Lordships agree with the Chief Justice that this case is covered by the decision of the Judicial Committee in the *Proprietary Articles* case [1931] A.C. 310. The decision in that case seems to be inconsistent with the ground of dissent of Crocket J. that subsection (a) lacks “the characteristic feature of crime, viz. the intent to do wrong.” The basis of that decision is that there is no other criterion of “wrongness” than the intention of the legislature in the public interest to prohibit the act or omission made criminal. Cannon J. was of opinion that the prohibition cannot have been made in the public interest because it has in view only the protection of the individual competitors of the vendor. This appears to narrow unduly the discretion of the Dominion legislature in considering the public interest. The only limitation on the plenary power of the Dominion to determine what shall or shall not be criminal is the condition that Parliament shall not in the guise of enacting criminal legislation in truth and in substance encroach on any of the classes of subjects enumerated in section 92. It is no objection that it does in fact affect them. If a genuine attempt to amend the criminal law it may obviously affect previously existing civil rights. The object of an amendment of the criminal law as a rule is to deprive the citizen of the right to do that which apart from the amendment he could lawfully do. No doubt the plenary power given by section 91 (27) does not deprive the Provinces of their right under section 92 (15) of affixing penal sanctions to their own competent legislation. On the other hand there seems to be nothing to prevent the Dominion if it thinks fit in the public interest from applying the criminal law generally to acts and omissions which so far are only covered by provincial enactments. In the present case there seems to be no reason for supposing that the Dominion are using the criminal law as a pretence or pretext or that the legislature is in pith and substance only interfering with civil rights in the Province. Counsel for New Brunswick called the attention of the Board to the report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, which is

referred to in the order of reference. It probably would not be contended that the statement of the Minister in the order of reference that the section was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission bound the Provinces or must necessarily be treated as conclusive by the Board. But when the suggestion is made that the legislation was not in truth criminal legislation, but was in substance merely an encroachment on the provincial field, the existence of the report appears to be a material circumstance. Their Lordships are in agreement with the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court. They are of opinion that no part of the section is *ultra vires*: and they will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed.

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Privy Council Appeal No. 103 of 1936

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and its amending Act The Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935,

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED the 28th JANUARY, 1937

Present at the hearing:

LORD ATKIN.

LORD THANKERTON.

LORD MACMILLAN.

LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).

SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by* LORD ATKIN.]

This is an appeal from the Supreme Court on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, raising the question whether the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, as amended by the Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935, is *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Supreme Court unanimously answered the question in the affirmative.

The Act consists of two parts. The first provides for the establishment of a Dominion Marketing Board whose powers include powers to regulate the time and place at which and the agency through which natural products to which an approved scheme relates shall be marketed and to determine the manner of distribution and the quantity, quality, grade or class of the product that shall be marketed by any person at any time and to prohibit the marketing of any of the regulated products of any grade, quality or class.

There are other regulatory powers which need not be further specified. A scheme to regulate the marketing of a natural product is initiated by a representative number of persons engaged in the production or marketing of the natural product. It can be referred by the appropriate Minister to the Board and if they approve the scheme as submitted or amended by them and it is further approved by the Minister the Governor-General in Council may approve

the scheme. It is essential that the Governor-General in Council shall be satisfied either that the principal market for the natural product is outside the province of production or that some part of the product produced may be exported. The latter provision makes it clear that the regulation may apply to marketing transactions in natural products which have nothing to do with foreign export or inter-provincial trade. If the Minister is satisfied that trade and commerce in a natural product are injuriously affected by the absence of a scheme prepared as above he may himself propose a scheme for approval of the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council is given power by order or regulation to regulate or restrict importation into Canada of a natural product which enters Canada in competition with a regulated product: and to regulate or restrict the exportation from Canada of any natural product. Part II contains provision for the appointment by the Minister of a Committee who may be entrusted with the duty of investigating all matters connected with the production or marketing of natural or regulated products for the purpose of ascertaining the charges made in distribution of a natural or regulated product. The receipt against the interest of the public of an excessive charge is made an indictable offence and there are provisions for the trial of such offences.

There can be no doubt that the provisions of the Act cover transactions in any natural product which are completed within the province, and have no connection with inter-provincial or export trade. It is therefore plain that the Act purports to affect property and civil rights in the province, and if not brought within one of the enumerated classes of subjects in section 91 must be beyond the competence of the Dominion Legislature. It was sought to bring the Act within the class (2) of section 91, namely The Regulation of Trade and Commerce. Emphasis was laid upon those parts of the Act which deal with inter-provincial and export trade. But the regulation of trade and commerce does not permit the regulation of individual forms of trade or commerce confined to the province. In his judgment the Chief Justice says:—

“The enactments in question, therefore, in so far as they relate to matters which are in substance local and provincial are beyond the jurisdiction of Parliament. Parliament cannot acquire jurisdiction to deal in the sweeping way in which these enactments operate with such local and provincial matters by legislating at the same time respecting external and interprovincial trade and committing the regulation of external and interprovincial trade and the regulation of trade which is exclusively local and of traders and producers engaged in trade which is exclusively local to the same authority (*King v. Eastern Terminal Elevators* (1925) S.C.R. 434).”

Their Lordships agree with this; and find it unnecessary to add anything. There was a further attempt to support the Act upon the general powers to legislate for the peace, order and good government of Canada. Their Lordships have already dealt with this matter in their previous judgments in this series and need not repeat what is there said. The judgment of the Chief Justice in this case is conclusive against the claim for validity on this ground. In the result therefore there is no answer to the contention that the Act in substance invades the provincial field and is invalid. It was however urged before us that portions of the Act notably section 9 in the first part and the whole of part II are within the competence of Parliament. Section 9 because it only purports to deal with inter-provincial or export trade; and part II because it goes no further than the similar provisions in the Combines Investigation Act and is a genuine exercise of the Dominion legislative authority over criminal law. Reference was made to section 26 of the Act which is in these terms:—

“If it be found that Parliament has exceeded its powers in the enactment of one or more of the provisions of this Act, none of the other or remaining provisions of the Act shall therefore be held to be inoperative or *ultra vires*, but the latter provisions shall stand as if they had been originally enacted as separate and independent enactments and as the only provisions of the Act; the intention of Parliament being to give independent effect to the extent of the powers to every enactment and provision in this Act contained.”

It is said that this a plain indication of the intention of the legislature to pass any portion of the Act which might be valid in itself, in however truncated form the whole Act is left after rejecting the other portions. Moreover counsel for British Columbia urged the Board to make a declaration that it was only so far as authority was conferred on the Board to deal with local matters not necessarily ancillary to the main power that the Act was *ultra vires* and that the validity of each scheme must be determined as matters arise under it. No such declaration was asked for from the Supreme Court. British Columbia did not even appear at the hearing in Canada: and there is no claim for such a declaration in the case filed before this Board. It is of special importance in constitutional questions that this Board should if possible have the assistance of the opinion of the members of the Supreme Court: and as a general rule the Board will not be prepared in such cases to entertain claims for relief which have never been formulated in the Dominion Court. In no event therefore would they have acceded to the request for such a declaration as mentioned above. It does appear that the question of severability was raised in the factums of the Dominion and Ontario and their Lordships were told and of course accept the statement that this point was mentioned to the Supreme Court. It cannot, they think, have been emphasized, for the very careful judgment of the Court makes no mention of it. There appear to be two answers. In the first place it appears to their Lordships that the whole texture of the Act is inextricably interwoven and that neither section 9 nor part II can be contemplated as existing independently of the provisions as to the creation of a Board and the regulation of products. There are no separate and independent enactments to which section 26 could give a real existence. In the second place both the Dominion and British Columbia in their cases filed on this appeal assert that the sections now said to be severable are incidental and ancillary to the main legislation. Their Lordships are of opinion that this is true: and that as the main legislation is invalid as being in pith and substance an encroachment upon the provincial rights the sections referred to must fall with it as being in part merely ancillary to it. This relieves them from the task of deciding whether they would have been justified when dealing with constitutional issues of this importance in giving effect to arguments inconsistent with the reasons formally put before the Board in the filed cases of the respective parties.

The Board were given to understand that some of the Provinces attach much importance to the existence of marketing schemes such as might be set up under this legislation: and their attention was called to the existence of provincial legislation setting up provincial schemes for various provincial products. It was said that as the Provinces and the Dominion between them possess a totality of complete legislative authority, it must be possible to combine Dominion and provincial legislation so that each within its own sphere could in co-operation with the other achieve the complete power of regulation which is desired. Their Lordships appreciate the importance of the desired aim. Unless and until a change is made in the respective legislative functions of Dominion and Province it may well be that satisfactory results for both can only be obtained by co-operation. But the legislation will have to be carefully framed, and will not be achieved by either party leaving its own sphere and encroaching upon that of the other. In the present case their Lordships are unable to support the Dominion legislation as it stands. They will therefore humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal should be dismissed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 104 of 1936.

The Attorney-General of British Columbia - - - *Appellant*

v.

The Attorney-General of Canada and others - - - *Respondents*

In the Matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, as amended by the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act, 1935.

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.

LORD THANKERTON.

LORD MACMILLAN.

LORD WRIGHT.

(MASTER OF THE ROLLS).

SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by LORD THANKERTON.*]

This appeal by special leave challenges the constitutional validity of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, which was enacted by the Dominion Parliament as chapter 53 of the Statutes of Canada, 1934.

The following question was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada by the Governor-General in Council on the 18th November, 1935, namely:—

“Is the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934, as amended by the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act Amendment Act 1935, or any of the provisions thereof, and in what particular or particulars or to what extent, *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada?”

Before the Supreme Court, the argument was presented by Counsel on behalf of the Attorney-General of Canada and on behalf of the Attorney-General of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On the 17th June, 1936, the judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered, and in the formal order the opinion of the Court is expressed as follows:—

“The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Rinfret, Mr. Justice Crocket, Mr. Justice Davis and Mr. Justice Kerwin are of the opinion that the statute is *intra vires*; Mr. Justice Cannon is of the opinion that the statute, except section 17, is *ultra vires* and that section 17 is *intra vires*.”

The Attorney-General of British Columbia now appeals against that judgment, and is supported by the respondent the Attorney-General of Ontario; the Attorney-General of Canada defends the judgment.

The appellant raises no question as to section 17 of the Act, which relates to interest and falls under head 19 of section 91 of the British North America Act of 1867, but he maintains that the rest of the Act, does not truly form legislation relating to “bankruptcy and insolvency,” but is an invasion of the sphere of the Provincial Legislatures in relation to “property and civil rights in the province” or “matters of a merely local or private nature in the province,” which is secured to them by heads 13 and 16 of the British North America Act.

The appellant submitted that the fundamental characteristic of legislation in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency is that it is conceived in the interests of the creditors as a class, and provides for distribution of the debtor's assets among them, and he maintained that the Act here in question is not only lacking in such a characteristic, but is inconsistent therewith, and he gave 12 reasons, which may be compendiously stated as follows:—The Act is mainly designed to keep the debtor farmer on the land at the expense of his creditors; it deals with a stage prior to bankruptcy and insolvency and is designed to prevent bankruptcy by means of a composition which is compulsory on creditors and defeats their interests; it deals with assets belonging to creditors for the benefit of the debtor; the references to bankruptcy are merely ancillary to the main design; and the Act has no general relation to bankruptcy and insolvency, as it refers to farmers only and may refer to certain provinces only.

The long title of the Act of 1934 is "An Act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between farmers and their creditors." The relevant sections of the Act of 1934, as amended by the Act of 1935, may now be referred to. The provisions and rules of the Bankruptcy Act are made applicable by subsections 2 and 3 of section 2 of the Act, which provide,

(2) Unless it is otherwise provided or the context otherwise requires, expressions contained in this Act shall have the same meaning as in the *Bankruptcy Act*, and this Act shall be read and construed as one with the *Bankruptcy Act*, but shall have full force and effect notwithstanding anything contained in the *Bankruptcy Act*, and the provisions of the *Bankruptcy Act* and Bankruptcy Rules shall, except as in this Act otherwise provided, apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of proceedings hereunder including meetings of creditors.

(3) In any case where the affairs of a farmer have been arranged by a proposal approved by the Court or confirmed by the Board, as hereinafter provided, Part I of the *Bankruptcy Act* shall notwithstanding section seven thereof thereafter apply to such farmer but only failure on the part of such farmer to carry out any of the terms of the proposal shall be deemed to be an act of bankruptcy. Provided that such failure shall not be deemed an act of bankruptcy if, in the opinion of the Court, such act was due to causes beyond the control of such farmer.

The main provisions of the Act, on which the controversy turns, are contained in sections 6 to 11, which relate to compositions, and section 12, under which a Board of Review may be established; these sections provide as follows:—

COMPOSITIONS

6. (1) A farmer who is unable to meet his liabilities as they become due may make a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement either before or after an assignment has been made.

(2) Such proposal shall be filed with the Official Receiver who shall forthwith convene a meeting of the creditors and perform the duties and functions required by the *Bankruptcy Act* to be performed by a trustee in the case of a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement.

7. A proposal may provide for a compromise or an extension of time or a scheme of arrangement in relation to a debt owing to a secured creditor, or in relation to a debt owing to a person who has acquired movable or immovable property subject to a right of redemption, but in that event the concurrence of the secured creditor or such person, shall be required, except in the case of a proposal formulated and confirmed by the Board of Review as hereinafter provided.

8. Whenever a proposal relates to the rights of a secured creditor or of a person who has acquired movable or immovable property subject to a right of redemption, such creditor or person may value his security and shall be entitled to vote only in respect of the balance of his claim after deducting the amount of his valuation; provided, however, that no proposal shall be approved by the court which provides for the payment to such secured creditor or person on account of such security of any amount in excess of his valuation, or for granting to him any new security for an amount in excess of his valuation.

9. Subsections three and five of section sixteen of the *Bankruptcy Act* shall not apply in the case of a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement made by any farmer.

10. Whenever a proposal has been approved by the court or whenever a proposal has been formulated and confirmed by the Board, as hereinafter provided, the court may order the farmer to execute any mortgage, conveyance or other instrument necessary to give effect to the proposal.

11.—(1) On the filing with the Official Receiver of a proposal, no creditor whether secured or unsecured, shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor, or shall commence or continue any proceedings under the *Bankruptcy Act*, or any action, execution or other proceedings for the recovery of a debt provable in bankruptcy, or the realization of any security unless with leave of the court and on such terms as the court may impose: Provided, however, that the stay of proceedings herein provided shall not be effective for more than ninety days from the date of filing of the proposal with the Official Receiver, unless the court makes one or more orders extending the time for the purpose of any proceedings in connection with the proposal. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(2) On a proposal being filed the property of the debtor shall be deemed to be under the authority of the court pending the final disposition of any proceedings in connection with the proposal and the court may make such order as it deems necessary for the preservation of such property.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS OF REVIEW

12.—(1) The Governor General may, whenever he considers it expedient, establish in any province a Board of Review which shall exercise in such province the jurisdiction hereinafter provided.

(2) A Board shall consist of a Chief Commissioner and two Commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and shall hold office during pleasure and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor in Council may provide.

(3) The Chief Commissioner shall be a judge of the court of the province invested with original or appellate jurisdiction in bankruptcy by the *Bankruptcy Act*, and one Commissioner shall be appointed as a representative of creditors and one Commissioner shall be appointed as a representative of debtors. In the event of any Commissioner other than the Chief Commissioner being unable to hear and deal with any case for any reason considered sufficient by the remaining Commissioners, then the remaining Commissioners shall name an *ad hoc* Commissioner to hear and deal with such case with all the powers of the Commissioner whose place he takes. In the event of the Chief Commissioner being unable to hear and deal with any case on the request of the other Commissioners the Minister shall name an *ad hoc* Chief Commissioner with all the powers of the Chief Commissioner. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(4) In any case where the Official Receiver reports that a farmer has made a proposal but that no proposal has been approved by the creditors, the Board shall, on the written request of a creditor or of the debtor, endeavour to formulate an acceptable proposal to be submitted to the creditors and the debtor, and the Board shall consider representations on the part of those interested.

(5) If any such proposal formulated by the Board is approved by the creditors and the debtor, it shall be filed in the court and shall be binding on the debtor and all the creditors.

(6) If the creditors or the debtor decline to approve the proposal so formulated, the Board may nevertheless confirm such proposal, either as formulated or as amended by the Board, in which case it shall be filed in the Court and shall be binding upon all the creditors and the debtor as in the case of a proposal duly accepted by the creditors and approved by the Court. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(7) Every request to formulate a proposal shall be dealt with by the full Board, but a determination of the majority shall be deemed to be the determination of the Board: Provided that the Board may direct any one or more of its members on its behalf to inspect and investigate any or all circumstances of any request for review and report to the Board. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

(8) The Board shall base its proposal upon the present and prospective capability of the debtor to perform the obligations prescribed and the productive value of the farm.

(9) The Board may decline to formulate a proposal in any case where it does not consider that it can do so in fairness and justice to the debtor or the creditors.

(10) For the purposes of the performance of its duties and functions hereunder a Board shall have the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the *Inquiries Act*.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Bankruptcy Act*, an insolvent debtor resident in the Province of Quebec, engaged solely in farming or the tilling of the soil, whose liabilities to creditors provable as debts under the *Bankruptcy Act* exceed five hundred dollars, may make an assignment for the general benefit of his creditors in any case where the Board declines to formulate a proposal and certifies that in its opinion the debtors' affairs can best be administered under the *Bankruptcy Act*. 1935, Ch. 20, Am.

In a general sense, insolvency means inability to meet one's debts or obligations; in a technical sense, it means the condition or standard of inability to meet debts or obligations, upon the occurrence of which the statutory law enables a creditor to intervene, with the assistance of a Court, to stop individual action by creditors and to secure administration of the debtor's assets in the general interest of creditors; the law also generally allows the debtor to apply for the same administration. The justification for such proceeding by a creditor generally consists in an act of bankruptcy by the debtor, the conditions of which are defined and prescribed by the statute law. In a normal community it is certain that these conditions will require revision from time to time by the legislature; as also the classes in the community to which the bankruptcy laws are to apply may require reconsideration from time to time. Their Lordships are unable to hold that the statutory conditions of insolvency which enabled a creditor or the debtor to invoke the aid of the bankruptcy laws, or the classes to which these laws applied, were intended to be stereotyped under head 21 of section 91 of the British North America Act so as to confine the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada to the legislative provisions then existing as regards these matters.

Further, it cannot be maintained that legislative provision as to compositions, by which bankruptcy is avoided, but which assumes insolvency, is not properly within the sphere of bankruptcy legislation. (*In re Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, (1934) S.C.R. 659.)

It will be seen from the sections above quoted, that the Act here in question relates only to a farmer who is unable to meet his liabilities as they become due, and enables him to make a proposal for a composition, extension of time or scheme of arrangement either before or after an assignment has been made, for which a precedent existed in the Canadian Bankruptcy Act of 1919. As defined in section 2, an assignment means an assignment made under the Bankruptcy Act by a farmer. If the creditors fail to approve of the farmer's proposal, the Board of Review, on the written request of a creditor or the debtor, is to endeavour to formulate "an acceptable proposal" for submission to the creditors and the debtor; if the creditors or the debtor decline to approve the Board's proposal, the Board may nevertheless confirm their proposal, and it is to bind the creditors and the debtor.

Subject to the contention by the appellant, now to be dealt with, their Lordships are of opinion that these provisions fall within head 21 of section 91 of the British North America Act.

The appellant maintains that the real object of these provisions is to keep the farmers on the land for the benefit of agricultural production, and that this object is to be attained by the operations of the Board of Review, who have power to sacrifice the interests of the creditors for the benefit of the debtor farmer; he further maintains that under section 7 the secured creditor may be deprived of that which is his property.

To deal first with the last contention, their Lordships are clearly of opinion that section 7 does not enable any creditor to be deprived of his security, but does enable the proposal for composition to provide for the reduction of the debt itself or an extension of time for its payment, which is a familiar feature of compositions.

The appellant laid stress on the provisions of subsection 8 of section 12, but that does not appear to their Lordships to be an illegitimate or unusual element to be taken into account in the consideration of composition schemes, and indeed the retention of the business under the management of the debtor may well be a consideration in the interests of the creditors as well as of the debtor. Its fair application appears to be well secured by the provisions of subsections

3, 4 and 9. A judicial Chief Commissioner is provided for under subsection 3; under subsection 4 the Board's proposal is to be designed as an acceptable one to both parties, and this element is emphasised by subsection 9. Their Lordships are unable to accept the contention that the Act is not genuine legislation relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

Accordingly, the appeal fails, and their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed without costs and that the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court should be affirmed.

Privy Council Appeal No. 105 of 1936

The Attorney-General of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Appellant</i>
	<i>v.</i>					
The Attorney-General of Canada and others	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Respondents</i>
The Attorney-General of Canada	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Appellant</i>
	<i>v.</i>					
The Attorney-General of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Respondent</i>

Consolidated Appeals

In the matter of a Reference as to whether the Parliament of Canada had legislative jurisdiction to enact The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935.

FROM

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

JUDGMENT OF THE LORDS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, DELIVERED THE 28TH JANUARY, 1937

Present at the Hearing:

LORD ATKIN.
LORD THANKERTON.
LORD MACMILLAN.
LORD WRIGHT (Master of the Rolls).
SIR SIDNEY ROWLATT.

[*Delivered by LORD ATKIN*]

This is an appeal and cross-appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court on a reference by the Governor-General in Council dated 5th November, 1935, asking whether The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act was *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The unanimous answer of the Supreme Court which was expressed to be directed only to those sections of the Act upon which they had the benefit of argument was that sections 14, 18 and 19 were *ultra vires*, that sections 16 and 17 were not *ultra vires*: and that sections 20, 21 and 22 so far as they were applicable to such of the enactments or to offences created by such of the enactments enumerated in section 2 (*h*) as might be *intra vires* were not *ultra vires*. The Board were invited in argument to deal with sections 23-26 inclusive which are not referred to in the judgment of the Supreme Court presumably because no argument upon them was addressed to the Court. Except on one point, viz., as to validity of sections 18 and 19 their Lordships agree with the judgment of the Supreme Court and the reasons

given by the Chief Justice with which the other learned judges concurred. Sections 15 (2), 16, 17 and 20 appear to be legitimate provisions for ascertaining whether criminal acts have been committed. Section 22 (a) was said to take out of the control of the law officers of the Province the conduct of the criminal proceedings referred to in the section. If so, it was said to encroach upon section 92 (14): the Administration of Justice in the Province. A similar objection was made to the latter part of section 20. The answer in respect of both sections is that the contention is based upon a construction of the section which the words do not bear. Nothing in the section gives either the Attorney-General of Canada, or the Director of Public Prosecutions any authority other than to commence proceedings in accordance with the law of the Province and thereafter to give such assistance to the authorities of the Province as is within the existing rights of persons in such case, and as may be acceptable to the authorities. Sections 23 to 26 appear to define the power of the Commission, and to give them no rights of interfering with rights or property in the Province, except possibly powers under section 26 which are of like validity with the powers given by the valid Dominion Acts there referred to.

The only remaining question is as to the validity of sections 18 and 19, which is the subject matter of the cross-appeal, and in this matter only their Lordships find themselves in disagreement with the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Section 18 (1) provides that the words "Canada Standard" or the initials "C.S." shall be a national trade mark and the exclusive property in, and the right to the use of such trade mark is thereby declared to be vested in His Majesty in the right of the Dominion. By subsection (2) such national trade mark as applied to any commodity pursuant to the provisions of that Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada is to constitute a representation that such commodity conforms to the requirements of a specification of a commodity standard established under the provisions of any Dominion Act. By section 19 (1) any producer or manufacturer or merchant is given permission to apply the national trade mark to any commodity provided it conforms to the appropriate statutory specification and by subsection (2) it is made an offence to apply the mark to any commodity in violation of the prescribed conditions.

There exists in Canada a well-established code relating to trade marks created by Dominion statutes, to be found now in R.S.C. 1927, c. 201, amended by S.C. 1928, c. 10. It gives to the proprietor of a registered trade mark the exclusive right to use the trade mark to designate articles manufactured or sold by him. It creates therefore a form of property in each Province and the rights that flow therefrom. No one has challenged the competence of the Dominion to pass such legislation. If challenged one obvious source of authority would appear to be the class of subjects enumerated in 91 (2), the Regulation of Trade and Commerce, referred to by the Chief Justice. There could hardly be a more appropriate form of the exercise of this power than the creation and regulation of a uniform law of trade marks. But if the Dominion has power to create trade mark rights for individual traders, it is difficult to see why the power should not extend to that which is now a usual feature of national and international commerce—a national mark. It is perfectly true as is said by the Chief Justice that the method adopted in section 18 is to create a civil right of a novel character. Ordinarily a trade mark gives rights only when used in connection with goods manufactured or sold by the person who has the right to use the mark. A trade mark "in gross" would be an anomaly. And it obviously is not contemplated that the Crown should have any proprietary interest in the goods to which the mark vested in the Crown is to be applied. But there seems no reason why the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament should not extend to the creation of juristic rights in novel fields,

if they can be brought fairly within the classes of subjects confided to Parliament by the constitution. The substance of the legislation in question is to define a national mark, to give the exclusive use of it to the Dominion so as to provide a logical basis for a system of statutory licences to producers, manufacturers and merchants. To vest the "exclusive property" in the mark in His Majesty is probably no more than to vest "the use of" the mark in His Majesty. It may afford a useful civil protection for the mark when it is violated in Canada by persons who have not violated the somewhat restricted prohibition of the penal subsection (which only applies to persons who "apply" the mark to commodities) or violated abroad, where the penal provisions of the law of Canada could not be applied at all. It may be noticed that section 53 of R.S.C. c. 201 appears to afford protection in Canada to trade marks owned by foreign associations though held by them "in gross." For the reasons above given the legislation appears to their Lordships to be within the competence of the Dominion Parliament. No appeal was directed to the Board as to the answer to section 14. Their Lordships therefore will humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal be dismissed and the cross-appeal be allowed and that the answers be varied as to sections 18 and 19 by stating that the sections are not *ultra vires*, and by adding that as to sections 23 to 26 inclusive these sections are not *ultra vires*.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Lacroix (Quebec-Montmorency):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the private company which built the grain elevator at Sorel utilized a wharf for the foundations of said elevator. If so, whether this wharf was constructed and paid for by the Federal Government.
2. How much this wharf cost.
3. Name of the company which owns the grain elevator at Sorel.
4. Directors and shareholders of said company.
5. Rental paid to the Government for the use of said wharf.
6. Whether the wharves which serve as foundations for the grain elevators at Montreal and Quebec belong to the Government, and whether they have been built entirely and paid for by said Federal Government.
7. Whether the following charges are collected at the port of Sorel: "tonnage dues," "wharfage" and "moorage charges."
8. Whether the following charges are collected at the ports of Montreal and Quebec: "tonnage dues," "wharfage" and "moorage charges."

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Mutch:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Cost to the federal treasury in each of the fiscal years from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, arising out of the termination of contracts entered into between the Federal Government and individuals and involving compensation for loss of salary as provided in such contracts as may have been thus voided.
2. The persons with whom such settlements were made.
3. Date of the contract in each instance, and the date it was terminated.
4. How much each individual received.

By Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many postmasters in the province of Quebec were dismissed since November, 1935.

2. How many were dismissed in each of the other provinces of the Dominion.
3. How many mail carriers have been replaced since November, 1935:
(a) in the province of Quebec; (b) in each of the other provinces of the Dominion.

By Mr. Boulanger:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many geodetic, geological, hydrographic, topographic and land survey parties were working in the province of Quebec, during 1936.
2. The names and salaries of the members of each of these parties, and which of them were only employed temporarily.
3. In what sections of the province of Quebec these parties were employed, and the nature of their work.

Mr. Massey, seconded by Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), moved,—Whereas the home is the quick centre of all national life;

And whereas, there is an appalling scarcity of homes in this dominion, and also that slum conditions exist to a shocking degree in most of our urban centres;

And whereas, as a result of conditions beyond their control, many working men who do not own homes are unable to build;

And whereas, housing plans have been operating with outstanding success in many countries, especially, for example, in the United Kingdom and Sweden,

Therefore be it Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, the Government should give full and immediate consideration to the setting up of a housing plan, with a thought to eliminating slum conditions; to overcoming the shortage of sufficient dwellings, adequately, properly and happily to house our population; and to making possible to the working man who wants to build, and who is at present unable to build, the building of his own home.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 21

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Seven Petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Fifteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 10th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of the Central Finance Corporation, of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to amend its Act of incorporation.—*Mr. Duffus.*

Mr. Jacobs, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has given consideration to an Order of the House dated February 9, viz:—

“That the Private Bill entitled ‘An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets,’ filed with Clerk of the House on February 4, based on the Petition read and received by the House on February 5, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders to ascertain the extent to which Standing Orders 93 (1) and 95 have been complied with.”

To comply with Standing Order 93 (1), Private Bills must be filed “not later than the first day of each session,” whereas the bill in question was filed on February 4. In all other respects this standing order has been or will be complied with.

Representations heard make it apparent that the proposed measure was expected to be introduced as a Public Bill. When, however, it was ascertained that a Private Bill would be necessary, the time for filing Private Bills had expired.

Standing Order 95 requires that notice of intention of applying for a Private Bill must be advertised once a week for four weeks. In this case, advertising was commenced with all possible speed, and will be continued, your Committee

is assured, for the remainder of the required period. In the meantime, in view of the prospective early termination of the present session, it is desired that the bill be introduced without delay.

In relation to this bill, your Committee recommend:—

1. That Standing Order 93 (1) be suspended as regards the words “not later than the first day of each session.”
2. That Standing Orders 93 (3) (a) and 95 be suspended.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. MacLean (Prince), from the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends: That it be granted authority to have printed from day to day or as required, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, for the use of the Committee and Members of the House; and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. MacLean (Prince), the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a Return showing sums voted by this parliament, each year, from 1920 to 1936, for strictly military equipment.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 285, dated February 10, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$210,000 to the province of Manitoba in order to enable the said province to pay its share of direct relief and farm placement expenditures covering January accounts payable during the month of February, 1937, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 286, dated February 10, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$950,000 to the province of Saskatchewan for the purpose of enabling the said province to pay its share of farm improvement and employment plan expenditures to March 31, 1937, as provided for in an agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 2662, of October 14, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorandum and other documents exchanged between any member or officer of the present or late Government and any other person in connection with the subject of fish traps in British Columbian waters from the 1st September, 1934, to date.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the employees of the Post Office Department are organized into a trade union.
2. If so, the name of said trade union.
3. Whether the Post Office Department deals with the accredited representatives of said trade union from time to time, recognizing them as the proper representatives of the men employed in the post office.
4. Whether the Post Office Department discussed with said accredited representatives changes in postal service making for greater frequency of delivery before said changes were effected.
5. Whether the Post Office Department recognizes the principle of collective bargaining with the employees of the Post Office Department.

By Mr. Heaps:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any contracts have been awarded during the past five years to the Woods Manufacturing Company Limited, of Hull, Quebec.
2. If so, the total value of such contracts.

Mr. Rogers moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act of 1935, to provide for the administration of the Act under the Minister of Labour by an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Combines Act, for the investigation of alleged combines by the Commissioner, and for the appointment of such a Commissioner, special commissioners and assistants; and to provide salaries, remuneration and expenses therefor.

Whereupon Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban homes, was read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

11 Labour—

Salaries	\$ 212,685 75
Contingencies	30,000 00

XX—LABOUR

178 International Labour Conference	15,000 00
179 Limitation of Hours of Work Act, Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, and the Minimum Wages Act	10,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 22

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Three Petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Sixteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 11th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Herbert Begg and others of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company.—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford)*.

Of Herbert Begg and others of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of Federal Fire Insurance Company.—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford)*.

Of Alexander Rodgers Goldie and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—*Mr. Edwards*.

Of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton, of Outremont, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Arthur John Norton, of Outremont, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Alexander James Shiells, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Of Norah Clara Simson Warden, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Dudley Lanscot Warden, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Barbados, British West Indies, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Of Joseph Neilson Blacklock, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Muriel Beatrice de Jersey White Blacklock, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Plaxton*.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fourth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fourth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the petition of Honourable David A. Croll of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act respecting the Dionne Quintuplets, and has taken note of the fact that on Thursday, February 11, the House concurred in a report presented on that date by the Standing Committee on Standing Orders recommending the suspension of Standing Order 95 in relation to this application.

The Clerk of the House laid on the Table the following Private Bill:—

Bill No. 19, An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets.—*Mr. Gray.*

The said Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Standing Order 102.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and other documents respecting the trial in Livelong, in connection with the removal of the post office from Mr. Hicks store in Livelong, Saskatchewan. Also a statement showing the cost to the Government of the said trial.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 292, dated February 11, 1937: renewing loans of \$5,710,000 made to the province of British Columbia under authority of P.C. 374 of February 13, 1936, P.C. 3914 of December 23, 1935, and P.C. 301 of February 6, 1936, for a period of one year, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Public Bills)

All Orders under Public Bills being respectively read, were allowed to stand.

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

The House then resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, which was reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until Monday next, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 23

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Seventeenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 12th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Grace Ellen Newman, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Percy Cecil Newman, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Ville Lasalle, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Lennard.*

Of Albert Henry Pergley, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Ethel Pomeroy Pergley, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Joseph Gedeon Emilien Tanguay, of Cap De La Madeleine, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Marie Gerardine Charlotte Pintal Tanguay, of Cap De La Madeleine, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Fifth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Fifth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Central Finance Corporation of Toronto, Ontario; to amend its Act of incorporation.

Of Henry Begg of Toronto and others; to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company.

Of Henry Begg of Toronto and others; to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company.

Of Walter S. R. Wilson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and others; to incorporate First National Building Society.

Of Alexander Rodgers Goldie of Galt, Ontario, and others; to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the federal constituencies in the province of Quebec, what were, (a) the population at the last census; (b) the number of electors registered on the last voters' lists; (c) the area of each constituency.

2. Total number of votes received in the province of Quebec in the last election, (a) by the Liberal candidates; (b) by the Conservative candidates; (c) other candidates.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 120 of 1937, whether the Dominion Government ever tried to know if any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War had accorded a preference to Canadian candidates in their civil service, and if so, when.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of report of the Conference of the Board of Psychiatrists and Neurologists on pensions and returned soldiers' problems, held at Ottawa, December 1-3, 1936.

Mr. Boulanger, seconded by Mr. Martin, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 20, An Act to amend the Railway Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Boulanger, seconded by Mr. Martin, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 21, An Act to amend the Government Railways Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Civil Service Commission recently established an eligible list of postal helpers for the Winnipeg post office, and, if so, when.

2. How many names were upon said list.

3. Whether any persons from said list have been given employment as a result of recent changes by the Government in the frequency of mail delivery in the area of Greater Winnipeg.

4. How many from said eligible list have been thus employed, and the total number of hours of employment thus given.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Martin:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Quantities of grain passed through the government elevators at Saskatoon, Moosejaw, Lethbridge and Edmonton during the past five years.

2. Record of business through these elevators in comparison with the business through privately owned terminals at Port Arthur, Fort William and Vancouver.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the following branches of the Department of National Defence, (1) administration, (2) treasury office, (3) central registry, (4) contracts branch, (5) printing and stationery, (6) naval service, (7) chief of the general staff, (8) signals, (9) historical section, (10) adjutant general, (11) medicals, (12) records, (13) quartermaster general, (14) master general of the ordnance, (15) Royal Canadian Air Force, (16) No. 1 Aircraft depot, (17) Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Ottawa, (18) Connaught Rifle Range, (19) drill halls—how many non-commissioned officers are (1) older, and (2) younger than thirty-seven (37) years.

2. In each of the above mentioned branches, how many non-commissioned officers who are thirty-seven (37) years old and older, have been in the line in an actual theatre of war.

3. Referring to the previous paragraph, how many in each branch have been stationed, (a) farther than twenty miles behind the fighting line, (b) in England.

4. Referring to paragraph 2, how many in each branch did not leave Canada on active service overseas.

5. How many of such non-commissioned officers in each branch were born in Canada and how many were not.

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether regular delivery of mail was made in the cities of Canada on Christmas Day, 1936, and on New Year's Day, 1937.

2. Whether such delivery was made in all Canadian cities.

3. If such delivery was not made in all Canadian cities, in which city or cities was such delivery not made.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General:—

By Sir George Perley, for Mr. Bennett:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, documents and papers dealing with the retirement from the public service of (a) Mr. Hector Charlesworth; (b) Colonel C. A. Chauveau, K.C.; and (c) Lieutenant-Colonel W. Arthur Steel, M.C.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. MacNeil, seconded by Mr. Coldwell, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House views with grave concern the startling increases of expenditure proposed by the government for purposes of national armament in contrast with the inadequate provision for the social security of all sections of the Canadian people."

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing; the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Thorson, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 24

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Sixth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Sixth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Joseph Neilson Blacklock of Montreal, Quebec, husband of Muriel Beatrice Blacklock.

Of Annie Nemchek Cohen of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Harry Cohen

Of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton of Outremont, Quebec, wife of Arthur John Norton.

Of James Gordon Ross of Montreal, Quebec, husband of Dilys Jones Ross.

Of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Alexander James Shiells.

Of Frank Horace Wood of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, husband of Lily Rose Smith Wood.

Sir Eugène Fiset, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends:—

1. That it be empowered to print, from day to day, 600 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

2. That the Committee have leave to sit while the House is sitting.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That the provision of Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Supply be suspended for the sittings of Thursday, 18th February, and Friday, 19th February, 1937.

By leave of the House, on motion of Sir Eugène Fiset, the First Report of the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Bank of Canada on the Financial Position of the Province of Manitoba, dated 11th February, 1937.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 125 of the present session, indicating the revenue from federal taxes received by the Department of Finance and the National Revenue Department (Customs, Excise and Income branches), what the other sources of revenue to the federal government were during the last five fiscal years.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply, and the proposed motion of Mr. MacNeil, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Leader, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 5. For "1919" substitute "1909".
2. Page 1, line 24. For the word "given" substitute the word "granted".

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 25

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Eighteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 16th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Sam Winnikoff, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Factor*.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was ordered,—That the name of Mr. Beaubien be substituted for that of Mr. Howard on the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, owned, operated and controlled by the Government.

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 22, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The hours of labour of hospital orderlies in the Department of Defence and in the Department of Pensions in and about Winnipeg, Manitoba.
2. The hours of labour of inspectors in the Department of Agriculture in and about the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether firemen in the Department of Defence at Winnipeg work a seven-day week of eight hours per day.
2. Number of firemen employed in said department.
3. Whether any workmen in said department work a seven-day week of eight hours per day.
4. The number of hours comprising a week's work for firemen in or about Winnipeg in the Department of Defence.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts were paid by the Dominion Government to the Dominion Coal Company as bonuses for the manufacture of coke, and the manufacture of steel, for the following years: 1934; 1935; 1936.

2. What amount was paid by the Dominion Government in subventions to each province to assist in the movement of coal during the year 1936.

3. What quantities of coal were moved in each province under these subventions.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a return showing:—

(a) Name; (b) headquarters address; (c) title; (d) salary; (e) travelling expenses, of all permanent and temporary officials, with headquarters in Alberta, employed or supervised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture or any of its branches, for the year 1936.

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, constitutional, parliamentary, cabinet and law reform are long overdue in Canada;

That with a view of increasing the efficiency of Parliament and of Government in this country and also of considering the whole question of over-government and over-taxation and giving the people a more modern constitution adapted to the solution of Canada's present day problems, a survey and study should be made either by a select committee of this House or by a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament with a view of having a report presented to both Houses of Parliament for these very necessary reforms and for legislation accordingly, so as to increase the efficiency as well as the stability of government in Canada.

Any such suggestions as aforesaid to be subject to the existing rights of minorities which are not to be interfered with but preserved.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Pelletier, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, moved,—That whereas, the Western Canadian Provinces have materially increased in wealth and population since entering Confederation;

And whereas, the geographical location of Canadian financial and industrial centres have prevented friendly understanding of western Canadian life leading to an accumulation of grievances either justified or psychological, tending to disrupt the harmony of Confederation.

Therefore be it Resolved,—That this Parliament would serve a great need and greatly enhance Canadian unity by appointing a Commission to investigate broadly the various problems of western Canada, both from an economic and psychological point of view and to bring in recommendations to this Parliament.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 26

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Seventeenth Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva from September 21 to October 10, 1936. (English and French.)

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 314, dated February 16, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$1,000,000 to the province of British Columbia to enable the said province to finance its share of direct relief expenditures, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the appointment by the Civil Service Commission of an assistant bilingual inspector of Customs and Excise for the district of Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, and bearing the examination number 25508.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts were paid by the Dominion Government to the Dominion Coal Company as bonuses for the manufacture of coke, and the manufacture of steel, for the following years: 1934; 1935; 1936.

2. What amount was paid by the Dominion Government in subventions to each province to assist in the movement of coal during the year 1936.

3. What quantities of coal were moved in each province under these subventions.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, memoranda, evidence and other documents in possession of the Department of Transport, relating to the discharge from the civil service of Mr. G. R. J. Wilson, in charge of the Welland Canal Feeder at Dunville, in 1931.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 23, An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Mutch:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government removed the dumping duty on cabbages entering Western Canada thirty days before they usually do. If so, why.

2. Whether the Government was aware that there were several hundred tons of cabbage available in the Winnipeg area on the 16th January, 1937.

3. What growers' organization in the Winnipeg area did the Government consult as to the supply of cabbages available on the 16th January, 1937.

4. What person or persons did the Government depend upon for the information resulting in the removal of duty on cabbages thirty days before the usual time.

5. Whether the Government took any steps to notify the growers in the Winnipeg area of the impending removal of duty on cabbages thirty days before the usual time.

6. What steps the Government took to notify the fruit jobbers of Western Canada of the impending removal.

7. Whether the Government was informed that new cabbage from Texas could be delivered in Winnipeg in bulk for a trifle over 2 cents per pound if the dumping duty was removed on the 16th January.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Lockhart:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all employees engaged during 1936 on the Northern Division of the Welland Ship Canal, and (a) the classification of their employment; (b) total earnings of each employee during the year 1936; (c) date engaged on an hourly basis, the rate per hour.

2. Whether employees engaged on an hourly basis are laid off during showery weather, and if so, whether it is possible to arrange inside work on showery days for men employed on an hourly basis.

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to extend the operation of the Old Age Pension Act to include certain classes of blind persons presently not included in the Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply, and the proposed motion of Mr. MacNeil, in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being eleven o'clock, p.m.

By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Joseph Neilson Blacklock, Francis Hector Walker, William Edward Connor, Annie Nemchek Cohen, James Gordon Ross and Florence Anna Iverson Salberg respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 27

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Nineteenth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 18th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Yetta Ginsburg, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Louis Ginsburg, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 21st January, 1937, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed pursuant to the Canadian Wheat Board Act since October 23, 1935.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock."—*Mr. Plaxton.*

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker."—*Mr. Hyndman.*

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply, and the proposed motion of Mr. MacNeil, in amendment thereto:—

That all the words after the word "That" in the motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House views with grave concern the startling increases of expenditure proposed by the government for purposes of national armament in contrast with the inadequate provision for the social security of all sections of the Canadian people."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Coldwell,	Jaques,	MacNeil,	Quelch,
Douglas,	Johnston (Bow River),	Macphail (Miss),	Rowe (Athabaska),
Elliott (Kindersley),	Kuhl,	Marshall,	Taylor (Nanaimo),
Fair,	MacInnis,	Pelletier,	Woodsworth—17.
Hall,			

NAYS

Messrs.

Baker,	Cochrane,	Fraser,	Lacroix (Quebec-
Barber,	Crête,	Furniss,	Montmorency),
Barry,	Damude,	Gariépy,	Lalonde,
Beaubien,	Davidson,	Gauthier,	Lapointe (Matapedia-
Bennett,	Deachman,	Girouard,	Matane),
Bertrand (Prescott),	Denis,	Gladstone,	Lapointe (Quebec
Bertrand (Laurier),	Deslauriers,	Glen,	East),
Betts,	Donnelly,	Golding,	Lawson,
Black (Chateauguay-	Dubois,	Gosselin,	Leader,
Huntingdon),	Dubuc,	Goulet,	Leclerc,
Black (Yukon),	Duffus,	Gray,	Leduc,
Blackmore,	Dunning,	Graydon,	Lennard,
Blair,	Dupuis,	Green,	Little,
Blanchette,	Dussault,	Hamilton,	Lockhart,
Bothwell,	Edwards,	Hansell,	Macdonald
Bouchard,	Elliott (Middlesex	Hanson,	(Brantford City),
Boulanger,	West),	Hartigan,	MacKenzie
Bradette,	Emmerson,	Hill,	(Neepawa),
Brasset,	Esling,	Howden,	Mackenzie (Van-
Brown,	Evans,	Howe,	couver Centre),
Brunelle,	Factor,	Hurtubise,	MacKinnon
Cahan,	Fafard,	Hyndman,	(Edmonton West),
Cameron (Cape Breton	Farquhar,	Ilsley,	MacLean (Prince),
North-Victoria),	Ferguson,	Isnor,	MacMillan,
Campbell,	Ferland,	Jean,	MacNicol,
Cardin,	Ferron,	Johnston	MacRae,
Casselman,	Finn,	(Lake Centre),	McCann,
Chevrier,	Fiset (Sir Eugene),	King, Mackenzie	McCuaig,
Church,	Fleming,	Kinley,	McCulloch,
Clark (Essex South),	Fontaine,	Kirk,	McDonald (Souris),
Clark (York-Sunbury),	Fournier (Hull),	Lacombe,	McDonald (Pontiac),
Clarke (Rosedale),	Fournier (Maison-	Lacroix (Beauce),	McGeer,
Cleaver,	neuve-Rosemont),		McGregor,

McIntosh,	Mitchell,	Rennie,	Taylor (Norfolk),
McIvor,	Mullins,	Rhéaume,	Telford,
McKenzie	Mulock,	Rickard,	Thauvette,
(Lambton-Kent),	Mutch,	Rinfret,	Thompson,
McKinnon (Kenora-	Neill,	Ross (St. Paul's),	Thorson,
Rainy River),	O'Neill,	Ross (Middlesex	Tolmie,
McLarty,	Parent (Quebec	East),	Tomlinson,
McLean	West and South),	Ross (Moose Jaw),	Tremblay,
(Simcoe East),	Parent (Terrebonne),	Rowe (Dufferin-	Tucker,
McLean (Melfort),	Patterson,	Simcoe),	Turgeon,
McNevin	Perley	Ryan,	Turner,
(Victoria Ont.),	(Qu'Appelle),	St-Père,	Tustin,
McNiven	Pinard,	Sanderson,	Veniot,
(Regina City),	Plaxton,	Senn,	Verville,
McPhee,	Poole,	Sinclair,	Vien,
Mallette,	Pottier,	Spence,	Ward,
Massey,	Pouliot,	Stewart,	Weir,
Maybank,	Power,	Stirling,	White,
Mercier,	Purdy,	Streight,	Winkler,
Michaud,	Reid,	Sylvestre,	Wood,
			Young—191.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

248 To provide for the Book of Remembrance of members of the Canadian Forces, and Canadians in the Forces of the British Empire who lost their lives in the Great War..\$	8,000 00
247 Battlefields Memorials.	51,340 00
271 Adjustment of War Claims—Department of National Defence.	64,411 00

XXIII—GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

188 <i>Radio Services</i> —For the maintenance and operation of the Northwest Territories Radio System.	318,900 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.24 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 28

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Four petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twentieth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 19th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Sydney Ernest Anglin and others of Toronto, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of Toronto General Insurance Company.—*Mr. Plaxton.*

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many geodetic, geological, hydrographic, topographic and land survey parties were working in the province of Quebec, during 1936.
2. The names and salaries of the members of each of these parties, and which of them were only employed temporarily.
3. In what sections of the province of Quebec these parties were employed, and the nature of their work.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Commissions appointed by the present Government since they took office, under the Public Inquiries Act.
2. Who the commissioners in each case are.
3. Approximate cost of each commission.
4. Whether any of the findings of any of these commissions were given effect to.

By Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Civil servants discharged from their duties from November, 1935, to January, 1937.
2. Number in each department.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Number of men employed between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of December, 1936, on the seasonal or temporary staff at the Port of Churchill.
2. Their names and home addresses, and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Hyndman:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many commissions appointed by the present Government there are in Canada at the present time.
2. What different matters they are inquiring into.
3. Cost of each to date.
4. What the legal fees of each commission have amounted to up to the present time.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a copy of the report of the investigation relating to the dismissal of Etienne Levesque, postmaster at Mont-Joli, Rimouski County.

By Mr. Gariepy:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all regulations, resolutions, Orders in Council, passed by the Government since September 1, 1936, to date, relative to wharfage dues, and all charges in connection with wharves or properties belonging to the National Ports, or to any other port or wharf owned, administered or controlled by the Government or the National Harbours Board.

By Mr. Elliott (Kindersley):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts, if any, were paid as reparations to Canada by Germany under Annex I to Section 1 of part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles: (a) to civilians; (b) to civilian corporations; (c) to Armenians; (d) to ex-prisoners of war.
2. If the fund has been depleted.
3. What balances remain to be allotted.
4. Under what status the fund is presently held.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

MILITIA SERVICES

60 Cadet Services	\$ 140,000 00
61 Contingencies	28,800 00
62 Engineer Services and Works	2,816,950 00
63 General Stores	6,060,699 00
64 Non-Permanent Active Militia	2,578,740 00
65 Permanent Force	5,848,039 00
66 Royal Military College	377,200 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 29

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Eight petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-first Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 22nd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Thelma Farr, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Reginald Farr, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Ross (St. Paul's)*.

Of Dorothy MacFie Dale, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Franklin Alan Dale, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Westmount, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Tolmie*.

Of Florence Rose Wright Clark, of Verdun, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with William Leslie Clark, of Verdun, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. MacKinnon*.

Of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadagursky, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Jack Sadagursky, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. MacKinnon*.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 28th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many persons intending to settle in Canada entered Canada during 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

2. How many of such persons entered by issue of special permit from minister, in each of the above years.

3. How many of such persons, enumerated in question No. 1, came from the British Isles.

4. How many persons were deported during each of the above years.

5. How many were deported to the British Isles.

6. How many of the deportations to the British Isles were because such persons had become, or were liable to become, public charges.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 25th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total cost to the Dominion and Provincial authorities in connection with the inquiry into the Regina riots during the year 1935.
2. Total cost to the Dominion authorities in this connection.
3. Names of those who were employed by the Dominion Government in connection with this inquiry.
4. Payments made to each of the said counsel, (a) during the fiscal year 1934-1935; (b) during the current fiscal year.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th January, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of all the officers and employees, whether permanent or temporary in the postal service at Montreal, during 1936.
2. Nature of their respective duties, and the salary of each during the course of the year.
3. Dates of their appointments respectively, indicating whether they were nominated by the Civil Service Commission, or the Postmaster General, or otherwise.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, communications, charges, evidence and reports dated during the years 1932 and 1936, in connection with the dismissal of Ernest L. Snyder as postmaster of St. Ann's, Ontario.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges, evidence and other documents, dated from June 1, 1936, to date, regarding the dismissal of the postmistress of Newcastle, Alberta.

Also a statement showing the reasons assigned for dismissal and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for or furnished such information.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many positions under the Civil Service Commission were advertised in the province of Quebec from January 1 to December 31, 1936.
2. What these positions are and for which the Civil Service Commission required the candidates to be bilingual.
3. To whom each of such positions was awarded, and the residence and age of each successful candidate, at the time of his appointment.
4. How many of such positions were given to (1) Great War Veterans; (2) soldiers of the allied armies of His Majesty during the Great War; (3) other candidates.

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. St. Père, by leave of the House, introduced the following Bills, which were severally read a first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 30, An Act to repeal The Employment and Social Insurance Act.

Bill No. 31, An Act to repeal The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act.

Bill No. 32, An Act to repeal The Minimum Wages Act.

Bill No. 33, An Act to repeal The Limitation of Hours of Work Act.

Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and The Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935.

Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Ways and Means be suspended for the sitting of Thursday 25th February, 1937.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That on and after Wednesday the 3rd March next to the end of the Session, Government Notices of Motions and Governments Orders shall have precedence on Wednesdays over all business except introduction of Bills, Questions by Members and Notices of Motions for the production of Papers.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

NAVAL SERVICES

67 Naval Services—To provide for the maintenance of the ships and establishments of the Naval Service, including the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. \$4,486,810 00

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 19, An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets;

Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.*

The following Bills were severally read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz:—

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg."

(Public Bills)

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Green for the second reading of Bill No. 15, An Act to provide for Appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

The Committee of Supply then resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XII—AVIATION

69 Royal Canadian Air Force—Expenses in connection with the general maintenance and training of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Air Force, and provision of facilities therefor.	\$11,391,650 00
70 Civil Government Air Operations—For air survey photography and contingencies which may arise in other air operations.	361,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

13 National Defence—	
Salaries.	409,847 00
Contingencies.	55,500 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

249 To provide for expenses of the contingent to attend the Coronation of His Majesty.	197,000 00
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XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

196 Grant to Canadian Legion..	9,000 00
199 Pensions payable to men on active service, Northwest Rebellion 1885, and general pensions..	20,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from two Members, notifying him that the following vacancy had occurred in the representation, viz:—

Of Matthew McKay, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Renfrew North, by decease.

And that he had accordingly issued his warrant to the Chief Electoral Officer to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF RENFREW NORTH

Dominion of Canada, }
To Wit: } House of Commons.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Renfrew North in the Province of Ontario, by reason of the death of the sitting member therefor, Matthew McKay, Esquire.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at Ottawa, this twenty-third day of February, 1937.

NORMAN McL. ROGERS, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Kingston City, Ontario.

JAMES J. McCANN, (L.S.)

Member for the Electoral District of Renfrew South.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 30

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Five petitions were laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-second Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 23rd instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Lorraine Olive Lafontaine Caron Pilot, of Aylmer, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Edward Frederick Pilot, of Aylmer, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Simone Baillargeon Mann, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with James Hedley Mann, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Walsh.*

Of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Hugh William Bender, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Walsh.*

Of Simeon James Jones, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Winifred Dexter Hooker Jones, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Walsh.*

Of Alice Mary Hickman Ings, of Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Ralph Royden Ings, of Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Evelyn McCaughan McBride, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John McBride, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes, of Verdun, Quebec, presently residing in Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Eric John Maynes, of Verdun, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Constance Hope Davidson, of Westmount, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Wayne Davidson, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Heaps.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Seventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Seventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Thelma Farr of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Reginald Farr.

Of Yetta Ginsburg of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Louis Ginsburg.

Of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray of Outremont, Quebec, wife of Frederick Garnet Gray.

Of Alice Mary Hickman Ings of Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, wife of Ralph Royden Ings.

Of Evelyn McCaughan McBride of Montreal, Quebec, wife of John McBride.

Of Grace Ellen Newman of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Percy Cecil Newman.

Of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan of Montreal, wife of Richard Charles Osborne O'Hagan.

Of Joseph Gedeon Emilien Tanguay of Cap de la Madeleine, Quebec, husband of Marie Gerardine Charlotte Pintal Tanguay.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Exchange of telegrams made public on September 12, 1936, a statement issued by the "Tass," official Russian News Agency, and made public on September 14, 1936, together with the Order in Council, P.C. 2354, dated September 10, 1936, respecting the removal of the embargo on certain Russian products into Canada, which are as follows:—

STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1936

It is announced at Ottawa that, following the visit to Soviet Russia a few weeks ago of the Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, an Order in Council has been passed rescinding the embargo against the importation of certain Russian goods, which had been imposed by the former Government in 1931, and that the embargo on the purchase of Canadian goods which had been applied by Soviet Russia in retaliation for the action of the Canadian Government has been likewise cancelled by the Soviet Government.

There has been the following exchange of telegrams between the Honourable W. D. Euler, acting for Canada, and Mr. S. K. Sudjin, Acting People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, acting for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—

From Honourable W. D. Euler

"On behalf of my Government I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada have decided to cancel the Order in Council of February 27, 1931, pursuant to which the importation into Canada of certain commodities originating in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was prohibited.

"I would appreciate an immediate acknowledgment by telegram."

From Acting People's Commissar for Foreign Trade

"I beg to confirm the receipt of your telegraphic communication to the effect that the Canadian Government have decided to cancel the Order in Council of February 27, 1931, pursuant to which the importation into Canada of certain commodities originating in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was prohibited.

"I hereby inform you that in consequence of the above I shall cancel my order of April 20, 1931, prohibiting all importing organizations and trade representatives of the U.S.S.R. to make any purchases of goods of Canadian origin as well as the chartering of vessels under the Canadian flag."

By taking this step Canada joins the other trading countries of the world, including Great Britain, in restoring normal commercial relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is expected that Canada will find a considerable market in Soviet Russia for dairy cows, pedigreed live stock and cattle for restocking Russian farms, horses, seeds, metals and other commodities.

A further announcement on the subject of trade with Soviet Russia is expected in a few days.

STATEMENT FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

The Honourable W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has announced that the following statement has been issued by the "Tass" Official Soviet Russian News Agency on the subject of the export of Russian anthracite coal to Canada.

"With the resumption of normal trade relations between the U.S.S.R. and Canada, following the cancellation of the embargo which has been imposed since 1931 on the importation into Canada of certain Soviet products, the export of Soviet anthracite to Canada will be resumed.

"1. Rakhovski, chairman of the All-Union Coal Export and Import Corporation 'Soyuzugleexport,' has declared that 'Soyuzugleexport' intends to export to Canada yearly 250,000 metric tons and will not exceed this quantity in any one calendar year. Further it goes without saying that 'Soyuzugleexport' will sell anthracite coal in Canada at prices corresponding to the competitive prices of anthracite imported from other countries, having due regard to the quality of the product.

"Soyuzugleexport has no intention to ship coal for consumption in the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

"As to the anthracite grades destined for export to Canada 'Soyuzugleexport' intends to ship the larger sizes of anthracite (stove egg and cobbles) and also a certain percentage of buckwheat.

"Finally, Mr. Rakhovski emphasized that it is not the policy of 'Soyuzugleexport' to effect sales of anthracite coal through the medium of one distributor for the whole of Canada, but to conclude contracts with several Canadian firms."

The above statement indicates that the Russian authorities will limit the shipments of anthracite coal to Canada in any one calendar year to the maximum amount of 250,000 metric tons. Before the embargo was imposed by the former Government in February, 1931, the Russian coal export organization had a contract with their Canadian distributor, whereby shipments of Russian anthracite

coal to Canada would increase each year until in 1933 and 1934 they would have amounted to a figure greatly in excess of the above maximum. Actual imports of Russian anthracite coal in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, amounted to 284,271 short tons.

The "Tass" statement further indicates that the Russian coal export organization will not dump coal into the Canadian market; that they will not sell coal for consumption in the Maritime Provinces; and that they will not confine sales to any one agency, as was the case with the previous Russian contract, but will sell to as many importers as can handle their product efficiently.

P.C. 2354

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1936

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to cancel Orders in Council of the 27th February, 1931 (P.C. 463) and 10th December, 1931 (P.C. 3029), relating to prohibition of importation into Canada of certain goods from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and they are hereby cancelled accordingly.

(Sgd.) E. J. LEMAIRE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the service of the Department of Agriculture at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Agriculture, or otherwise.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Naval General Orders promulgated and issued to the Canadian Naval Forces, February 1, 1937, under the provisions of Section 44, Chapter 139, R.S.C. 1927.

And also,—Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force, February 1, 1937, under the provisions of Section 141, Chapter 132, and Section 4 (4), Chapter 3, R.S.C. 1927.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 359, dated February 22, 1937: amending an Agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 2840, dated November 3, 1936, relative to general relief matters in the said province, not increasing the aggregate maximum Dominion contribution of \$2,750,000 authorized by the said Agreement.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Needham:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any Indian bands have surrendered their reserves.
2. If so, how many and for what cause.
3. What benefit, if any, accrued to each Indian band as a result of such surrender.
4. Whether an Indian band can surrender part of a reserve without surrendering the whole.

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the fiscal years ending 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, whether loans were made by the Dominion Government to any provincial government for helping said provincial government with its relief problems.
2. If so, what amounts to each, year by year, were lent.
3. Whether interest was payable on such loans by such provinces.
4. If so, the amount of interest payable by each province, year by year, for money so advanced.
5. Whether all provinces have paid such interest on such loans. If not, what provinces have paid and what amount each year.
6. What amounts are owing by any province for such moneys advanced to them, (a) for principal; (b) for interest.

Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Walsh, moved,—Whereas the important industrial nations of the world are spending large sums annually in scholarship systems, to ensure that the most brilliant of their boys and girls may not be prevented because of a lack of financial resources, from securing adequate academic training to enable them to take their proper place as thoroughly trained leaders in the industrial, professional and public life of their respective countries;

And whereas in this age of scientific advance in all walks of life Canada cannot afford to longer ignore and lose the tremendous asset which it possesses in the latent ability for trained leadership of the brightest of her young people;

Therefore be it Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, following the practice already established in Great Britain and other industrial countries, the Government should investigate the desirability of a system of national scholarships to be made available to outstanding students who are financially unable to continue their education, to enable them to secure under-graduate and (or) post-graduate training in our universities, university colleges, agricultural colleges and technical schools.

And a Debate arising thereon and continuing;

And it being six o'clock, p.m.;

By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey."

Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin."

Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne."

Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton."

Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Charles Marsh Doxsey, Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin, Ivy Jackson Beaulne, Charlotte Opal Moore Norton and Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 31

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-third Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 24th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case, namely:—

Of Théophile A. St. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and others, praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.—*Mr. Fontaine.*

Of Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen, of Oskaleneo River, Quebec, presently residing in Windsor, Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Niels Aegidius Andersen, of Oskaleneo River, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Of Emilie Letsh Rutishauser, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with John Rutishauser, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. MacMillan.*

Of Emile Collette, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Laure Ernestine Collette, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. MacMillan.*

Of Sybil Geddes, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, presently residing in Victoria, British Columbia, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Robert McLeod Geddes, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Graydon.*

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1937, for a copy of the report of the investigation relating to the dismissal of Etienne Levesque, postmaster at Mont-Joli, Rimouski County.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Quantities of grain passed through the government elevators at Saskatoon, Moosejaw, Lethbridge and Edmonton during the past five years.
2. Record of business through these elevators in comparison with the business through privately owned terminals at Port Arthur, Fort William and Vancouver.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 369, dated February 24, 1937: amending an Agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Saskatchewan under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 1710, dated July 9, 1936, for the purpose of rectifying a clerical error in the said Agreement.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey."—*Mr. Walsh.*

Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin."—*Mr. Walsh.*

Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total expenditure for the National Research Council since June, 1935.
2. Whether that council made any scientific discovery during that period.
3. If so, what member or employee of that council made it, what it was, and when it was made.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Bennett, adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, it was resolved,—That it be an instruction to the Committee of Ways and Means that they have power to consider the terms of the Trade Agreement entered into on the 23rd day of February, 1937, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom together with the modifications in the Customs Tariff therein mentioned and to report to this House on the whole Agreement prior to the introduction of a Bill respecting the said Agreement.

By leave of the House, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, signed at Ottawa, February 23, 1937.

Also,—Statistical Tables relative to the Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom.

And also,—Reports and Proceedings and Appendices of the Tariff Board under Part I of the Tariff Board Act, 1931, upon eight references made to it by the Minister of Finance, viz: Synthetic Resins and Organic Plastics; Hard Rubber in Rods, Tubes, Strips and Sheets; Silica Sand; Light Weight Chiffon; Combs of Hard Rubber or Celluloid; Motion Picture and Sound Equipment; Steel Wool; Processed Cherries.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

XXX—POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE

275	Salaries and allowances.	\$16,713,338 50
	Mail services, including mail services by air.	14,520,000 00
	Miscellaneous, including \$5,000 to provide for payment of compassionate allowances to employees injured while in the performance of their duties or to other persons injured while performing duties in any way connected with the Postal Service or in protecting His Majesty's mails, or to the dependents of such employees or other persons who may be killed while so engaged, payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council.	1,004,600 00

Resolution to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 32

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Vien, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be given leave to sit while the House is sitting.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Vien, the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of drill halls in Canada, and where they are located.
2. What amounts the Government has received from commandants of military districts for the renting of each drill hall for other than military purposes, during each of the past five years from January 1 to December 31, in each year.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the service of the Department of National Defence at Montreal, during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Defence or otherwise.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report and Proceedings and Appendices of the Tariff Board under Part I of the Tariff Board Act, 1931, upon a reference made to it by the Minister of Finance, viz: Certain Sporting Goods.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The amendment made by the Senate to the Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, was taken into consideration and concurred in.

The amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act, were taken into consideration and concurred in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act of 1935.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and Amending Act of 1935, to provide for the administration of the Act under the Minister of Labour by an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Combines Act, for the investigation of alleged combines by the Commissioner, and for the appointment of such a Commissioner, special commissioners and assistants; and to provide salaries, remuneration and expenses therefor.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Rogers then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

200	European War Pensions, Naval, Militia, and Air Forces after the war.	\$41,500,000 00
195	Employers' liability compensation.	40,000 00
191	Care of patients, medical examination respecting pensions, hospitals allowances and sheltered employment.	2,900,000 00

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The following Bills were severally read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz:—

Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey."

Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin."

Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne."

Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton."

Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin."

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

The Committee of Supply then resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

192 Salaries—Staff.	\$3,517,600 00
194 Administration expense—Department and Canadian Pension Commission.	675,000 00
197 Grant to Last Post Fund.	60,000 00
198 War Veterans' Allowances.	4,200,000 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

250 Grant to the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.	13,100 00
251 Grant to the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.	10,000 00
252 Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.	5,000 00
253 Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.	18,000 00
254 Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.	20,250 00
255 Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses.	13,100 00
256 Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.	4,050 00
257 Grant to the Canadian Red Cross Society.	8,100 00
258 Grant to the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council.	750 00

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

145 For investigation of mineral resources and deposits; of the mining and metallurgical industries, and of mineral technology wages, expenses of testing and research laboratories; for publications, English and French, for purchase

of books and instruments; for miscellaneous assistance and contingencies; and for investigations by the Dominion Fuel Board, including salaries and all other expenses.	273,000 00
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Resolutions to be reported. _____

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

1. Page 3, line 14. After the word "provide" insert the words "what terms shall be inserted in the guarantee".

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until Monday next, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 33

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 393, dated February 27, 1937: renewing loans to the province of Saskatchewan totalling \$1,643,590 made under authority of Orders in Council, P.C. 418, dated February 20, 1936, and P.C. 554, dated March 10, 1936, accepting as security therefor treasury bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 394, dated February 27, 1937: renewing loan to the province of Saskatchewan of \$3,542,019.88, made under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 393, dated February 15, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Veniot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How much the Federal Government contributed to each of the provinces, last year and in the current year, as direct grants-in-aid for unemployment relief.
2. How much the Federal Government contributed to each of the provinces, last year and in the current year, in the form of co-operative public works and enterprises, to assist in the relief of unemployment.
3. Mileage of trans-Canada highway constructed, last year and in the current year.
4. What the gross mileage cost was last year and in the current year.
5. Mileage constructed, last year and in the current year, in each of the provinces.
6. On what basis the Federal Government co-operated in the trans-Canada highway construction in each of the provinces, last year and in the current year.
7. Cost to the Federal Government, last year and in the current year, for trans-Canada highway construction in each of the provinces.

By Mr. Blackmore:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The premium income for 1928 for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the North American Life Assurance Company, the Great West Life Assurance Company.

2. Amount of death claims paid by each of the above assurance companies in 1928.

3. The interest income for each of the above assurance companies during 1928.

4. What the subsidiary companies were, if any, of the above assurance companies, during 1928.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the present staff of the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina office, and the salary of each.

2. Names of the permanent appraisers employed by the Regina branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and the salary of each.

3. Names of the temporary appraisers employed during the season 1936 by the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina, and the salary of each.

4. Whether there are any temporary appraisers employed at the present time.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Referring to Sessional Paper No. 160 (Reference No. 41 of February 10, 1937), how many of the, (a) 92 officers, and (b) 246 men of the National Defence Department staff who were born outside of Canada, have served, (1) in an actual theatre of war; (2) 20 miles behind the lines; (3) in England; or (4) in Canada.

2. Same question for non-commissioned officers.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Lacombe, for Mr. Girouard:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, papers, plans and other documents in the possession of the Department of Transport, concerning the proposed construction of a branch line between Drummondville and Victoriaville.

By Mr. Brooks—Order of the House for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Henri D. Cormier, former postmaster at Glaude Post Office, Westmorland county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

By Mr. Massey, for Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence and other documents relative to the post office of Notre-Dame de la Salette, Hull county, since November, 1935, to date. Also the report of the investigator concerning the said post office.

By Mr. Harris:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, papers, correspondence, plans and other documents in the possession of the Department of Transport, concerning the proposed construction of a grade separation at Victoria Park Avenue, Canadian National Railways on the border line between the city of Toronto and the township of Scarborough.

By Mr. Harris:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Mayor of the city of Toronto, the Board of Control, Toronto Harbour Commission, city of Toronto Works Commissioner, and the Department of Labour, the Department of Transport, and the Department of Public Works, relating to a public works program for relief purposes in the city of Toronto.

Mr. Michaud moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to repeal the Biological Board Act and to provide in its stead for the creation of a Fisheries Research Board to have charge of the fisheries research work carried on by the Dominion; and to provide for travelling and other expenses of the members of the board and any emolument that might be deemed necessary to pay the chairman and secretary of such board.

Whereupon Mr. Michaud, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to control and regulate the importation, exportation, sale and other dealing with feeding stuffs by registration and inspection; the imposition of registration fees; and to authorize the Minister of Agriculture to appoint officers for the effective execution of the Act.

Whereupon Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to regulate the testing, inspection, sale and importation of seeds; to provide for the appointment and definition of duties of an advisory board; the appointment of inspectors and analysts; the licensing of new varieties of seeds and the imposition of licence fees, and to provide for penalties in consequence of violations of the Act.

Whereupon Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the Old Age Pensions Act.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to extend the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act to include certain classes of blind persons not included in the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 42, An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for consideration of the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill No. 11, An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said amendment be concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said amendment was accordingly concurred in.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;—

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

146	For explorations, surveys, mapping and investigations; for publication of English and French editions of reports, maps, illustrations, etc., relating thereto; and for salaries and wages of explorers, topographers and others.	\$ 366,000 00
147	For maintenance of offices and museum; for purchase of instruments, chemicals, books of reference, museum equipment and specimens, and related supplies; for expenses of the Geographic Board of Canada; and for miscellaneous assistance and contingencies.	74,000 00

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

148	Dominion Lands, Seed Grain, Mining Lands, Ordnance, Admiralty and Public Lands, Salaries and expenses, etc.	60,000 00
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149	Advancement of forest conservation; national inventory of forest resources; investigation of forest conditions and rates of growth, and development of scientific management methods; forest protection studies, technical and economic investigations of forest industries; the operation of forest experiment stations; demonstration forests, and forest products laboratories; co-operative undertakings in forestry and forest products, etc.	268,300 00
150	Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.	1,620 00
151	To provide for the expenses connected with the National Parks of Canada, historic sites, care of indigents in the Parks, the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates in the Parks and the payment of their remuneration, etc. . .	1,202,270 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 34

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any officers, during the war, received temporary promotions for the war period only, and, if so, who they are.
2. Referring to the above question, who the officers are whose temporary promotions, (a) have been made permanent, and (b) whose have not.
3. With regard to question No. 2, upon what date each temporary promotion was made permanent.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. At how many points in Canada the Department of National Defence maintains barracks, drill halls, etc., which headquarters or premises are also maintained for the use of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
2. Annual cost for rent, light, heat, char service, upkeep, etc., of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police premises at these points.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any contracts have been awarded during the past five years to the Woods Manufacturing Company Limited, of Hull, Quebec.
2. If so, the total value of such contracts.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The hours of labour of hospital orderlies in the Department of Defence and in the Department of Pensions in and about Winnipeg, Manitoba.
2. The hours of labour of inspectors in the Department of Agriculture in and about the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Casselman, moved in amendment thereto,—That all the words after “That” in the said Motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

“this House regrets that the Government has failed to take effective measures to deal with the problem of unemployment.”

And the Debate still continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 30, An Act to repeal The Employment and Social Insurance Act;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 31, An Act to repeal The Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 32, An Act to repeal The Minimum Wages Act;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act to repeal The Limitation of Hours of Work Act;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 34, An Act to repeal The Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, and The Natural Products Marketing Act Amendment Act, 1935;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935;

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Hurtubise, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, adjourned.

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto.

And the Debate still continuing;

And it being eleven o'clock, p.m.;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Ways and Means be suspended for the sittings of Thursday, 4th March and Friday, 5th March, 1937.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 35

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1938, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, March 3, 1937.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the said Message and Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the fiscal years ending 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, whether loans were made by the Dominion Government to any provincial government for helping said provincial government with its relief problems.

2. If so, what amounts to each, year by year, were lent.

3. Whether interest was payable on such loans by such provinces.

4. If so, the amount of interest payable by each province, year by year, for money so advanced.

5. Whether all provinces have paid such interest on such loans. If not, what provinces have paid and what amount each year.

6. What amounts are owing by any province for such moneys advanced to them, (a) for principal; (b) for interest.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1937, for a return showing:—

(a) Name; (b) headquarters address; (c) title; (d) salary; (e) travelling expenses, of all permanent and temporary officials, with headquarters in Alberta, employed or supervised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture or any of its branches, for the year 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. In each of the following branches of the Department of National Defence, (1) administration, (2) treasury office, (3) central registry, (4) contracts branch, (5) printing and stationery, (6) naval service, (7) chief of the general staff, (8) signals, (9) historical section, (10) adjutant general, (11) medicals, (12) records, (13) quartermaster general, (14) master general of the ordnance, (15) Royal Canadian Air Force, (16) No. 1 Aircraft depot, (17) Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Ottawa, (18) Connaught Rifle Range, (19) drill halls—how many non-commissioned officers are (1) older, and (2) younger than thirty-seven (37) years.

2. In each of the above mentioned branches, how many non-commissioned officers who are thirty-seven (37) years old and older, have been in the line in an actual theatre of war.

3. Referring to the previous paragraph, how many in each branch have been stationed, (a) farther than twenty miles behind the fighting line, (b) in England.

4. Referring to paragraph 2, how many in each branch did not leave Canada on active service overseas.

5. How many of such non-commissioned officers in each branch were born in Canada and how many were not.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Isnor:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many Government owned wharves there are in the county of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

2. How many of these come under control of the Department of Transport.

3. At what places they are located.

4. How many of the above wharves have regularly appointed wharfingers.

5. (a) The names of wharfingers; (b) the revenue receipts by each wharfinger for the fiscal year 1935-36.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Leclerc:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The number of employees on the railways of Canada, according to the following categories: locomotive engineers and firemen, conductors, conductors of parlour-cars, conductors of sleeping-cars, employees of dining-cars, trainmen, maintenance of way employees, and others.

2. (a) The hourly rate of pay, and the average number of hours that the above classes are employed monthly; (b) how many hours daily these employees are paid at the regular rate; (c) how many are paid time-and-a-half, and how many double-time.

3. The average monthly salaries of the above mentioned classes.

4. How many railway employees are out of work at the present time.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a Return showing what quantity of coal, other than Canadian, was imported by water through the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, from October 1, 1935, to December 31, 1936, information to be tabulated under the following headings: (a) date of arrival; (b) name of vessel; (c) consignee; (d) number of tons of coal; (e) grade; (f) value for duty; (g) duty paid, including sales tax and excise; (h) country in which coal produced.

By Mr. Pelletier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Federal Government approved of a project to build or improve the road between Vanderhoof, and Manson Creek or Finlay Forks, British Columbia, in conjunction with the provincial government of British Columbia.

2. What work was done on this project last year.

3. What funds the Federal Government has indicated as its share to be spent on this project.

4. Sum already spent.

5. Sum still available to be spent.

6. Through what channels the Government has contributed to this project.

7. Who recommended that this project should be approved.

8. How much work has been provided for, for this coming summer on this project.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pelletier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether there are any mining properties in the vicinity of Manson Creek, British Columbia, within a hundred mile radius.

2. If so, (a) the names of the companies; (b) the names of the directors and managers.

3. What mines are in operation.

4. What claims have been filed.

5. By whom claims have been filed.

6. Whether the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has any property of any nature in that district.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Referring to Sessional Paper No. 120A (Reference No. 43), tabled February 15th, whether the Department of the Secretary of State asked the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs "whether the Dominion Government ever tried to know if any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War had accorded a preference to Canadian candidates in their civil service, and, if so, when."

2. If so, when.

3. Whether the Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs answered that question.

4. If so, what the answer was, and why such answer was not included in the above mentioned return.

5. If not, why.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

Referring to the statement of the Government at page 758 of Revised Hansard of March 4, 1936, that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Arthur Steel's pension would have been \$1,975.38 per annum as of 1st April, 1936, if he were sent back to the Department of National Defence before being retired, or \$3,520 per annum as of 1st April, 1936, if retired while still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the radio broadcasting commission, although there was no statutory provision for the superannuation of members of said commission,—

1. Whether he was retired as Radio Commissioner.

2. If so, when, and whether he was still seconded at that time.

3. If so, what total amount he paid for his superannuation from the date of his appointment as Radio Commissioner, October 1, 1931, until his retirement.

4. How much he receives per annum from the date of his superannuation.

5. Whether he is the same Lieutenant-Colonel Steel as the one of which the Government has said at page 1052 of Unrevised Hansard of February 17 of this year, that he had not been granted a bonus, an extension of salary payment, or any kind of gratuity.

6. If so, what his age is.

7. If not, what service did each of both Lieutenant-Colonels Steel render to the Dominion of Canada, and in what capacity.

8. In case of the death of the former, how much will his family receive per annum.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

Referring to the Statement of the Government at page 759 of Revised Hansard of March 4, 1936, that Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton's, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., pension as ex-chief of the general staff would have been \$4,800 per annum, as of July 4, 1936, if he were sent back to the Department of National Defence before being retired, or \$9,000 per annum, as of July 4, 1942, if retired while still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the National Research Council as president of such council, although there was no statutory provision for a pension to be paid to the president of the National Research Council,—

1. Whether he is still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the National Research Council.

2. If not, whether he was sent back to the Department of National Defence, and when, and in what capacity.

3. If so, why, and what his present salary is.

4. What total amount he will have to pay for his superannuation from the date of his appointment to the National Research Council, June 1, 1935, until the date of his superannuation, July 4, 1942.

5. What will be the total of his salary as president of the National Research Council during that period of seven years, one month and three days.

6. What his age is.

7. If he is not sent back to the Department of National Defence before July 4, 1942, what will be the total amount of his superannuation per annum.

8. In case of his death on or after that date, how much his family will receive per annum.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing what premiums were paid yearly to United States from 1930 to 1935 inclusive, when Canada's dollar was at a discount and her debts had to be met in gold in New York.

By Mr. Bertrand (Prescott):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many civil servants receive a salary of less than \$1,000: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

2. What number of civil servants receive a salary of between \$1,000 and \$2,000: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

3. What number of civil servants receive a salary over \$2,000, grouping them by grades of \$1,000 until the maximum salary is reached: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General:—

By Mr. McPhee, for Mr. MacMillan:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of, (a) correspondence exchanged between the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan and the Prime Minister of Canada regarding a resolution passed by the Saskatchewan legislature on February 27, 1936, in favour of a resumption of British Family Settlement in Canada; (b) correspondence exchanged between the Premier of Saskatchewan, or the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, and the Prime Minister of Canada regarding resolutions in favour of an early resumption of British Family Settlement in Saskatchewan, passed by the Saskatchewan Immigration and Settlement Convention, held at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on September 23 and 24, 1936.

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Poole, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 15, An Act to provide for Appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 3. Before the word "such" insert the words "each of".
2. Page 2, line 5. After the word "collected." insert the word "thereon".

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 36

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 22nd February, 1937, for a copy of all regulations, resolutions, Orders in Council, passed by the Government since September 1, 1936, to date, relative to wharfage dues, and all charges in connection with wharves or properties belonging to the National Ports, or to any other port or wharf owned, administered or controlled by the Government or the National Harbours Board.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of 1st March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the present staff of the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina office, and the salary of each.
2. Names of the permanent appraisers employed by the Regina branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and the salary of each.
3. Names of the temporary appraisers employed during the season 1936 by the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina, and the salary of each.
4. Whether there are any temporary appraisers employed at the present time.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of living and travelling expenses paid to each of the Ministers of the Crown during the calendar year 1936.
2. Which of the Ministers had the use of private railway cars during the year.
3. On what basis these private cars were used, by whom, and between what points.
4. Total cost involved in the use of private cars by Ministers of the Government and officials, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What allowance is made to the Ministers of the Crown in lieu of car and chauffeurs.
2. Total amount paid to each Minister of the Crown for this purpose for 1936.

By Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a Return showing the cost of all Royal Commissions during the periods 1922-1927; 1927-1931; 1931-1935; 1935, 1936, and those at present sitting, as follows: (a) salaries or honoraria paid to individuals; (b) per diem living allowances paid to individuals; (c) clerical assistance and per diem living allowance; (d) all other expenses.

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a Return showing of the commitments made for the Grade Separation Fund in Ontario given on page 1052 of Hansard, to the amount of \$656,910, what crossings were included, and where.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

Mr. Howe moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to incorporate a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines with authority to establish and operate air lines and services across Canada and matters incidental thereto, also to authorize the Government to enter into a contract with the corporation providing for the organization and operation of such lines and services including the transport of passengers, goods and mails, and for the payment of a subsidy to the corporation and for the operation and maintenance by the Government of emergency landing fields and other specified services, and also to authorize the Government at its discretion to acquire and pay for all of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation, and further to authorize the Board of Railway Commissioners to fix the rates to be paid to the corporation for its services.

Whereupon Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, that His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Stirling, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 43 (Letter A of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to enable the establishment, operation and maintenance of free foreign trade zones."

Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin."

Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg."

Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low."

Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom."

Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin, Yetta Ginsburg, Marguerite Emily Coombe Low, Mary May Rowell Thom and Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

The House then adjourned at 10.40 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 37

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-fourth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 4th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired it should not be received, namely:—

Of Maurice Tremblay, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Jeanne Rénée de Sales La Terrière Tremblay, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—
Mr. Jacobs.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Henri D. Cormier, former postmaster at Glaude Post Office, Westmorland county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, documents, judicial proceedings, judgment, statement of confiscation and deed of sale in connection with a seizure of tobacco and of an automobile, and legal proceedings against one Martin, of St-Alexis, in the county of Montcalm, the judgment of the Magistrate's Court at St-Jerome, September 17, 1934, the execution of said judgment and sale of said automobile.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th February, 1937, for a copy of all telegrams, correspondence and other documents exchanged since January 1, 1934, between the honourable the Minister of Agriculture or any officer of his department and any person, association or organization with regard to the choice of a breed of thoroughbred cattle for the experimental station at Normandin, province of Quebec.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a copy of all reports, papers, plans and other documents in the possession of the Department of Transport, concerning the proposed construction of a branch line between Drummondville and Victoriaville.

The following Bill from the Senate was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 43 (Letter A of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to enable the establishment, operation and maintenance of free foreign trade zones."—*Mr. Deslauriers.*

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom."—*Mr. Factor.*

Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 20, An Act to amend the Railway Act;

Mr. Boulanger, seconded by Mr. McLean (Melfort), moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McLean (Melfort), adjourned.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 21, An Act to amend the Government Railways Act;

Mr. Boulanger, seconded by Mr. McLean (Melfort), moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McLean (Melfort), adjourned.

The Order for Private and Public Bills having been disposed of;

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Heaps, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company."

Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association."

The House then adjourned at 10.56 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 38

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Eighth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Eighth Report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in this case, viz:—

Of Sydney Ernest Anglin of Toronto and others; to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 413, dated March 1, 1937: authorizing loan to the province of Saskatchewan of the sum of \$652,000 to enable the said province to finance its share of unemployment relief expenditures for the months of November and December, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 451, dated March 5, 1937: renewing loan to the province of British Columbia of the sum of \$1,110,996.25 made to the said province under authority of Orders in Council, P.C. 1406, dated May 29, 1935, P.C. 3914, dated December 23, 1935, and P.C. 600, dated March 12, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 32/447, dated March 5, 1937: appointing J. E. Letellier of Lac Megantic, P.Q., to a temporary position as Inspector on the staff of the Unemployment Relief Branch, at a salary of \$150 per month.

Order in Council, P.C. 33/447, dated March 5, 1937: appointing H. M. Hughes of Lemberg, Saskatchewan, as a temporary clerk to check accounts in connection with relief measures in the province of Saskatchewan for the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Department of Labour at a salary of \$90 per month.

Order in Council, P.C. 437, dated March 5, 1937: amending relief agreement between the Dominion and the province of British Columbia entered into under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 1711, dated July 9, 1936, respecting Trans-Canada Highway construction, etc.

Order in Council, P.C. 459, dated March 6, 1937: authorizing the Department of Finance to issue cheques aggregating the sum of \$13.20 in respect to medical expenses not included in previous claims for injuries received during the Regina riots.

The following Bills were, by leave of the House, respectively introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 55, An Act to amend the Department of National Revenue Act.—*Mr. Ilsley.*

Bill No. 56, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.—*Mr. Howe.*

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada."—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City).*

Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company."—*Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City).*

Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company."—*Mr. Edwards.*

Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada."—*Mr. Parent (Quebec West and South).*

Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company."—*Mr. Plaxton.*

Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association."—*Mr. Reid.*

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Stevens:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Governor of the Province of Canada in 1852 appointed nine directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company in consideration of the guarantee of the province being afforded to the bonds of the company.

2. Whether an agreement was made in 1856 between the Government of Canada and the said company for the issue of 20 year preferential bonds in London, England, and whether the proceeds of the said bonds were deposited with the agents of the province in London and released to the company for the purpose of building the Victoria Bridge and other railway works specified by the Government of Canada.

3. Whether the Province of Canada in 1861 defaulted on her guarantee of the bonds of the said company.

4. Whether a compromise was settled in 1862 between the province, the bondholders and the company under which the Imperial Government provided a subsidy, and bondholders granted a ten years moratorium and litigation avoided.

5. Whether the preferential bondholders in 1873 accepted in exchange for their bonds perpetual preference stocks so as to enable the company to finance the International Bridge Company incorporated by the laws of the State of New York and to construct the Niagara Bridge.

6. Whether the terms of the arrangement between the said preferential bondholders and the company were made in England, and whether they received the authorization of this House as set out in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1873.

7. Whether the Government on January 19, 1923, declared these perpetual preference stocks to be the property of the Minister of Finance. If so, whether this was not a breach of the terms of the compromise of 1862 and the arrangement of 1873, and whether there was any payment of an equitable consideration.

8. Whether the Government will consult the Imperial Government before surrendering the perpetual preference stocks to the Canadian National Company.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The total cost of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission since its inception to date.

2. Who were or are the commissioners.

3. When each one was appointed, and how long he or she served in such capacity.

4. How much each one received from the state during that period.

5. What each one did in return, in such capacity during that period.

6. Whether the said commission was abolished.

7. If so, when and why.

8. If not, why.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing the practical usefulness of each one of the scientific discoveries mentioned in Sessional Paper 183, tabled on February 25, 1937.

By Mr. Douglas:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What committees have been set up under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

2. How many persons employed on or by such committees received reimbursement from the Government during the year 1936.

3. (a) The rate of salary paid to each; (b) the amount of salary paid to each; (c) the amount of travelling and living expenses paid to each, during the year 1936.

4. The total amount of money spent on, for or by this commission since its appointment.

5. The date of its appointment.

6. Whether any report has been filed with the Government regarding the work being done under this Act.

7. Whether such a report is obtainable, and, if so, where.

By Mr. MacInnis:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many man-days were worked on the Deferred Maintenance work: (a) on the Canadian National Railways; (b) on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under the agreement between the Canadian Government and the said railways.

2. Amount deducted from wages per man per day for board: (a) by the Canadian National Railways; (b) by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

3. Amount deducted from wages per man per day or other period, week or month, for bedding: (a) by the Canadian National Railways; (b) by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

4. Amount deducted from wages per man per day or other period, week or month, for: (1) medical aid; (2) workmen's compensation: (a) by the Canadian National Railways; (b) by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Ferron:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What works were executed in the county of Berthier-Maskinonge by the Federal Government, or to which the Federal Government contributed in part, during the years from 1931 to 1935 inclusive.

2. Amounts expended on each of said works.

3. The names of the workmen employed on said works, the number of hours each one worked, and salary paid to each.

4. Who the individuals were who supplied the materials for said works; the quantities, and the prices paid.

By Mr. McLean (Melfort):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What branches of the inside service of the Department of National Revenue are under, (a) the Commissioner of Customs; (b) the Commissioner of Excise; (c) the Commissioner of Income Tax.

2. Chiefs of the following branches: (a) accommodation and equipment; (b) accounts; (c) correspondence; (d) law; (e) national revenue review; (f) records; (g) refunds; (h) staff and estimates; (i) statistical; (j) supplies (k) appraisers.

3. When each of the above officials was appointed to the service.

4. On what date each one was appointed to his present post.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Rowe (Athabasca):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The number of Alberta farmers who paid Dominion income tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.

2. The total amount of Dominion income tax paid by the above farmers.

3. Total amount of Dominion income tax paid by all residents of Alberta during the same period.

4. Total number of Dominion income tax payers in Alberta during the years mentioned.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Young, for Mr. Ryan:—Order of the House for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Agriculture, relating to the dismissal of the following: Fred W. Warnock, Wm. Allen McDonald, Joseph Daigle, Clyde W. McCloskey, William D. McLeod, Donald S. Palmer, Guy Welch and Paul W. Caldwell, fruit and vegetable inspectors, all of New Brunswick;

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

By Mr. Sinclair:—Order of the House for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Agriculture, relating to the dismissal of the following: Chester R. Edwards, Harry Bonnell, John Coyle, Leslie Trainor, Clifton C. Ince, Harold Bagnall, Russell F. Nicholson, junior fruit and vegetable inspectors, and Chester E. Shaw, senior fruit and vegetable inspector, all of Prince Edward Island;

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the persons or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

By Mr. MacInnis:—Order of the House for a copy of all papers, letters, affidavits, evidence and other documents, including a copy of the report of the Commission of Investigation, concerning the dismissal of the former lightkeeper, Mr. J. Antonio Landry, at Little Metis, Quebec.

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Customs Act to provide for certain conditions in estimating the value for duty of goods imported into Canada, also for the ratification and confirmation of certain values for duties heretofore fixed, and further to provide for drawbacks in respect of consumable materials and for drawbacks in the case of certain exported goods.

Whereupon, Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Crerar moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to set aside lands in the province of New Brunswick as a National Park and to withdraw from the National Park and re-vest in the province of Nova Scotia a portion of the lands set aside by the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936.

Whereupon, Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Cardin moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Minister of Public Works on behalf of His Majesty to enter into an agreement to pay to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa the sum of \$100,000 for the year ending July 1, 1937.

Whereupon Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House regrets that the Government has failed to take effective measures to deal with the problem of unemployment."

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. Blackmore, seconded by Mr. Fair, moved,—“and that this House also regrets the action of the Government in passing Order in Council, P.C. 2202, which in effect deprived the Western farmers of the privilege of selling to the Wheat Board unless the price of wheat dropped to below ninety cents per bushel for wheat graded as Number One Northern at Fort William.”

On a Point of Order being raised, Mr. Speaker gave the following decision:—

“I might refer the House to Standing Order 49, and to paragraph 394 of Beauchesne's Rules and Forms, which reads as follows:—

“A motion may be amended: (a) by leaving out certain words, (b) by leaving out certain words in order to insert other words, (c) by inserting or adding other words.’

“If we look at the amendment it does not propose to follow that procedure at all, but it is entirely a new motion. Paragraph 395 says:—

“It is an imperative rule that every amendment must be relevant to the question on which the amendment is proposed. Every amendment proposed to be made either to a question or to a proposed amendment should be so framed that if agreed to by the House the question or amendment as amended would be intelligible and consistent with itself.’

“I do not find that if this proposed amendment were allowed it would make the amendment it is proposed to amend consistent with itself. Then further, in An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons, by G. F. M. Campion, we find on page 150 under the heading Amendments to Amendments, the following:—

“An amendment to an amendment stands in the same relation to an amendment as an amendment itself does to a motion.’

“This is not in the form of an amendment to the main motion or in the form of an amendment to the amendment. If it be considered in relation to the motion it cannot be a sub-amendment, but it must be an amendment and there is nothing on the face of it to show that it is intended to amend the amendment. Moreover, as the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe, Quebec East) have stated it does not deal with the same subject-matter as the amendment. It is in my opinion foreign to the amendment submitted by the leader of the opposition and I therefore have to declare it out of order.”

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Rickard, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.56 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 39

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. McPhee, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg."

Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey."

Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin."

Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne."

Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton."

Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin."

Your Committee has also had under consideration Bill No. 19, An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets, and has agreed to report the said Bill with amendments.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 469, dated March 8, 1937: authorizing loan to the province of Manitoba of the sum of \$225,000 for the purpose of expenditures in connection with the Sewage Disposal Plan and to loan to Winnipeg and other municipalities their share of expenditures in connection therewith, accepting as security Treasury Bill of the said province, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 476, dated March 9, 1937: authorizing loan to the province of Manitoba of the sum of \$280,000 to enable the said province to pay its share of direct relief and farm placement expenditures covering February accounts payable during the month of March, 1937, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, evidence and other documents since August, 1936, in connection with the inquiry held by Mr. Gariepy at the Wainwright Buffalo Park, in October, 1936.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

Referring to the Statement of the Government at page 759 of Revised Hansard of March 4, 1936, that Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton's, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.Sc., LL.D., pension as ex-chief of the general staff would have been \$4,800 per annum, as of July 4, 1936, if he were sent back to the Department of National Defence before being retired, or \$9,000 per annum, as of July 4, 1942, if retired while still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the National Research Council as president of such council, although there was no statutory provision for a pension to be paid to the president of the National Research Council,—

1. Whether he is still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the National Research Council.

2. If not, whether he was sent back to the Department of National Defence, and when, and in what capacity.

3. If so, why, and what his present salary is.

4. What total amount he will have to pay for his superannuation from the date of his appointment to the National Research Council, June 1, 1935, until the date of his superannuation, July 4, 1942.

5. What will be the total of his salary as president of the National Research Council during that period of seven years, one month and three days.

6. What his age is.

7. If he is not sent back to the Department of National Defence before July 4, 1942, what will be the total amount of his superannuation per annum.

8. In case of his death on or after that date, how much his family will receive per annum.

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 3rd March, 1937, for a copy of, (a) correspondence exchanged between the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan and the Prime Minister of Canada regarding a resolution passed by the Saskatchewan legislature on February 27, 1936, in favour of a resumption of British Family Settlement in Canada; (b) correspondence exchanged between the Premier of Saskatchewan, or the

Provincial Government of Saskatchewan, and the Prime Minister of Canada regarding resolutions in favour of an early resumption of British Family Settlement in Saskatchewan, passed by the Saskatchewan Immigration and Settlement Convention, held at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on September 23 and 24, 1936.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a copy of all reports, papers, correspondence, plans and other documents in the possession of the Department of Transport, concerning the proposed construction of a grade separation at Victoria Park Avenue, Canadian National Railways on the border line between the city of Toronto and the township of Scarborough.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Bennett in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House regrets that the Government has failed to take effective measures to deal with the problem of unemployment."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Anderson,	Edwards,	Lennard,	Quelch,
Baker,	Elliott (Kindersley),	Lockhart,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Barber,	Esling,	MacInnis,	Rowe (Athabaska),
Beaubier,	Fair,	MacNeil,	Senn,
Betts,	Graydon,	MacNicol,	Spence,
Blackmore,	Green,	Macphail (Miss),	Stewart,
Brooks,	Hansell,	McGregor,	Stirling,
Brown,	Hayhurst,	Marshall,	Taylor (Nanaimo),
Cahan,	Heaps,	Massey,	Thompson,
Casselman,	Hyndman,	Moore,	Tolmie,
Church,	Jaques,	Needham,	Tustin,
Clarke (Rosedale),	Johnston (Bow River),	Perley (Qu'Appelle),	Walsh,
Coldwell,	Kuhl,	Perley (Sir George),	Wermenlinger,
Douglas,	Landeryou,	Poole,	White,
			Woodsworth—57.

NAYS

Messrs.

Ahearn,	Bradette,	Cleaver,	Dunning,
Barry,	Brasset,	Cochrane,	Dupuis,
Beaubien,	Brunelle,	Crerar,	Dussault,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Cameron	Crête,	Elliott (Middlesex
Bertrand (Laurier),	(Hastings South),	Damude,	West),
Black (Chateauguay- Huntingdon),	Cameron (Cape Breton North-Victoria),	Davidson,	Emmerson,
Blair,	Campbell,	Deachman,	Evans,
Blanchette,	Cardin,	Denis,	Fafard,
Bothwell,	Chevrier,	Deslauriers,	Farquhar,
Bouchard,	Clark (Essex South),	Donnelly,	Ferguson,
Boulanger,	Clark (York-Sunbury),	Dubois,	Ferland,
		Duffus,	Ferron,

Fiset (Sir Eugene),	Kinley,	McLean	Reid,
Fontaine,	Lacombe,	(Simcoe East),	Rennie,
Fournier (Hull),	Lalonde,	McLean (Melfort),	Rhéaume,
Fournier (Maison- neuve-Rosemont),	Lapointe (Quebec East),	McNevin (Victoria, Ont),	Rickard,
Fraser,	Leader,	McNiven (Regina City),	Rinfret,
Furniss,	Leclerc,	McPhee,	Robichaud,
Gardiner,	Leduc,	Mallette,	Rogers,
Gariépy,	Little,	Maybank,	Ross (Middlesex East),
Gauthier,	Macdonald (Brantford City),	Mercier,	Ross (Moose Jaw),
Girouard,	MacKenzie (Neepawa),	Michaud,	St-Père,
Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Mills,	Sanderson,
Glen,	MacMillan,	Mulock,	Sinclair,
Golding,	MacRae,	Mutch,	Streight,
Gosselin,	McCann,	Neill,	Sylvestre,
Goulet,	McCuaig,	O'Neill,	Thauvette,
Gray,	McCulloch,	Parent (Quebec West and South),	Thorson,
Hamilton,	McDonald (Souris),	Parent (Terrebonne),	Tomlinson,
Hanson,	McGeer,	Patterson,	Tucker,
Hartigan,	McIntosh,	Pinard,	Turgeon,
Hill,	McIvor,	Plaxton,	Turner,
Howard,	McKenzie (Lambton-Kent),	Pottier,	Veniot,
Howe,	McKinnon (Kenora- Rainy River),	Pouliot,	Verville,
Hurtubise,	McLarty,	Power,	Vien,
Isley,		Purdy,	Ward,
Isnor,		Raymond,	Weir,
Johnston (Lake Centre),			Winkler,
			Wood,
			Young—145

And the Debate continuing on the main motion: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means;

At six o'clock, pm., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The following Bills were severally read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz:—

Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin."

Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg."

Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low."

Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom."

Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross."

The following Bills were severally read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*, viz:—

Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company."

Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association."

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 22, An Act to amend the Criminal Code;

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and means.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Pottier, adjourned.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Cardin, it was resolved,—That Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Ways and Means be suspended for the sitting of Thursday, 11th March, 1937.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 40

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation."

Bill No. 58 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation and to change its name to 'Household Finance Corporation'."

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill without any amendment:—

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Mr. Vien, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Telephone tolls), and has heard representations from the sponsor of the Bill, Telephone Companies and the Board of Railway Commissioners, and a statement by the Honourable the Minister of Transport.

In view of the forthcoming revision of the Railway Act your Committee is of the opinion that the Bill should not be proceeded with during the present session and has agreed, on division, to report accordingly.

Mr. St. Père, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered the attached list of documents and papers tabled in the Senate and House of Commons, and recommends that none of them be printed.

33. Report of the Chief Electoral Officer in conformity with Section 58 of the Dominion Elections Act.

38. List of shareholders of the Bank of Canada as at December 31, 1936, in conformity with the Statutes of Canada, 1934, Chapter 43, Section 35.

41. Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Canadian Chartered Banks as on December 31, 1936.

42. Lists of Unclaimed Balances, etc., in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1936.

43. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1936.

44. Lists of Shareholders in Quebec Savings Banks as on December 31, 1936.

45. Statement of expenditure from the appropriation for unforeseen expenses, Vote 210, April 1, 1936, to January 9, 1937.

46. Copies of Orders in Council authorizing Governor General's Warrants during the fiscal year 1935-36.

49. Report of the Federal District Commission and Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the same for year ended March 31, 1936.

50. Statement of superannuation and retiring allowances to Civil Servants during year ended December 31, 1936.

(A) Statement of allowances granted to Civil Servants under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

(B) Statement of allowances granted to dependents of Civil Servants under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

(C) Statement showing amount of contributions and payments under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

51. Report of positions excluded under the provisions of section 59 from the operation of the Civil Service Act, for the calendar year 1936.

52. Statement of accounts in connection with the Civil Service Insurance Fund for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1936.

53. Statement of Returned Soldiers' Insurance, for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

64a. Copy of Auditors' Report on the Financial Statement of the Canadian Farm Loan Board for year ended 31st March, 1936.

64b. Return showing:—

1. Salaries paid to each of the members of the Farm Loan Board during the year 1936.

2. Sums each received for travelling and living expenses.

3. Applications made for loans: (a) by province, 1936; (b) total.

4. Applications granted: (a) by province, 1936 (b) total.

5. Amount of money loaned by the board during 1936: (a) by province; (b) total.

6. Inspectors employed by the board (a) by province, 1936; (b) total.

7. Total amount paid to inspectors for travelling expenses and living expenses.

8. Total administration cost for 1936.

65. Statement of moneys refunded by authority of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under The Refunds (Natural Resources) Act.

67. Statement under section 7, of the Reclamation Act, in respect to the construction of drainage works.

68. Return showing lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended 30th September, 1936, together with the names of the purchaser.

71. Return showing the number of permits granted to take intoxicants into the Northwest Territories for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

72. Report of work done and expenditures made during the calendar year 1936, and to December 31, 1936, in connection with an Act (Chapter 26 of 1 Edward VIII) respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from Senneterre to Rouyn, in the Province of Quebec.

78. Statements showing the Permits to enter or remain in Canada issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, under the authority of Immigration Act, for the calendar year 1936.

80a. Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 18, dated January 8, 1937: authorizing the Auditor General of Canada to conduct such audit of provincial and municipal accounts in connection with unemployment relief expenditures under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as he deems essential to safeguard the interests of the Federal Treasury.

80b. Order in Council, P.C. 24/227, dated 5th February, 1937, authorizing payment of the sum of \$457.18 to C. T. Anderson in full settlement of all claims arising out of injuries sustained by him while on the strength of the Unemployment Relief Project No. 120 (Camp No. 3, Kananaskis), Alberta.—Department of National Defence.

80c. Order in Council, P.C. 239, dated 8th February, 1937: amending paragraph 6 of the general relief Agreement made between the province of Saskatchewan and the Dominion enlarging the territory of certain drainage projects.

80d. Order in Council, P.C. 277, dated 10th February, 1937: renewing loan of \$500,000 made to the province of Alberta under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 6, dated January 9, 1936, for a period of one year, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 236, dated 8th February, 1937: renewing loans of \$3,613,019.14 made to the province of Saskatchewan under authority of Orders in Council, P.C. 3936 of December 23, 1935, and P.C. 554 of March 10, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

80e. Order in Council, P.C. 285, dated February 10, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$210,000 to the province of Manitoba in order to enable the said province to pay its share of direct relief and farm placement expenditures covering January accounts payable during the month of February, 1937, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 286, dated February 10, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$950,000 to the province of Saskatchewan for the purpose of enabling the said province to pay its share of farm improvement and employment plan

expenditures to March 31, 1937, as provided for in an agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 2662, of October 14, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

80f. Order in Council, P.C. 292, dated February 11, 1937: renewing loans of \$5,710,000 made to the province of British Columbia under authority of P.C. 374 of February 13, 1936, P.C. 3914 of December 23, 1935, and P.C. 301 of February 6, 1936, for a period of one year, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

80g. Order in Council, P.C. 314, dated February 16, 1937: authorizing loan of the sum of \$1,000,000 to the province of British Columbia to enable the said province to finance its share of direct relief expenditures, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

80h. Order in Council, P.C. 359, dated February 22, 1937: amending an Agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Quebec under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 2840, dated November 3, 1936, relative to general relief matters in the said province, not increasing the aggregate maximum Dominion contribution of \$2,750,000 authorized by the said Agreement.

80i. Order in Council, P.C. 369, dated February 24, 1937: amending an Agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Saskatchewan under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 1710, dated July 9, 1936, for the purpose of rectifying a clerical error in the said Agreement.

80j. Order in Council, P.C. 393, dated February 27, 1937: renewing loans to the Province of Saskatchewan totalling \$1,643,590 made under authority of Orders in Council, P.C. 418, dated February 20, 1936, and P.C. 554, dated March 10, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 394, dated February 27, 1937: renewing loan to the Province of Saskatchewan of \$3,542,019.88, made under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 393, dated February 15, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

81. Statement showing appointments under the National Revenue Act, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

89. Copies of Orders in Council passed pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 9/2798, dated 29th October, 1936: transferring W. Knightly, and the duties which he performs, connected with departmental stores and equipment, from Department of Finance (Comptroller of the Treasury) to the Department of Railways and Canals.

Order in Council, P.C. 14/2798, dated 29th October, 1936: transferring Salvage Office and personnel to the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Order in Council, P.C. 3005, dated 23rd November, 1936: transferring Hydrographic Service, Department of Transport, and the Magnetic and Seismological Divisions of the Meteorological Service, Department of Transport, to the Department of the Interior.

89a. Copy of Order in Council passed pursuant to the provisions of the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 8/129, dated January 21, 1937: transferring certain officials and the duties they perform pertaining to personnel records, from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the Income Tax division.

90. Report of the Clerk of the Privy Council with respect to changes in the positions of Deputy Ministers.

91. Report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act during the year ended March 31, 1936.

92. Report of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission of Canada dated June 29, 1936.

95. Statement respecting seed grain and relief indebtedness under the provisions of "An Act respecting certain debts due the Crown," for the year 1936.

97. Copies of the List of Land Sales and Leases cancelled by the Department of Indian Affairs from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.

Statement showing the number of Enfranchisements under section 114 of the Indian Act during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1936.

98. Return showing:—

1. Names and locations of the National Parks in Canada.
2. Amounts expended on each of them to March 31, 1936.

99. Proclamation dated 12th December, 1936, and recorded 12th December, 1936, by E. H. Coleman, Deputy Registrar General of Canada, authorizing all persons in office as Officers of Canada, etc., to severally continue in the due exercise of their respective duties, functions and professions.

101. Copy of Tariff of Fees of Franchise Officers, made pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934.

102. Return showing:—

1. How many young men from the British Isles, studying in agricultural schools or colleges in Canada, obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

2. How many young Canadians, studying in agriculture, obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935: (a) at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm; (b) at the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

3. How many French Canadian students obtained temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935: (a) at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm; (b) at the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

4. Salary paid by the various experimental farms or stations to the agricultural students employed by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

5. On what date the French Canadian students should be available in order to obtain temporary positions in the Federal Department of Agriculture, or at the Ottawa Central Experimental Farm or the other experimental farms or stations in Canada.

6. On what date the students commenced their work as temporary employees of the Federal Department of Agriculture at the experimental farms of Canada during the years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

103. Copy of Report on the activities of the Dominion Marketing Board to March 31, 1936.

104. Report of the work conducted under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year 1935-36 with an appendix: Progress Report on Water Development under the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935, for year ending March 31, 1936.

105. Return showing:—

1. A list of all bulletins issued by the Customs Branch of the Department of National Revenue during the last ten fiscal years, giving: (a) the number of the bulletin; (b) date issued; (c) whether by Order in Council or by authority of the minister; (d) date of repeal, if repealed.

2. Also a copy of all bulletins issued during the said period now outstanding and in force.

107. Copies of agreements between the Dominion and the several provinces of Canada executed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.

108. Statement *re* regulations under Section 6, Pensions and National Health Act.

109. Return showing:—

1. Names of all individuals comprising the medical, clerical, nursing, inspectoral and maintenance staffs of Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, N.B.

2. (a) Salary of each individual per annum; (b) pension of each individual per annum, if any; (c) expenses of each individual per annum, if any; (d) what their expenses total individually for their entire term of office to date.

3. (a) The District Pensions Advocate for New Brunswick; (b) what salary he receives per annum; (c) what pension he receives per annum, if any; (d) his total expenses apart from his salary during the past year; (e) what amount his expenses total for his entire term of office to date; (f) what legal training he has had as a pensions advocate, if any; (g) what legal degrees he holds, if any.

4. (a) How many, and what makes of automobiles, if any, have been purchased for the staff of Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, New Brunswick, during the past ten years; (b) for what departments, and for what individual each such automobile was purchased; (c) initial cost of each such automobile, and the cost of maintenance and operating expenses of each per annum, (d) total initial cost of all such cars purchased, and also the total maintenance and operating costs of all such cars operated by the staffs and in connection with the Lancaster Military Hospital, West Saint John, New Brunswick.

110. Return showing:—

1. Names of the Pensions Tribunal Commissioners who conducted the Soldiers' Pension Tribunal in session at Fredericton, N.B., on December 22, 1930.

2. Names of all pensions tribunal officials, employees, doctors, pension advocates, clerks, stenographers or any others serving in any capacity whatsoever or in any way connected with the proceedings of the above mentioned pensions tribunal in session at Fredericton, December, 1930.

3 (a) At what other places the pensions tribunal held session in the province of New Brunswick, outside the city of Fredericton, from 1930 to 1933 inclusive; (b) the complete personnel of each such sitting of the pensions tribunal in the province of New Brunswick from the year 1930 to 1933, both years inclusive.

4. Salaries and expenses, per annum, of each person in any way connected with the pensions tribunal in the province of New Brunswick from 1930 to 1933, both years inclusive, whether employed full or part time; whether

employed only at actual sittings of the pensions tribunal, or at any work in connection with the same, before, at, or after the actual sittings of the pensions tribunal, at or in any place in the province of New Brunswick in the above stated years.

111. Return showing:—

1. Total revenue secured from the collection of top-wharfage tolls on Government wharves during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35, and (b) 1935-36.

2. Total amount paid as commissions due wharfingers, for the collection of top-wharfage tolls on Government wharves, during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35, and (b) 1935-36.

3. Total number of Government wharves, at which such top-wharfage tolls were collected, during the fiscal years, (a) 1934-35 and (b) 1935-36.

112. Order in Council, P.C. 392, dated 19th February, 1936: authorizing distribution of Fishing Bounty Payments for the fiscal year 1935-36.

113. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2823, dated 3rd November, 1936: issuing licences to United States fishing vessels on the Atlantic Coast to purchase bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

114. Correspondence, requests for investigation and evidence given, and also of any departmental reports relating to the dismissal of Mr. C. R. Purvey of the staff of the Fisheries Department in District No. 3.

115. Order in Council amending a Tariff of Fees, Costs, Allowances and Expenses to be paid to Election Officers employed under the Dominion Elections Act.

116. Return showing:—

1. The total amount of the appropriation allotted by the Dominion to be expended in the Banff National Park for the financial year ending March 31, 1936. (Ordinary annual appropriation.)

2. Total receipts from all sources from the Banff National Park during the financial year ending March 31, 1936. (This is to cover all payments by both residents and tourists, including such items as ground rents, sewer and water rates, car licences, hot springs receipts, camping permits, and in fact, all moneys paid into the Park offices at Banff.)

3. Total amount of appropriation for the year ending March 31, 1936, which was expended in wages of Government employees other than office staff and permanent employees, such as game wardens in this park.

4. Total amount of the appropriation for office salaries for the Parks Branch in Banff, during the year ending March 31, 1936.

117. Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary lieutenant-colonels of the Canadian militia.

2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military services, and (c) upon whose recommendation.

3. What their functions are.

4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary lieutenant-colonel.

5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.

6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.

7. Whether the honorary lieutenant-colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.

8. If so, is same paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.

9. What the honorary lieutenant-colonels cost the country.

10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.

11. What services the honorary lieutenant-colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

117a. Return showing:—

1. The names and addresses of the honorary colonels of the Canadian Militia.

2. (a) On what date each of them was appointed; (b) for what record of military service, and (c) upon whose recommendation.

3. Their functions.

4. What formalities are required for the appointment of an honorary colonel.

5. Whether they are supplied with uniforms and arms by the state.

6. If so, with what uniforms and what arms, and the annual cost for each individual.

7. Whether the honorary colonels are required to pay a tax, or any contribution or honorarium to the state in such capacity.

8. If so, whether same is paid before or after their appointment has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, and how much.

9. What the honorary colonels cost the country.

10. In their capacity as such, how much they pay to the state.

11. What services the honorary colonels, as such, have rendered to the state to date.

118. Return: copy of all correspondence, letters, affidavits or other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department regarding the dismissal of Thomas J. McMullin, postmaster at Canterbury Station, York county, N.B.

119. Return showing sums paid to each of the provinces in connection with the Trans-Canada Highway during the year 1936.

120. Return showing:—

1. Whether those who were on active service over-seas, or on the high-seas on a man-of-war, or in the armies or navy of an ally of His Majesty during the Great War, have been accorded a preference in the civil service examinations of Canada.

2. If so, since when and how many of such candidates have secured, under this preference, positions in the Canadian Civil Service.

3. Whether any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War, have accorded a similar preference to Canadian candidates for the civil service of those countries.

4. If so, what countries, and since when.

120a. Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 120 of 1937, whether the Dominion Government ever tried to know if any allied countries of His Majesty during the Great War had accorded a preference to Canadian candidates in their civil service, and if so, when.

121. Return showing:—

1. Whether an examination was recently held by the Civil Service Commission in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for positions as assistant levellers and artied pupils in surveying, required by the Department of Interior.

2. If so, upon what date such examination was advertised, and when it was held.

3. How the examination was advertised.
4. Names and addresses of the candidates who wrote at this examination.
5. Names and addresses of the successful candidates.
6. Names, occupations, addresses, ages and salaries of the examining board who have determined the standing of the candidates.
7. In what order of merit the candidates were.
8. Whether the examiners were unanimous on their decision regarding the relative merits of the candidates, and, if not, upon what points they disagreed.

121a. Complete file pertaining to the recent examination in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for positions as assistant levellers and articled pupils, required by the Department of Interior

122. Return showing:—

1. Whether the Civil Service Commission, in 1930, established an eligible list of candidates in Montreal for positions as postal helpers, letter carriers, clerks or mail porters.
2. Whether said list is still in force. If not, when it was abrogated.
3. Whether the Civil Service Commission has, since 1930, established another list of eligible candidates for similar positions in Montreal.
4. Whether the Post Office Department has, since 1930, engaged any employees, such as clerks, letter carriers, or mail porters, in Montreal, other than those appearing on the 1930 list. If so, how many.

122a. Return showing:—

1. Names of all the officers and employees, whether permanent or temporary in the postal service at Montreal, during 1936.
2. Nature of their respective duties, and the salary of each during the course of the year.
3. Dates of their appointments respectively, indicating whether they were nominated by the Civil Service Commission, or the Postmaster General, or otherwise.

123. Statement of the Dominion Franchise Commissioner made under the provisions of Section 52 of the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934.

125. Return showing:—

1. The revenue from each federal tax during the last five fiscal years.
2. To what purposes each of these taxes have been applied.

125a. Return showing, referring to sessional paper No. 125 of the present session, indicating the revenue from federal taxes received by the Department of Finance and the National Revenue Department (Customs, Excise and Income branches), what the other sources of revenue to the federal government were during the last five fiscal years.

127. Return showing:—

1. European war pensions paid to Canadians.
2. Pensions paid to other than Canadians.
3. Number of recipients of pensions who are regularly employed in remunerative occupations.
4. Number who receive income from other sources.
5. Number of Members of Parliament who receive war pensions.
6. Rates of pension for the various ranking officers.
7. Rates of pension received by the various classes of pensioners, with income, wages, salaries, dividends received from other sources (classified in groups, if necessary).
8. Whether pensions are assessable for income tax.

128. First part of a Report of the National Employment Commission analysing the Registration Forms completed by the provinces and municipalities of Canada paying direct relief in the month of September, 1936; also data on housing of families on direct relief, issued February 3, 1937.

128a. Copies of all Orders in Council passed under the provisions of The National Employment Commission Act, 1936.

129. Return showing:—

1. Names and addresses of, (a) the legal counsel retained, and (b) the various persons employed by the Government in connection with the Turgeon wheat inquiry.

2. Amounts paid or agreed to be paid, (a) by way of counsel fees or expenses to each legal counsel retained, and (b) by way of remuneration and expenses to each person employed.

3. Whether the report of this commission will be tabled this session.

130. Return: letters, telegrams and correspondence from January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Department of Trade and Commerce, regarding the matter of subsidies to boats operating between the Pacific coast ports of British Columbia and the Orient.

131. A copy of Orders in Council relating to the payment of fishing bounty prior to April 26, 1922, and also Order in Council in effect after April 26, 1922.

132. Return showing:—

1. How many appeals were pending consideration by the Pensions Appeal Court as at December 31, 1935, in the following categories: (a) appeals by the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

2. How many appeals were filed with the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

3. How many appeals were heard by the Appeal Court during 1936 as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

4. How many appeals were allowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

5. How many appeals were disallowed in 1936, as follows: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission.

6. How many appeals were referred by the Appeal Court to the Pensions Commission in 1936: (a) appeals of the Crown from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from the Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

7. How many appeals were awaiting consideration by the Appeal Court as at December 31, 1936: (a) appeals of Crown from Quorum Pensions Commission; (b) appeals of applicants from Quorum Pensions Commission; (c) other categories.

133. Thirty-fifth Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee—Report on the possibilities of a British Passenger and Cargo Service between Western Canada and Australia and New Zealand.

134. Return showing:—

1. Number of men employed between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of December, 1935, on the seasonal or temporary staff at the Port of Churchill.
2. Their names and home addresses and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

134a. Return showing:—

1. Number of men employed between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of December, 1936, on the seasonal or temporary staff at the Port of Churchill.
2. Their names and home addresses, and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

135. Return showing:—

1. Whether the Dominion Government in each of the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936, organized under the direction of the Department of Mines a number of geological exploration parties in Canada.
2. Number of students engaged, during the summer of each year, to take part in such geological exploration work.
3. Number of French Canadian students who participated each year in this work.

135a. Return showing:—

1. How many geodetic, geological, hydrographic, topographic and land survey parties were working in the province of Quebec, during 1936.
2. The names and salaries of the members of each of these parties, and which of them were only employed temporarily.
3. In what sections of the province of Quebec these parties were employed, and the nature of their work.

136. Return showing:—

1. The total of the wheat delivered to the Wheat Board during the fall of 1935.
2. Average price paid.
3. Whether this wheat was sold, and, if so, what the average price was.
4. Whether there will be any further payment on the participation certificates issued to the farmers delivering wheat at that time.
5. Average price the Wheat Board paid the farmers for feed wheat delivered to them during that period.

136a. Return: copy of all letters, resolutions and communications approving or disapproving the Government's action instructing the Wheat Board to handle wheat only when the price dropped to 90 cents per bushel.

136b. Return: copy of Orders in Council passed pursuant to the Canadian Wheat Board Act since October 23, 1935.

137. Return: copy of all letters, correspondence, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relative to the dismissal of Mr. A. Godbout, former postmaster at La Durantaye, county of Bellechasse, Quebec.

138. Return: copy of all letters, telegrams, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents, dated during the past eighteen months, concerning the dismissal of the former postmaster at Falher, Alberta.

139. Return: a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Charles Orchard the former postmaster at Mill Cove post office, Queens county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

140. Return: copy of all correspondence and other documents dated during the past six months, in connection with the requested resignation of R. E. Juby, postmaster at Hume, Saskatchewan.

141. Return showing:—

1. How many class B agricultural fairs were held in Ontario in 1936.
2. At what places the said fairs were held.
3. Grants, if any, made by the Government of Canada to each of the said fairs.
4. What requirements an agricultural fair must comply with before it receives a class B recognition by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

142. Report of Dr. H. M. Tory, appointed a Royal Commissioner under Order in Council, P.C. 1356, dated June 3, 1936, to investigate the importation and distribution of anthracite coal in Canada.

143. Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain subsidiary railways and various classes of employees of the said railways and their subsidiaries.

144. Return showing:—

1. Cost of dental services to Indians in the province of British Columbia during each of the calendar years 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Cost of this service in each of the Indian residential schools of British Columbia for each of the said years.
3. Name and address of the dentist or dentists employed for this service in each residential school, during each of the said three years.
4. Tariff of fees allowed.
5. Whether a dental survey has been made of any or all of these schools.
6. If so, what the result of the survey was.
7. Whether this service will be supplemented.
8. Whether any change has been made in dental services to the Indians in British Columbia by the present government.
9. Whether local dentists are given this work.
10. If not, what dentists will be employed to carry out this service throughout the province of British Columbia, and where they reside.
11. Whether the same tariff of fees will be continued or will a per diem allowance with expenses be substituted.

145. Copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents, concerning the changes in regulations respecting hours of labour and working conditions in the Dominion postal service.

146. Return showing:—

1. What number of Saskatchewan farmers paid Dominion Income Tax in the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by above farmers.
3. Total amount of Dominion Income Tax paid by all residents of Saskatchewan during the same period.

147. Return showing:—

1. The Customs, Excise, and Income Tax Commissioners in the Department of National Revenue.
2. Their salaries.
3. Whether they are bilingual.
4. (a) Number of officers of that department who receive a salary above \$2,000; (b) their names, and (c) which are bilingual.
5. (a) Number of officers of said department who receive less than \$2,000, and (b) how many are bilingual.

148. Return showing:—

1. Gold reserve held by the Dominion Treasury.
 2. Currency issued by each chartered bank.
 3. Loans issued by each of such banks.
 4. Currency issued by the Bank of Canada.
 5. How much it costs to operate the Bank of Canada.
 6. Salary of the president of the Bank of Canada.
 7. Salaries of all other officers of the said bank.
 8. The purpose of the Bank of Canada.
 9. Presidents of each of the chartered banks.
 10. Their respective salaries.
 11. Whether chartered banks are controlled by a central organization.
 12. What principle controls the amount of the issue of such banks.
 13. What per cent of currency issued in Canada is backed by gold.
- 149.**
- Return showing:—
1. Number of immigrants who entered Canada each month from February 1, 1936, to January 1, 1937.
 2. Whether they were all natives of the country from which they migrated to Canada.
 3. Country of origin of each such person.

149a. Return showing:—

1. How many persons intending to settle in Canada entered Canada during 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. How many of such persons entered by issue of special permit from minister, in each of the above years.
3. How many of such persons, enumerated in question No. 1, came from the British Isles.
4. How many persons were deported during each of the above years.
5. How many were deported to the British Isles.
6. How many of the deportations to the British Isles were because such persons had become, or were liable to become, public charges.

150. Return showing whether C. P. Fullerton, K.C., was ever employed by the Federal Government, and, if so, in what capacity; (1) how long he was employed; (2) the amount of his remuneration.

151. Report of work performed and expenditures made as of December 31, 1936, together with the estimated expenditures for 1937, under authority of Chapter 12, Statutes of Canada, 1929, construction by Canadian National Railway Company of certain terminal facilities with grade separation and other works at and in the vicinity of the City of Montreal.

152. Return showing amount of money contributed by the Dominion Government to the province of New Brunswick during the years 1935-1936 for (a) direct relief; (b) dominion and provincial projects to create employment.

153. Return showing:—

1. How many civil servants entered the various departments of the Government under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, since 1920.
2. Their place of residence when they entered the service.

154. Return copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Government, relative to the foundering of the ship *Sand Merchant*, in Lake Erie, October 17, 1936.

Also a copy of evidence taken by Mr. Justice Errol MacDougall relative to the matter, along with a copy of his report.

Also a list of the owners of the said vessel.

155. Return: copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom paid on certain public works carried out in the Parish of Cambridge, Queens county, New Brunswick, (a) on Humphries wharf; (b) on Motts wharf.

156. Return: A copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid in connection with certain public works carried out in District No. 10, Cumberland county, Nova Scotia, in the year 1936, on (a) breakwater built at Eatonville; (b) public works at West Advocate.

157. Copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at French Village, county of Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

158. Return: copy of all correspondence, recommendations, reports in connection with the dismissal of Emile Leclair from the Harbour Commission at Montreal in 1936 and the appointment of Joseph Simard in his stead.

159. Return showing:—

1. Whether the private company which built the grain elevator at Sorel utilized a wharf for the foundations of said elevator. If so, whether this wharf was constructed and paid for by the Federal Government.

2. How much this wharf cost.

3. Name of the company which owns the grain elevator at Sorel.

4. Directors and shareholders of said company.

5. Rental paid to the Government for the use of said wharf.

6. Whether the wharves which serve as foundations for the grain elevators at Montreal and Quebec belong to the Government, and whether they have been built entirely and paid for by said Federal Government.

7. Whether the following charges are collected at the port of Sorel: "tonnage dues," "wharfage" and "moorage charges."

8. Whether the following charges are collected at the ports of Montreal and Quebec: "tonnage dues," "wharfage" and "moorage charges."

160. Return showing:—

1. In each of the following branches of the Department of National Defence, (1) administration, (2) treasury office, (3) central registry, (4) contracts branch, (5) printing and stationery, (6) naval service, (7) chief of the general staff, (8) signals, (9) historical section, (10) adjutant general, (11) medicals, (12) records, (13) quartermaster general, (14) master general of the ordnance, (15) Royal Canadian Air Force, (16) No. 1 Aircraft depot, (17) Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Ottawa, (18) Connaught Rifle Range, (19) drill halls—how many, (a) officers and, (b) men, are (1) older, and (2) younger than thirty-seven (37) years.

2. In each of the above mentioned branches how many, (a) officers (b) men, who are thirty-seven (37) years old and older, have been in the line in an actual theatre of war.

3. Referring to the previous paragraph, how many in each branch have been stationed, (a) farther than twenty miles behind the fighting line, (b) in England.

4. Referring to paragraph 2, how many in each branch did not leave Canada on active service overseas.

5. How many officers and men in each branch were born in Canada and how many were not.

162. Return showing sums voted by this parliament, each year, from 1920 to 1936, for strictly military equipment.

163. Return: copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorandum and other documents exchanged between any member or officer of the present or late Government and any other person in connection with the subject of fish traps in British Columbian waters from the 1st September, 1934, to date.

164. Return: copy of all letters, correspondence and other documents respecting the trial in Livelong, in connection with the removal of the post office from Mr. Hicks store in Livelong, Saskatchewan. Also a statement showing the cost to the Government of the said trial.

165. Return showing:—

1. In each of the federal constituencies in the province of Quebec, what were, (a) the population at the last census; (b) the number of electors registered on the last voters' lists; (c) the area of each constituency.

2. Total number of votes received in the province of Quebec in the last election, (a) by the Liberal candidates; (b) by the Conservative candidates; (c) other candidates.

166. Return showing:—

1. Whether the Civil Service Commission recently established an eligible list of postal helpers for the Winnipeg post office, and, if so, when.

2. How many names were upon said list.

3. Whether any persons from said list have been given employment as a result of recent changes by the Government in the frequency of mail delivery in the area of Greater Winnipeg.

4. How many from said eligible list have been thus employed, and the total number of hours of employment thus given.

167. Copy of report of the Conference of the Board of Psychiatrists and Neurologists on pensions and returned soldiers' problems, held at Ottawa, December 1-3, 1936.

168. Return showing:—

1. Has the Government any definite information as to the Sugar Beet Industry in Canada? If so, what has been the progress of that industry since its origin?

2. What was the value of its production in 1911 and in 1936?

3. Are the competent authorities of the Department of Agriculture recommending that industry in Canadian localities where land is suitable for the growing of that root plant?

169. Report of the Bank of Canada on the Financial Position of the Province of Manitoba, dated 11th February, 1937.

171. Return: copy of letters, telegrams and other documents relative to the appointment by the Civil Service Commission of an assistant bilingual inspector of Customs and Excise for the district of Sherbrooke, province of Quebec, and bearing the examination number 25508.

172. Return showing:—

1. What amounts were paid by the Dominion Government to the Dominion Coal Company as bonuses for the manufacture of coke, and the manufacture of steel, for the following years: 1934; 1935; 1936.

2. What amount was paid by the Dominion Government in subventions to each province to assist in the movement of coal during the year 1936.

3. What quantities of coal were moved in each province under these subventions.

173. Return: correspondence, letters, memoranda, evidence and other documents in possession of the Department of Transport, relating to the discharge from the civil service of Mr. G. R. J. Wilson, in charge of the Welland Canal Feeder at Dunnville, in 1931.

174. Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government removed the dumping duty on cabbages entering Western Canada thirty days before they usually do. If so, why.

2. Whether the Government was aware that there were several hundred tons of cabbage available in the Winnipeg area on the 16th January, 1937.

3. What growers' organization in the Winnipeg area did the Government consult as to the supply of cabbages available on the 16th January, 1937.

4. What person or persons did the Government depend upon for the information resulting in the removal of duty on cabbages thirty days before the usual time.

5. Whether the Government took any steps to notify the growers in the Winnipeg area of the impending removal of duty on cabbages thirty days before the usual time.

6. What steps the Government took to notify the fruit jobbers of Western Canada of the impending removal.

7. Whether the Government was informed that new cabbage from Texas could be delivered in Winnipeg in bulk for a trifle over 2 cents per pound if the dumping duty was removed on the 16th January.

175. Return showing:—

1. Total cost to the Dominion and Provincial authorities in connection with the inquiry into the Regina riots during the year 1935.

2. Total cost to the Dominion authorities in this connection.

3. Names of those who were employed by the Dominion Government in connection with this inquiry.

4. Payments made to each of the said counsel, (a) during the fiscal year 1934-1935; (b) during the current fiscal year.

176. Return: copy of all correspondence, communications, charges, evidence and reports dated during the years 1932 and 1936, in connection with the dismissal of Ernest L. Snyder as postmaster of St. Ann's, Ontario.

177. Return: copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges, evidence and other documents, dated from June 1, 1936, to date, regarding the dismissal of the postmistress of Newcastle, Alberta.

Also a statement showing the reasons assigned for dismissal and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for or furnished such information.

178. Return showing:—

1. How many positions under the Civil Service Commission were advertised in the province of Quebec from January 1 to December 31, 1936.

2. What these positions are and for which the Civil Service Commission required the candidates to be bilingual.

3. To whom each of such positions was awarded, and the residence and age of each successful candidate, at the time of his appointment.

4. How many of such positions were given to (1) Great War Veterans; (2) soldiers of the allied armies of His Majesty during the Great War; (3) other candidates.

180. Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the Customs service at Montreal during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Revenue, or otherwise.

180a. Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the service of the Department of National Defence at Montreal, during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Defence or otherwise.

181. Return: report of the investigation relating to the dismissal of Etienne Levesque, postmaster at Mont-Joli, Rimouski County.

182. Return showing:—

1. Quantities of grain passed through the government elevators at Saskatoon, Moosejaw, Lethbridge and Edmonton during the past five years.

2. Record of business through these elevators in comparison with the business through privately owned terminals at Port Arthur, Fort William and Vancouver.

183. Return showing:—

1. Total expenditure for the National Research Council since June, 1935.

2. Whether that council made any scientific discovery during that period.

3. If so, what member or employee of that council made it, what it was, and when it was made.

185. Reports and Proceedings and Appendices of the Tariff Board under Part I of the Tariff Board Act, 1933, upon eight references made to it by the Minister of Finance, viz: Synthetic Resins and Organic Plastics; Hard Rubber in Rods, Tubes, Strips and Sheets; Silica Sand; Light Weight Chiffon; Combs of Hard Rubber or Celluloid; Motion Picture and Sound Equipment; Steel Wool; Processed Cherries.

185a. Report and Proceedings and Appendices of the Tariff Board under Part I of the Tariff Board Act, 1933, upon a reference made to it by the Minister of Finance, viz: Certain Sporting Goods.

186. Return showing:—

1. Number of drill halls in Canada, and where they are located.

2. What amounts the Government has received from commandants of military districts for the renting of each drill hall for other than military purposes, during each of the past five years from January 1 to December 31, in each year.

187. Return showing:—

1. The premium income for 1928 for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the North American Life Assurance Company, the Great West Life Assurance Company.

2. Amount of death claims paid by each of the above assurance companies in 1928.

3. The interest income for each of the above assurance companies during 1928.

4. What the subsidiary companies were, if any, of the above assurance companies, during 1928.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What allowance is made to the Ministers of the Crown in lieu of car and chauffeurs.

2. Total amount paid to each Minister of the Crown for this purpose for 1936.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, and other documents, since August, 1936, in connection with the dismissal of H. B. Walker, farm supervisor at Wainwright Buffalo Park.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. St. Père, the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament was concurred in.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Tucker:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How much life insurance was in force in respect of residents of Canada in each of the years 1927 to 1936 inclusive.

2. The total of premiums paid by such residents of Canada in each of the years 1927 to 1936 inclusive, in respect of such life insurance.

3. The total amount of such life insurance which, (a) lapsed during each of said years on account of non-payment of premiums; (b) was surrendered by such policy-holders in each of said years.

4. The total amount paid in respect of such insurance in each of said years: (a) to beneficiaries on the death of the insured; (b) to policy-holders other than by way of loans on policies; (c) in loans to policy-holders.

By Mr. Chevrier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. When the post office building at Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, was erected.

2. In that year, how many patrons there were and the total revenue of the post office.

3. How many patrons there were in 1936, and the revenue that year.

4. How many departments of the Government of Canada are housed in the post office building at Cornwall, and what arrangements these various departments have made with the Post Office Department as to leasing, taxes, heat, light, etc.

5. When the Department of National Revenue (then Customs) opened an office in the Post Office building in Cornwall, and in that year, the total customs revenue collected at the port of Cornwall.

6. Total customs revenue collected at the port of Cornwall in 1936.

7. In what year a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police opened an office at Cornwall in the Post Office building, and, in such year, how many cases were handled by that detachment.

8. How many were handled in 1936.

By Mr. Quelch:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The number of Dominion veterinaries operating in the province of Alberta.

2. What territory is covered by each.

3. What the scope of work of the Dominion veterinaries in the province of Alberta is and the cost of this service to the Dominion Government.

4. How this work is co-related to the provincial veterinary service, if at all.

By Mr. Blanchette:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What sums of money have been allotted by the Federal Government in 1936 on relief work projects in conjunction with the various provincial governments.

2. What sum has been allotted by the Federal Government to each separate province for such projects.

By Mr. Baker:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total number of employees engaged on the sortation and mail at the Toronto Terminal "A" post office in 1925, 1929, and 1936.

2. How many were permanently employed, and under what classifications, including supervisory positions.

3. How many were classed as temporary.

4. How many were part-time employees.

5. What their daily periods were, and what duties these part-time employees performed.

By Mr. Baker:—Order of the House for a Return showing the average daily load in pieces of mail during 1925, during 1929, and during 1936, including (a) mail posted in Toronto and handled by sorting staffs, and (b) mail posted at outside points and received at Toronto for sorting and distribution.

By Mr. Bothwell:—Order of the House for a Return showing the classifications and salary ranges of all law clerks, counsel and legal advisors on the permanent staffs of the several departments of the Government.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, documents, reports and other documents, relating to grade separation at Jones avenue in the city of Toronto, including a copy of any correspondence or offers from the Mayor and corporation of Toronto in this connection.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), for Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at Saint-Lazare, Kent county, New Brunswick.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), for Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of

Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at Saint-Fabien, Kent county, New Brunswick.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

And it being six o'clock, p.m.;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Dunning, it was resolved,—That Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Ways and Means be suspended for the sitting of Friday, 12th March, 1937.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 41

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-fifth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 10th instant, and finds that the time for receiving petitions for private bills having expired, they should not be received, namely:—

Of The Premier Trust Company, praying for the passing of an Act to authorize an increase of its capital stock.—*Mr. Ross (St. Paul's)*.

Of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster, of Montreal, Quebec, presently residing in Micheldever, Hants, England, praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with Harold Leslie Webster, of Montreal, Quebec, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.—*Mr. Plaxton*.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Ninth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Ninth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Lovell Grant Mickles, Jr.

Of Albert Henry Pergley, of Montreal, Quebec, husband of Ethel Pomeroy Pergley.

Of Cecile Snyder Rashback, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Harry Rashback.

Of Emilie Letsch-Rutishauser, of Montreal Quebec, wife of John Rutishauser.

Of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Sam Winnikoff.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Names, occupations and salaries of all officers or civil servants of the Federal Government, permanent or temporary, in Montreal, in all departments other than the post office.

2. Names of such employees who are bilingual.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Cost to the federal treasury in each of the fiscal years from 1929 to 1936, inclusive, arising out of the termination of contracts entered into between the Federal Government and individuals and involving compensation for loss of salary as provided in such contracts as may have been thus voided.

2. The persons with whom such settlements were made.

3. Date of the contract in each instance, and the date it was terminated.

4. How much each individual received.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

Referring to the statement of the Government at page 758 of Revised Hansard of March 4, 1936, that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Arthur Steel's pension would have been \$1,975.38 per annum as of 1st April, 1936, if he were sent back to the Department of National Defence before being retired, or \$3,520 per annum as of 1st April, 1936, if retired while still seconded by the Department of National Defence to the radio broadcasting commission, although there was no statutory provision for the superannuation of members of said commission,—

1. Whether he was retired as Radio Commissioner.

2. If so, when, and whether he was still seconded at that time.

3. If so, what total amount he paid for his superannuation from the date of his appointment as Radio Commissioner, October 1, 1931, until his retirement.

4. How much he receives per annum from the date of his superannuation.

5. Whether he is the same Lieutenant-Colonel Steel as the one of which the Government has said at page 1052 of Unrevised Hansard of February 17 of this year, that he had not been granted a bonus, an extension of salary payment, or any kind of gratuity.

6. If so, what his age is.

7. If not, what service did each of both Lieutenant-Colonels Steel render to the Dominion of Canada, and in what capacity.

8. In case of the death of the former, how much will his family receive per annum.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Referring to Sessional Paper No. 160 (Reference No. 41 of February 10, 1937), how many of the, (a) 92 officers, and (b) 246 men of the National Defence Department staff who were born outside of Canada, have served, (1) in an actual theatre of war; (2) 20 miles behind the lines; (3) in England; or (4) in Canada.

2. Same question for non-commissioned officers.

The following Bills from the Senate were respectively read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation."—*Mr. Vien.*

Bill No. 58 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation and to change its name to 'Household Finance Corporation'."—*Mr. Duffus.*

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, to validate any actions which may have been taken since the coming into force of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and to provide that the procedure for dealing with appeals from assessments under the said Act shall be similar to the procedure for dealing with appeals under the Income War Tax Act.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate continuing;

At 8 o'clock, p.m., by leave of the House, the House reverted to Routine Proceedings.

Sir Eugène Fiset, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, then presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System, and has agreed to report the Bill with amendments.

Your Committee has ordered a reprint of said Bill as amended.

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Debate still continuing;

And it being eleven o'clock, p.m.

By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone."

Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells."

Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Eva Schiller Lightstone, Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells and Grace Ellen Doris Newman respectively; praying for Bills of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 42

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-sixth Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petition presented on the 11th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in this case, namely:—

Of Margaret M. Sedgewick, of Toronto, Ontario, and 183 others, praying for the passing of an Act to automatically and immediately on entering into war, conscript all industries in Canada producing materials for war.—*Mr. Church.*

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was resolved,—That on Wednesday, the 24th March next, and all subsequent Wednesdays until the end of the Session, the sittings shall in every respect be under the same rules provided for other days.

Mr. Woodsworth, seconded by Mr. Quelch, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 62, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone."—*Mr. Heaps.*

Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman."—*Mr. Lennard.*

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the provision of moneys to meet expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways Company during the calendar year 1937, to provide for the refunding of certain maturing financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee of securities to be issued by the said Company to an aggregate amount of \$30,721,700.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Agenda for the approaching Imperial Conference which will open on May 14, 1937, in London, England, as follows:—

The following Agenda for the approaching Imperial Conference was announced on March 11th in the United Kingdom House of Commons and published simultaneously by the Governments of the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations:—

“The Imperial Conference, which will open on May 14th, will afford an opportunity for discussion of matters of common interest to members of the British Commonwealth under the following heads:—

- (1) Foreign Affairs and Defence.
- (2) Constitutional Questions.
- (3) Trade, Shipping and Air Communications and allied questions.

As regards Foreign Affairs and Defence the Agenda will include an examination of the general situation, together with any relevant questions of a less general character which may require consideration.

As regards Constitutional Questions, particular subjects proposed for consideration are certain matters relating to nationality, treaty procedure, the international status of members of the British Commonwealth and channels of communication. Arrangements have been made for preparatory work by officials on these points before the main Conference opens.

As regards Trade, Shipping and Air Communications and allied questions, the following will be main headings:—

- (a) A general review of the progress of Empire trade and questions arising therefrom.
- (b) A review of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and other intra-Imperial organizations in the economic sphere.
- (c) General questions arising in connection with shipping policy, including a review of the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee.
- (d) Civil Air Communications.

It is hoped there will also be an opportunity during the course of the Imperial Conference for an exchange of views on the subject of migration within the Empire.

It has been generally agreed by His Majesty's Governments that any questions arising out of the Ottawa Agreements can best be dealt with, as occasion offers, in separate discussions between the individual Governments concerned and apart from the Imperial Conference.”

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means;

And the Debate continuing;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

Mr. Gray moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, on division, and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock."

Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker."

Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor."

Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen."

Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross."

Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg."

Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey."

Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin."

Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne."

Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton."

Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufirin."

On motion of Mr. Gray, it was ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the above-mentioned Bills were founded.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation;

Mr. Vien moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Bouchard,	Farquhar,	Kirk,	Mullins,
Chevrier,	Ferron,	Lacombe,	Mutch,
Clark (York-Sunbury),	Fleming,	Lacroix (Quebec-	Parent (Terrebonne),
Crerar,	Fontaine,	Montmorency),	Pinard,
Damude,	Furniss,	Lalonde,	Plaxton,
Deachman,	Gardiner,	Leclerc,	Power,
Deslauriers,	Gariépy,	Macdonald	Rennie,
Donnelly,	Glen,	(Brantford City),	Rhéaume,
Duffus,	Gosselin,	MacKinnon	Rogers,
Dunning,	Gray,	(Edmonton West),	St-Père,
Dussault,	Hartigan,	MacLean (Prince),	Sinclair,
Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Martin,	Sylvestre,
Evans,	Ilsley,	Mercier,	Vien,
Fafard,	Johnston	Michaud,	Winkler—53.
	(Lake Centre),		

NAYS

Messrs.

Barry,	Fournier (Huli),	McDonald	Reid,
Beaubier,	Green,	(Pontiac),	Stevens,
Bennett,	Hayhurst,	McIvor,	Stewart,
Bertrand (Prescott),	Heaps,	McNiven	Stirling,
Blackmore,	Howden,	(Regina City),	Taylor (Nanaimo),
Blanchette,	Jacobs,	Marshall,	Thompson,
Brooks,	Kuhl,	Mulock,	Thorson,
Brown,	Leader,	Needham,	Tolmie,
Cahan,	MacInnis,	Neill,	Weir,
Clarke (Rosedale),	MacMillan,	Perley (Qu'Appelle),	Wermenlinger,
Coldwell,	MacNeil,	Pouliot,	Woodsworth,
Fair,	MacNicol,	Queleh,	Young—46.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means;

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.25 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 43

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR

Members of the House of Commons:

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

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, March 9, 1937.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at Saint-Fabien, Kent county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How much life insurance was in force in respect of residents of Canada in each of the years 1927 to 1936 inclusive.

2. The total of premiums paid by such residents of Canada in each of the years 1927 to 1936 inclusive, in respect of such life insurance.

3. The total amount of such life insurance which, (a) lapsed during each of said years on account of non-payment of premiums; (b) was surrendered by such policy-holders in each of said years.

4. The total amount paid in respect of such insurance in each of said years: (a) to beneficiaries on the death of the insured; (b) to policy-holders other than by way of loans on policies; (c) in loans to policy-holders.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. When the post office building at Cornwall, in the county of Stormont, was erected.
2. In that year, how many patrons there were and the total revenue of the post office.
3. How many patrons there were in 1936, and the revenue that year.
4. How many departments of the Government of Canada are housed in the post office building at Cornwall, and what arrangements these various departments have made with the Post Office Department as to leasing, taxes, heat, light, etc.
5. When the Department of National Revenue (then Customs) opened an office in the Post Office building in Cornwall, and, in that year, the total customs revenue collected at the port of Cornwall.
6. Total customs revenue collected at the port of Cornwall in 1936.
7. In what year a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police opened an office at Cornwall in the Post Office building, and, in such year, how many cases were handled by that detachment.
8. How many were handled in 1936.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What committees have been set up under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.
2. How many persons employed on or by such committees received reimbursement from the Government during the year 1936.
3. (a) The rate of salary paid to each; (b) the amount of salary paid to each; (c) the amount of travelling and living expenses paid to each, during the year 1936.
4. The total amount of money spent on, for or by this commission since its appointment.
5. The date of its appointment.
6. Whether any report has been filed with the Government regarding the work being done under this Act.
7. Whether such a report is obtainable, and, if so, where.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1937, for the Return showing what quantity of coal, other than Canadian, was imported by water through the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, from October 1, 1935, to December 31, 1936, information to be tabulated under the following headings: (a) date of arrival; (b) name of vessel; (c) consignee; (d) number of tons of coal; (e) grade; (f) value for duty; (g) duty paid, including sales tax and excise; (h) country in which coal produced.

Mr. Power, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether firemen in the Department of Defence at Winnipeg work a seven-day week of eight hours per day.
2. Number of firemen employed in said department.
3. Whether any workmen in said department work a seven-day week of eight hours per day.
4. The number of hours comprising a week's work for firemen in or about Winnipeg in the Department of Defence.

He also laid before the House,—Interim Reports of the Veterans' Assistance Commission with certain correspondence attached thereto; and supplementary recommendations together with a list of members of the Honorary Local Committees.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, reports and other documents, relating to grade separation at Jones avenue in the city of Toronto, including a copy of any correspondence or offers from the Mayor and corporation of Toronto in this connection.

He also laid before the House,—Annual Report (English and French), of the Canadian National Railway System, for the year ended December 31, 1936.

Also,—Annual Reports (English and French), of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, for the year 1936.

And also,—Report of the firm of George A. Touche and Company, auditors of the accounts of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1936.

On motion of Mr. Jacobs, it was ordered,—That the Petition of Maurice Tremblay, presented on the 4th instant, praying for a Bill of Divorce from Jeanne Rénée de Sales LaTerrière Tremblay, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders for the purpose of considering the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (b).

On motion of Mr. Howe it was ordered,—That the resolution passed by this House on the 18th January, 1937, referring the following Estimates to the Committee of Supply be rescinded, and that the said Estimates be now referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping, owned, operated and controlled by the Government, viz:—

Vote 96 M.F.R.A. Canadian National Railways Eastern Lines, 20 per cent reduction in tolls.	\$1,800,000 00
Vote 97 M.F.R.A. Railways other than C.N.R., 20 per cent reduc- tion in tolls.	700,000 00
Vote 293. Canadian National (W.I.) S.S. Capital.	48,500 00
Vote 361. Canadian National Railways Deficit 1937.	35,000,000 00
Vote 362. Canadian National (W.I.) S.S. Working Capital.	500,000 00

Mr. Brunelle, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Souris), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 63, An Act to amend the Lord's Day Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Gariepy:—Order of the House for a Return showing the names, occupations and domiciles of the persons engaged by the Department of Transport for governmental marine work on the St. Lawrence river during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1936, respectively.

By Mr. Mulock:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many permanent appointments from the lay-off list of the Interior Department, not including transfers, were made by the Civil Service Commission in each year from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1937.

2. How many returned men under 40 years of age on the lay-off list of the Interior Department, have not been re-assigned to any position; their names, age, number of dependents and date of superannuation in each case.

3. How many employees on the lay-off list of the Interior Department have died in each year from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1937.

By Mr. Tucker:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What constitutes the "other assets" of the Bank of Canada valued at \$5,417,407.96 as set out in the statement of assets and liabilities of the bank filed this session as Sessional Paper No. 84.

2. What individual items make up the amount of \$350,718.63 given as the value of "bank premises" in said statement.

3. What items make up the item "other liabilities" \$1,273,197.48 in said statement.

4. Total gross receipts of the said bank since it commenced business, and what expenditures have been made from said gross receipts which reduced the said gross profits to the net profits shown in the two annual balance sheets filed to date.

5. Details constituting said totals of gross receipts and expenditures.

By Mr. Tucker:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any amount of money was paid to the Bank of Canada by the Government during the years 1935 and 1936 on account of: (a) interest on short term securities issued by the Government; (b) interest on bonds issued by the Government; (c) interest on the loan of money by the bank to the Dominion; (d) any other item or items.

2. If money were paid in respect of the item or items mentioned in question No. 1, what the amount paid was in each of the said years and in respect of each of the said items (a), (b), (c) and (d) as set out in the above question No. 1.

3. Whether any amount of money was paid to the chartered banks of Canada during the years 1935 and 1936 by the Government on account of: (a) interest on short term securities issued by the Government; (b) interest on bonds issued by the Government; (c) interest on the loan of money by the banks to the Government; (d) any other item or items.

4. If any money were paid in respect of the item or items mentioned in the above question No. 3, what were the names of the chartered banks receiving payment, and what amount was received in each of the said years of 1935 and 1936 by each of the chartered banks in respect of the items (a), (b), (c) and (d) as set out in question No. 3.

5. Whether the chartered banks of Canada or any of them during the years 1929 to 1936 held securities issued by the Government.

6. If the said chartered banks or any of them did during the years 1929 to 1936 hold securities issued by the Government, what the names of such banks were, and what amount of securities issued by the Government each such bank held in each of the said years of 1929 to 1936 showing the amount of, (a) short term securities; (b) bonds; (c) other securities so held.

By Mr. Blackmore:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. When Swedish Landrace pigs were first brought into Canada.

2. How many were brought in.

3. How many are now in Canada.

4. At how many agricultural stations in Canada there are at present Swedish Landrace pigs.

5. The name of each station, and the number and sex of pigs at each.
6. Whether these pigs mature earlier than Yorkshire pigs.
7. If so, how much earlier.
8. Whether farmers can get these pigs from the stations at present.
9. If not, how they can be obtained.

By Mr. Hall:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The amount of money paid by Germany to Canada by way of reparation.
2. Amount turned over to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
3. Amount distributed.
4. Claims paid.
5. How many applied for reparation.
6. Whether the claims of the ex-prisoners of war come out of this same fund.
7. How many ex-prisoners of war sent in claims.
8. How many of these claims were accepted.
9. How many of these claims were rejected.
10. The basis of payment on these claims.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Federal Government has carried out drainage works on cultivated lands, or dredging works in non-navigable or non-floatable waters, during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936: (a) in the province of Quebec; (b) in other provinces; (c) alone; (d) in co-operation with provincial governments.
2. If so, for what amounts in each case.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Harbourville, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Halls Harbour, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Elliott (Kindersley):—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents dated from January 1, 1936, relating to the appointment of Thomas Annett of Fairmount, Saskatchewan, as enumerator.

By Mr. Mulock:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department and the Civil Service Commission in connection with the temporary appointment on August 25, 1936, and the permanent appointment on November 2, 1936, of the senior map draftsman in the Civil Aviation Branch of the National Defence Department.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Black Rock, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Canada Creek, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at White Settlement, Kent county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Gardiner, for Mr. Rogers, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress and for such payments appropriated by Parliament as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of the proposed legislation.

Whereupon, Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 44

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company."

Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association."

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at Saint-Lazare, Kent county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Bank of Canada on the Financial Position of the Province of Saskatchewan, dated March 8, 1937.

Mr. Ilsley, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether a duty was placed on corn coming into Canada.
2. If so, at what date, and (a) the rate of duty; (b) to what country it applied.
3. Whether this duty was removed during years 1935 or 1936.
4. If so, (a) on what date free entry became effective; (b) what amount of corn was imported since the suspension of the duty; (c) what quantities from each country shipping corn into Canada.
5. Whether there is a duty on corn imports now in force.
6. If so, when it became effective.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Final Report on the Unemployment Relief Scheme for the care of Single, Homeless Men, administered by the Department of National Defence, 1932-1936. Volumes I, II, III and IV.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any Indian bands have surrendered their reserves.
2. If so, how many and for what cause.
3. What benefit, if any, accrued to each Indian band as a result of such surrender.
4. Whether an Indian band can surrender part of a reserve without surrendering the whole.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all employees engaged during 1936 on the Northern Division of the Welland Ship Canal, and (a) the classification of their employment; (b) total earnings of each employee during the year 1936; (c) date engaged on an hourly basis, the rate per hour.
2. Whether employees are engaged on an hourly basis laid off during showery weather, and if so, whether it is possible to arrange inside work on showery days for men employed on an hourly basis.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Financial Statements of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian National Steamships for the year 1937.

On motion of Mr. Howe, it was ordered,—That the financial statements of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian National Steamships for the current year, laid on the table of the House this day, be referred to the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Text of the Resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on June 16, 1936, advising and consenting to the ratification of the convention between the United States and Canada for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of The Fraser River System.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 58 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation, and to change its name to 'Household Finance Corporation'";

Mr. Duffus moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act, which was reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to control and regulate the importation, exportation, sale and other dealing with feeding stuffs by registration and inspection, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to control and regulate the importation, exportation, sale and other dealing with feeding stuffs by registration and inspection; the imposition of registration fees; and to authorize the Minister of Agriculture to appoint officers for the effective execution of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Gardiner then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 64, An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to regulate the testing, inspection, sale and importation of seeds, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to regulate the testing, inspection, sale and importation of seeds; to provide for the appointment and definition of duties of an advisory board; the appointment of inspectors and analysts; the licensing of new varieties of seeds and the imposition of licence fees, and to provide for penalties in consequence of violations of the Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Gardiner then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 65, An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.40 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 45

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. McPhee, from the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject matter of Bill No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Death Penalty), presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee heard witnesses in the following order:—

1. C. P. PLAXTON, K.C.—Advisory Counsel of the Department of Justice, who visited in the spring of 1935, the Colorado State Prison, Kansas City, State of Colorado; also the Nevada State Prison, Carson City, Nevada—these being prisons in which lethal gas is used instead of hanging as a death penalty.
2. OSCAR BELANGER.—Deputy Sheriff, Montreal, Quebec, who testified regarding executions by hanging.
3. M. F. GALLAGHER, K.C.—Advisory Counsel of the Department of Justice and Chief of the Remission Service, at Ottawa, who testified principally regarding the deterrent effect of our present mode of execution.
4. Dr. DANIEL PLOUFFE.—Superintendent, Criminal Insane Asylum, Bordeaux, Quebec, who has broad experience of criminals and of men condemned to death; he testified regarding the actual carrying out of hangings.
5. STEPHEN WILLS.—Acting Deputy Sheriff, Toronto, Ontario; he also testified regarding hangings; largely corroborated Dr. Plouffe, but favours the lethal chamber.

In the consideration of the subject matter of this Bill, two principal questions presented themselves to your Committee:—

1. Which of the two—lethal gas or hanging—is the more humane method of execution?
2. Which of the two is the greater deterrent to crime?

With regard to the first question,—Mr. Plaxton gave evidence of a questionnaire which was directed by the Department of Justice to those States of the American Union in which lethal gas is used as a means of execution. These States are—

Nevada,
Arizona,
Colorado,
Wyoming,
North Carolina.

Statistics from these States, in answer to the questionnaire, were given, showing that in executions by lethal gas, it took from twelve to fifteen minutes from the time the condemned person entered the death cell until he was pronounced dead.

The ordeal of the lethal chamber would therefore appear to be about the same length of time as hanging. Dr. Plouffe (who has witnessed eighteen hangings) states that in hanging the longest period of time he knew, after the drop, before the condemned man was dead, was ten minutes; and Mr. Wills, Deputy Sheriff of Toronto, stated in his experience the time varied from ten to seventeen minutes.

The Committee feels that there is nothing in the evidence to show that the lethal chamber has an advantage over hanging in regard to length of time in connection with the death penalty.

With regard to the second question—"Which of the two methods is the greater deterrent to crime?"—The five States of the United States in which lethal gas is used, were asked this question:—

What is the relative value of this method of execution as a deterrent to crime?

The answers from the five states, are as follows:—

Arizona.—I believe this question is entirely up to one's own personal opinion. It seems that everyone has a different view on it. We have had a number of persons who have witnessed executions here—both by hanging and with gas, and they are equally divided as to their opinion on this subject.

Colorado.—No specific answer.

Nevada.—Just as there is nothing to prove hanging as a deterrent, so there is nothing to prove "gas" a deterrent.

Wyoming.—It is considered that this method will have no more effect as a deterrent on crime than any other method of capital punishment.

North Carolina.—It is impossible for me to answer this intelligently. From the number of executions we have had by electricity and the number we have waiting execution by gas, it would appear that neither of these methods is of great value as a deterrent to crime.

It, therefore, appears from this information that even in those States in which the lethal chamber operates, it is not claimed that the new method provides a greater deterrent to crime than hanging.

As to the deterrent effect of hanging in Canada, we have heard some very definite statements. Three witnesses were questioned at length on this point. Mr. Belanger, Mr. Gallagher and Dr. Plouffe. They all testified that hanging is a strong deterrent. Mr. Gallagher, in particular, spoke with the authority of an expert; he has been for a great number of years the official advisor of the

Minister of Justice, with regard to matters of clemency and all commutations in capital cases. He has been in close contact with chaplains, doctors, alienists, and officials whose duties brought them into daily association with men condemned to suffer the death penalty.

As the opinion of this witness was somewhat qualified, we think it would be safer to refer to his evidence exactly as it was given,—After quoting statistics showing the comparatively low rate of murder in Canada (p. 31) he explains that our mode of execution is only one of several factors contributing to this result. In reply to a question (p. 31) he states:—

A great deal of credit, I think, is here due to the strong administration of justice in every Canadian province. The excellent reputation for efficiency which our Canadian police have earned for themselves and to our judicial system, which is well known for its justice—swift and sure. I think that certainty of arrest and punishment have a deterrent effect—a very, very great one . . . Undoubtedly, I think we should be thankful for the general attitude of the people of this country, which is definitely opposed to crime. It might also be conceded that our press, as a rule, have adopted an attitude which has been very helpful in the repression of crime. For instance, we find no hero worship of gunmen in this country. There are so many factors which contribute to bring about the low rate of capital crime that I would hesitate to ascribe to the death penalty, as we have it, too much credit for all which has been achieved. How can one weigh exactly the importance of each factor? I think it is almost impossible. However, I believe that in this country it is a generally accepted truth that the death penalty has a deterrent effect which is still essential to safeguard the sanctity of human life.

He also says:—

There is a tradition attached to the present method. It is well known in the criminal world, and it is known as something absolutely to be avoided, if possible. There is not only the conception they have of what actual hanging may be, and probably is, but there is the ignominy attached to it. It is part of a very long and thorough education.

In reply to another question, he states:—

The present mode is something I think we should hesitate to discard without being thoroughly convinced that by changing it we would be taking a step forward in the right direction. (Ref. p. 32.)

Special attention may be drawn to the following:—

Mr. Gallagher pointed out that, as a rule, it was the gangster type, or the confirmed criminal, who eventually was convicted as a murderer and hanged; that more than half of those executed in this country were not Canadians, and in this respect, referring to recent reports, that crime in the United States was decreasing owing to the activities of the G. Men; Mr. Gallagher mentioned:—

If there is a decrease in crime in the United States, where the population is so many times greater than ours, if conditions are becoming decidedly unpleasant for the criminals over there, it may enter their minds to disregard frontiers and come to operate over here. At this particular time, would it be wise to lessen in any degree, the punishment for crime? I doubt it.

In this connection, however, there is the evidence of Mr. Wills, who says, in giving his impressions of the death penalty, by hanging,—“I have always had at the back of my mind the possibility of decapitation, every time that there is a hanging. There is always the fear of that. I have made enquiries myself in the States with regard to the Chair and I think from that point of view, a change would be beneficial. After my experience in being present at the different hangings, I am inclined to think that a change would be beneficial.”

Mr. Wills was asked if the Sheriff at Hamilton or Toronto approved of carbon monoxide for gas instead of cyanide; he said he had a letter from the Sheriff of Hamilton who leaves that impression. He said “I have only heard through my own Sheriff that the Sheriffs of Ontario, in convention, approved the change and, in my own opinion, it is more humane.”

Mr. Plaxton gave evidence that the Attorney General of each province had been circularized for his opinion as to a change. The reply of each is as follows:—

Ontario

Though I hate the gruesome business as heartily as you do, or more so, I do not know whether Canada is yet ready to abolish the death penalty. I fancy there would be little difficulty, however, in inducing our people to approve some genuinely better method of ending the lives of condemned persons. Failing this, however, there seems little reason why we should not alleviate some of the grosser objections to the present method.

Quebec—Premier Taschereau said:—

I have no opinion on this matter and leave it entirely to the best judgment of the Minister of Justice.

Nova Scotia

It would be difficult to obtain a definite view from our Government upon the subject without full information, and a copy of the Bill. If it could be shown that the administration of lethal gas is a more humane way of carrying into execution capital punishment, and it is intended to establish central places for the administration of lethal gas, such, as for instance, one central place for the Maritime Provinces, then I would think that our government would view the proposal with favour, but at the moment this is merely my personal opinion.

Prince Edward Island

I may say that the Government of Prince Edward Island approves the proposed amendment of the Criminal Code by substituting for hanging the administration of lethal gas as a means of carrying into effect capital punishment.

Manitoba

The views of the Government of Manitoba are that if the sentence of death is to be imposed in capital cases that the method to be employed in carrying the sentence into effect should be the most humane possible.

As to whether or not the administration of lethal gas is more humane than hanging we can express no opinion.

It is noted that the Ottawa Minister of Justice has caused inquiries to be made in the United States as to the experience of the several States which have adopted the use of lethal gas. If as a result of such inquiries, the Minister concludes that lethal gas is more humane than our present

system, and parliament passes the necessary amendment to the Criminal Code, we shall, of course, put the same into effect, but we shall have to rely on the parliament of Canada determining the method.

British Columbia

Please be advised that this is a subject upon which I am not qualified to express an opinion. The method of executing criminals is one upon which I presume, medical men are competent to advise and, I am sure, if a more humane and efficient method of execution could be devised, than hanging, it would meet the general approval.

Saskatchewan

I regret to inform you that owing to lack of information and data on the subject, this government is not in a position to offer its views on the matter. However, I note that you are securing full information and data as to the experience of the several States of the American Union which have adopted this method of inflicting capital punishment and if, upon receipt of such information and data, you would care to communicate the same to me, I shall then endeavour to furnish you with the views of the government on the subject.

New Brunswick

Recently this government was requested to consider a resolution passed by the Ontario Sheriffs' Association looking to a change in capital punishment which I am informed has been brought to the attention of your Department.

The Government of New Brunswick favours a change in the system so that all executions may be carried out at the Penitentiaries.

They were also of the opinion that the form of punishment should be changed from hanging to the electric chair or lethal chamber.

As to the alternative methods, they expressed no definite opinion. To my mind, the lethal chamber has some advantages.

The Committee, having considered the evidence, recommends that no change be made in the method of execution.

Evidence was given before the Committee by Mr. Belanger, Dr. Plouffe and Mr. Wills showing that at least on two occasions there had been grave errors of judgment in the carrying out of executions. These errors created a revulsion of public feeling and no doubt are largely responsible for the present investigation. In the opinion of the Committee, the mistakes made were unfortunate and it is recommended that the Attorney General of each province take whatever steps may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of such regrettable incidents, and that if possible central places of execution be established in each province.

A copy of the evidence taken before the Committee is tabled herewith.

(For Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 1)

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence and other documents relative to the post office of Notre-Dame de la Salette, Hull county, since November, 1935, to date. Also the report of the investigator concerning the said post office.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Copy of Order in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 540, dated March 16, 1937: renewing loan of \$3,858,000 made to the province of Alberta under authority of P.C. 621, dated March 14, 1936, for a period of one year, accepting as security therefor treasury bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What would be the approximate additional number of pensioners of the State, if the Old Age Pension Act were made applicable to indigent persons of 65 years and over.

2. The approximate number of unemployed and indigent persons from 65 to 70 years of age.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The amounts of the subsidies which the Federal Government has granted to the province of Quebec during each of the past five years in the following categories: (a) agriculture; (b) colonization; (c) fisheries; (d) education; (e) public works and unemployment relief, etc.

2. The amount of farm loans, (a) approved to date; (b) granted, in the province of Quebec, by the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

By Mr. Purdy:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What sums of money were paid to the following individuals and firms by the Dominion of Canada during the years 1930 to 1936 inclusive: (a) George C. Nowlan, barrister, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; (b) Parsons Limited; (c) Albert Parsons, retired lumberman; (d) Ralph Parson, and (e) Arthur Parsons, contractors, Windsor (or Walton), Hants county, Nova Scotia; (f) Windsor Tribune Publishing Company Limited; (g) Mrs. P. M. (Jean U.) Fielding; (h) Miss Antoinette Forbes, Windsor, Nova Scotia; (i) Leonard W. Fraser, barrister, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

2. For what services, in each case, were moneys paid to these individuals and firms, and by what departments of the Government.

3. What parts, if any, of the accounts of these individuals and firms against the Dominion of Canada were disallowed, and, in each case, why.

4. What accounts, or parts of accounts, of these individuals and firms against the Dominion have not been paid.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), seconded by Mr. Beaubier, moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be omitted and the following substituted therefor:—

“ this House regrets that the Government rendered ‘ The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935,’ inoperative in its application to the 1936 wheat crop.”

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

And it being six o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin.”

Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood.”

Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan.”

Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson.”

Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser.”

Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Miriam Silverman.”

Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Ings.”

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin, Frank Horace Wood, Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan, Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson, Emilie Letsch Rutishauser, Miriam Silverman and Alice Mary Hickman Ings respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them; with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was resolved,—That Standing Order 28 respecting the Committee of Ways and Means be suspended for the sitting of Thursday, March 18, 1937.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 6, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 46

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Jacobs, for Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation" and has agreed to report the said bill without amendment.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What sums of money have been allotted by the Federal Government in 1936 on relief work projects in conjunction with the various provincial governments.

2. What sum has been allotted by the Federal Government to each separate province for such projects.

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 1st February, 1937, for a copy of, (a) all agreements between the Canada Land and Irrigation Company and the Crown; (b) all Orders in Council relating to said company; (c) all correspondence passing, to date, between the said company, or any of its officials in Canada or elsewhere, and the Dominion Government.

On motion of Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), it was resolved,—That when this House adjourns on Thursday, 25th March, it stand adjourned until Monday, 29th March, 1937.

The following Bills from the Senate were severally read the first time, on division, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood."—*Mr. Sinclair.*

Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson."—*Mr. White*.

Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser."—*Mr. MacMillan*.

Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Silverman."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Ings."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Pinard:—Order of the House for a Return showing amount of extra moneys paid by the Government Printing Bureau for overtime during the year 1936-37.

By Mr. MacNeil:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total revenue secured in respect of the government assembly dock at Port Alberni, British Columbia: (a) during the fiscal year 1935-1936; (b) during the period of April 1 to December 31, 1936.

2. Cost of maintenance and interest charges in respect of the government assembly dock at Port Alberni: (a) during the fiscal year 1935-1936; (b) from April 1 to December 31, 1936.

3. What proportion of the revenue from this dock was secured from the Alberni Pacific Lumber Company during the periods referred to above.

By Mr. Ferland:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Cost of printing the electoral lists which were used in the general elections of 1930.

2. The approximate expense incurred by the King's Printer for the printing of the electoral lists which were used in the federal elections of 1935.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting financial arrangements of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1937.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a measure to authorize the provision of moneys to meet expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways Company during the calendar year 1937, to provide for the refunding of certain maturing financial obligations and to authorize the guarantee of securities to be issued by the said Company to an aggregate amount of \$30,721,700.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 73, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House the said Bill was read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government.*

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning: That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and the proposed motion of Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" in the said motion be omitted and the following substituted therefor:—

"this House regrets that the Government rendered 'The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935,' inoperative in its application to the 1936 wheat crop."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said proposed amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Anderson,	Elliott (Kindersley),	Leader,	Quelch,
Baker	Esling,	Lockhart,	Ross (St. Paul's),
Barber,	Graydon,	MacNeil,	Rowe (Dufferin-
Beaubier,	Green,	Macphail (Miss),	Simcoe),
Blackmore,	Hansell,	McGregor,	Senn,
Brooks,	Harris,	Marshall,	Spence,
Cahan,	Heaps,	Massey,	Stewart,
Casselman,	Hyndman,	Mitchell,	Thompson,
Church,	Jaques,	Needham,	Tolmie,
Clarke (Rosedale),	Johnston	Pelletier,	Tustin,
Douglas,	(Bow River),	Perley (Qu'Appelle),	Woodsworth—45.
Edwards,	Kuhl,	Perley (Sir George),	

NAYS

Messrs.

Barry,	Dupuis,	Ilsley,	MacRae,
Beaubien,	Dussault,	Isnor,	McCuaig,
Bertrand	Elliott (Middlesex	Jacobs,	McCulloch,
(Prescott),	West),	Jean,	McDonald (Souris),
Black (Chateauguay-	Emmerson,	Johnston (Lake Centre),	McDonald
Huntingdon),	Evans,	Kinley,	(Pontiac),
Blair,	Fafard,	Lacombe,	McIntosh,
Blanchette,	Farquhar,	Lacroix (Quebec-	McIvor,
Bothwell,	Ferland,	Montmorency),	McKenzie
Bouchard,	Ferron,	Lapointe (Matapedia-	(Lambton-Kent),
Brunelle,	Fournier (Maison-	Matane),	McKinnon (Kenora-
Cameron	neuve-Rosemont),	Lapointe (Quebec	Rainy River),
(Hastings South),	Fraser,	East),	McLean
Campbell,	Furniss,	Leclerc,	(Simcoe East),
Cardin,	Gardiner,	Leduc,	McNevin
Clark (York-	Girouard,	Little,	(Victoria, Ont.),
Sunbury),	Gladstone,	Macdonald	McNiven
Cleaver,	Glen,	(Brantford City),	(Regina City),
Crête,	Gosselin,	MacKenzie	Malette,
Damude,	Goulet,	(Neepawa),	Maybank,
Deachman,	Hamilton,	Mackenzie	Michaud,
Denis,	Hanson,	(Vancouver Centre),	Mills,
Deslauriers,	Hartigan,	MacKinnon	Mullins,
Dubois,	Howden,	(Edmonton West),	Mulock,
Duffus,	Howe,	MacLean (Prince),	Mutch,
Dunning,	Hurtubise,	MacLennan,	Neill,

O'Neill,	Rickard,	Sinclair,	Veniot,
Patterson,	Rinfret,	Sylvestre,	Verville,
Plaxton,	Robichaud,	Taylor (Norfolk),	Vien,
Pottier,	Rogers,	Telford,	Ward,
Pouliot,	Ross (Middlesex	Thauvette,	Weir,
Power,	East),	Thorson,	Winkler,
Purdy,	Ross (Moose Jaw),	Tomlinson,	Wood,
Reid,	Ryan,	Tucker,	Young—119.
Rhéaume,	St-Père,	Turgeon,	

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 47

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1937

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. Whereupon Mr. Sanderson, Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all reports, telegrams and correspondence exchanged between the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General, the District Superintendent of Postal Service at Saint John, New Brunswick, and others, recommending the dismissal of the former postmaster and the appointment of the present incumbent at White Settlement, Kent county, New Brunswick.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing the classifications and salary ranges of all law clerks, counsel and legal advisors on the permanent staffs of the several departments of the Government.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents dated from January 1, 1936, relating to the appointment of Thomas Annett of Fairmount, Saskatchewan, as enumerator.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The number of Dominion veterinaries operating in the province of Alberta.
2. What territory is covered by each.
3. What the scope of work of the Dominion veterinaries in the province of Alberta is and the cost of this service to the Dominion Government.
4. How this work is co-related to the provincial veterinary service, if at all.

On motion of Mr. Jacobs it was ordered,—That the petition of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster, presented on the 11th instant, praying for a bill of divorce from Harold Leslie Webster, together with the report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders for the purpose of considering the suspension of Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a), (b) and (c) in relation thereto.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 23, An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment;

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1937, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, March 19, 1937.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the said Message and Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 31.—Insert as new paragraph (c) the following:—
“(c) In the case of a person married to a blind person receiving a pension under this section, by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of two hundred dollars a year.”

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

*(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)
(Private Bills)*

Mr. Gray moved,—That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The Bill No. 19, An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company," was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Bills were respectively read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz:—

Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone."

Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman."

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Duffus for the second reading of Bill No. 58 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation and to change its name to 'Household Finance Corporation'."

After further Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS

Messrs.

Anderson,	Dussault,	Kinley,	Plaxton,
Baker,	Esling,	Kirk,	Pottier,
Barber,	Evans,	Lapointe (Matapedia-	Purdy,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Matane),	Rickard,
Betts,	Farquhar,	Lapointe (Quebec	Rinfret,
Black (Yukon),	Ferland,	East),	Robichaud,
Bothwell,	Ferron,	Lockhart,	Ryan,
Bouchard,	Fournier (Maison-	MacKinnon	St-Père,
Brooks,	neuve-Rosemont),	(Edmonton West),	Senn,
Casselman,	Furniss,	MacLennan,	Sinclair,
Clark (Essex South),	Gardiner,	MacNicol,	Stewart,
Clark (York-Sunbury),	Girouard,	McCulloch,	Stirling,
Clarke (Rosedale),	Glen,	McIvor,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Cochrane,	Golding,	McLean	Telford,
Crerar,	Gray,	(Simcoe East),	Thauvette,
Damude,	Graydon,	Martin,	Tolmie,
Davidson,	Hanson,	Michaud,	Veniot,
Denis,	Harris,	Mutch,	Vien,
Deslauriers,	Howe,	Parent (Terrebonne),	Ward,
Duffus,	Hurtubise,	Perley (Qu'Appelle),	Winkler,
Dunning,	Hyndman,	Pinard,	Wood,
Dupuis,			Young—81.

NAYS

Messrs.

Blair,	Johnston (Bow River),	McDonald (Souris),	Neill,
Douglas,	Kuhl,	McDonald (Pontiac),	O'Neill,
Elliott (Kindersley),	Landeryou,	McKenzie	Pelletier,
Green,	Leader,	(Lambton-Kent),	Quelch,
Hall,	Little,	McNevin	Reid,
Hansell,	MacKenzie	(Victoria, Ont.),	Rowe (Athabaska),
Hartigan,	(Neepawa),	Marshall,	Sylvestre,
Hayhurst,	MacNeil,	Mitchell,	Taylor (Nanaimo),
Jaques,	Macphail (Miss),	Needham,	Thorson—33.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after Eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then seventeen minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

FREDERICK G. SANDERSON,

Deputy Speaker.

No. 48

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Young, for Sir Eugène Fiset, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Items of the Estimates referred to the Committee on March 15, and approves of same, viz:—

Nos. 96, 97 and 293 of the Main Estimates for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1938, and Nos. 361 and 362 of the Special Supplementary Estimates for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1938.

Mr. MacLean (Prince), from the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. MacLean (Prince), the said Report was concurred in.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Reports and Proceedings and Appendices of the Tariff Board under Part I of the Tariff Board Act, 1931, upon three references made to it by the Minister of Finance, viz: Automotive Industry—three volumes; Furniture—one volume; Hats, Shapes, Hoods, Caps, Bonnets and Berets—one volume.

On motion of Mr. Ross (St. Paul's), it was ordered,—That the petition of The Premier Trust Company, presented on the 11th of March, praying for an Act to authorize an increase of capital stock, together with the Report of the Clerk of Petitions thereon, be referred to the Standing Committee on Standing Orders for the purpose of considering the suspension of Standing Orders 92, 93 (3) (a) and (b) and 95 in relation thereto.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing the average daily load in pieces of mail during 1925, during 1929, and during 1936, including (a) mail posted in Toronto and handled by sorting staffs, and (b) mail posted at outside points and received at Toronto for sorting and distribution.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 21st January, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, since April, 1936, in connection with the dismissal of H. B. Knox from the Wainwright Buffalo Park, in June, 1936.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, charges, evidence and other documents, dated from January 1, 1936, to date, in the possession of the Department of Mines and Resources or the office of the Prime Minister, relating to the dismissal of the following from the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, Alberta: H. B. Walker, D. W. Walker, John Novak, R. A. MacKay, H. B. Knox, Fred Grayson, Robert McLean, Jas. Henderson, Cliff Abernathy, Joe Beckett, and John Hardy.

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received which resulted in such dismissals, and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for or furnished such information.

Also a statement showing the names of the men appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the above mentioned dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who recommended these appointments.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many permanent appointments from the lay-off list of the Interior Department, not including transfers, were made by the Civil Service Commission in each year from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1937.

2. How many returned men under 40 years of age on the lay-off list of the Interior Department, have not been re-assigned to any position; their names, age, number of dependents and date of superannuation in each case.

3. How many employees on the lay-off list of the Interior Department have died in each year from January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1937.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 27/566, dated 18th March, 1937: authorizing payment of the sum of \$480.14 to A. C. May in full settlement of all claims arising out of injuries sustained while on the strength of Unemployment Relief Project No. 77—Hope, British Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Young, for Sir Eugène Fiset, it was ordered,—That the estimates referred to and approved of in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, viz: Items Nos. 96, 97, 293, 361 and 362, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Elliott (Kindersley):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The increase in the price of the various minerals mined in Canada in 1933, compared with the present price.
2. The increase in wages of the miners during the same period.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Elliott (Kindersley):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What number of recruits presented themselves for examination before the Department of National Defence for the Royal Air Force, since January 1, 1935.
2. How many have been accepted.
3. How many were rejected.
4. How many applications in any allotted time can be handled.
5. What qualifications are necessary for this service.
6. Duration of the service and remuneration.

By Mr. Lockhart:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many men were employed during 1936 on work in connection with Niagara Camp grounds and the Rifle Ranges at Niagara-on-the-Lake.
2. How many were returned men.
3. Rate of pay.
4. Whether any of the men employed were American citizens.
5. The names of those employed.
6. Their earnings during the year 1936.

By Mr. Green:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Persons in the employ of the Vancouver Harbour Commission, or the National Harbours Board at Vancouver, at any time during the period from the 1st day of April, 1932, to the 31st day of December, 1936.
2. Total earnings of each of such persons for such period, or the part thereof during which he, or she, was so employed.
3. The total deductions, if any, made from the salary or wage of each of such persons under the Salary Deduction Act, 1932, and Amending Acts, for such period, or the part thereof during which he, or she, was so employed.
4. Whether any of such persons received a refund of such deductions, and, if so, what persons, and in what amounts respectively.
5. Which of the persons in such employ, if any, did not have any deductions made under the said Salary Deduction Act, 1932, and Amending Acts, and what the reason was in each of such cases that no deduction was made.

By Mr. Hayhurst:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the present staff of the Canadian Farm Loan Board at the Edmonton Office, and what is the salary of each.
2. Names of the permanent appraisers employed by the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and the salary of each.
3. Names of the temporary appraisers employed during the season 1936 by the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Edmonton, and the salary of each.
4. Whether there are any temporary appraisers employed at the present time.
5. Whether there are any representatives of the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Vegreville area.
6. If so, their names, positions and salaries.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Fair:—Order of the House for a copy of the complaint or charge laid against Mr. H. B. Walker of Wainwright by Mr. Francis H. Morcom. Also a copy of the evidence given at the investigation held by Mr. Garipey at Wainwright in September, 1936.

By Mr. MacNeil, for Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence and memoranda regarding appropriations for the hard surfacing and gravelling of highways in Saskatchewan during the year 1936.

By Mr. Taylor (Nanaimo):—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relating to Cyril Warren Stirling, of Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in connection with efforts to obtain support for him from the Dominion Government, by an annual grant for his researches in pea breeding.

By Mr. Glen, for Mr. Fontaine:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, resolutions and other documents exchanged, since October 15, 1935, between the Federal Government and the Government of the province of Quebec, concerning the municipalities of the county of St. Hyacinthe-Bagot, in connection with the carrying on of public works for unemployment relief purposes.

By Mr. Clarke (Rosedale), for Mr. Lockhart:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents from and after January 1, 1935, with respect to Rural Route No. 1, St. Ann's, Ontario.

By Mr. Clarke (Rosedale), for Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, evidence, judgment, reports, and other documents, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Olivier Archambault, post-master at St. Pierre les Becquets, Lotbiniere county, province of Quebec.

By Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle):—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, passing between the Regina branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board and the head office of the board, and between any ministers and departments of the Government, relative to the dismissal of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Roper, Woodman, Scott, Dodds and Wenaus from the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina.

The Order being read for consideration of the amendment made by the Senate to Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said amendment be now read the second time and concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Order being read for consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said amendments be now read the second time and concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to incorporate a Corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to incorporate a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines with authority to establish and operate air lines and services across Canada and matters incidental thereto, also to authorize the Government to enter into a contract with the corporation providing for the organization and operation of such lines and services including the transport of passengers, goods and mails, and for the payment of a subsidy to the corporation and for the operation and maintenance by the Government of emergency landing fields and other specified services, and also to authorize the Government at its discretion to acquire and pay for all of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation, and further to authorize the Board of Railway Commissioners to fix the rates to be paid to the corporation for its services.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Howe then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 64, An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs;

Mr. Gardiner moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

The Bill No. 65, An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds, was read the second time, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting certain National Parks.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to set aside lands in the province of New Brunswick as a National Park and to withdraw from the

National Park and revest in the province of Nova Scotia a portion of the lands set aside by the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Crerar then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 75, An Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 56, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting an Agreement between His Majesty and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the Minister of Public Works on behalf of His Majesty to enter into an agreement to pay to the Corporation of the City of Ottawa the sum of \$100,000 for the year ending July 1, 1937.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Cardin then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 76, An Act to authorize an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the repeal of the Biological Board Act and the creation of a Fisheries Research Board instead thereof;

Mr. Michaud moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to repeal the Biological Board Act and to provide in its stead for the creation of a Fisheries Research Board to have charge of the fisheries research work carried on by the Dominion; and to provide for travelling and other expenses of the members of the board and any emolument that might be deemed necessary to pay the chairman and secretary of such board.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Michaud then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 77, An Act to repeal the Biological Board Act and to create The Fisheries Research Board of Canada, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 49

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. Young, for Sir Eugène Fiset, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has considered Bill No. 73, "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways," and has agreed to report the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Naval General Orders promulgated and issued to the Canadian Naval Forces, March 1, 1937, under the provisions of Section 44, Chapter 139, R.S.C. 1927.

And also,—Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia and Royal Canadian Air Force from February 15, 1937, to March 1, 1937, under the provisions of Section 141, Chapter 132, and Section 4 (4), Chapter 3, R.S.C. 1927.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What number of recruits presented themselves for examination before the Department of National Defence for the Royal Air Force, since January 1, 1935.

2. How many have been accepted.

3. How many were rejected.
4. How many applications in any allotted time can be handled.
5. What qualifications are necessary for this service.
6. Duration of the service and remuneration.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing the names, occupations and domiciles of the persons engaged by the Department of Transport for governmental marine work on the St. Lawrence river during the months of January, February, March, and April, 1936, respectively.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. When Swedish Landrace pigs were first brought into Canada.
2. How many were brought in.
3. How many are now in Canada.
4. At how many agricultural stations in Canada there are at present Swedish Landrace pigs.
5. The name of each station, and the number and sex of pigs at each.
6. Whether these pigs mature earlier than Yorkshire pigs.
7. If so, how much earlier.
8. Whether farmers can get these pigs from the stations at present.
9. If not, how they can be obtained.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Moore, the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented this day, was concurred in.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 78, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)
(Private Bills)

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company"

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City), for Mr. Plaxton, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City) moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada."

Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association."

The Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company," was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation";

Mr. Vien moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed in Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 50

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended March 31, 1936. (French Version.)

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the staff of radio station CRCT, in Toronto, and the length of service, rank, remuneration of each, and what were their respective living and transportation expenses during the past year.

2. How many musicians and other officials are drawing federal pensions as well as salaries, and who they are.

3. Announcers at this station, and whether they are related to any musicians or others employed there. If so, what the relation is.

4. How many of the musicians are, (a) union men; (b) non-union.

5. Names of the announcers and musicians, and of the choir leader and quartette.

6. How long Mr. Lucas has been employed; and whether any members of his family are also employed.

7. Whether any other officials' relatives have been employed.

8. Whether the choir leader, quartette, and the minister draw Government pensions.

9. Whether any members of the family of Mr. Waddington, known on the radio as Frank Gladstone, are employed. If so, what the names are.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Maybank:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Department of National Revenue has a file known as the "Made in Canada File," or known as "Not Made in Canada File"?
2. If so, what its number is.
3. When such file was opened or started.
4. Since January 1, 1930, how many applications or requests for tariff rulings or decisions having the effect of an increase in the tariff were recorded in said file? (Answer to be given year by year.)
5. Total number of companies, firms and individuals who have made such requests.
6. Names of the 20 applicants who have made in each year since January 1, 1930, the greatest number of such requests.

The following Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Walsh:—Order of the House for a Return showing direct and indirect relief by provinces, for each of twelve months, ending February, 1937, under the following headings:—

1. Total on Direct Relief;
2. Homeless Persons;
3. Provincial Works, number given relief work (Trans-Canada Highway not included);
4. Trans-Canada Highway;
5. Municipal Works, number given relief work;
6. Farm Placement;
7. Federal Departments, number given relief work on wage basis;
8. Relief in dried-out areas, other than direct relief;
9. Relief Settlement, number individuals assisted;
10. Total numbers assisted.

By Mr. Girouard, for Mr. Blair:—Order of the House for a copy of, (1) The general report on the Danish, Swedish and York pigs, as given in the Copenhagen Report as regards the age, feeding, size at birth, and prolific nature of each; (2) Report of the testing in regard to feeding, grading and age of these pigs at the different stations in Canada; (3) the comparative report on the experiments with Swedish and York hams, with special reference to the Copenhagen Report on Danish hams.

By Mr. Purdy:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of Order in Council, dated 14th November, 1914, dealing with lease between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Dominion Atlantic Railway, of the Government owned line of railway from Windsor to Windsor Junction, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Address, forthwith.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act to provide for the appointment, calling up for training and duty, and payment of a certain number of men as reserve constables, to be known as the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve," and for the appointment from among such constables of reserve non-commissioned officers; to provide also that time served

in the permanent forces of Canada may be included in the term of service of an officer or a constable for pension purposes; and to provide further that any person who ceases to be a constable shall have the right to continue the payment of instalments for pension purposes or the right of withdrawal of all such contributions.

Whereupon Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommended it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following Trade Agreement was adopted:—

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED
KINGDOM SIGNED AT OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1937

The Governments of Canada and of the United Kingdom, recognizing that the revival and development of trade is an essential feature of the prosperity and well-being of all countries and to this end desiring further to facilitate trade and commerce between Canada and the United Kingdom, and having resolved to replace by the present Agreement the Agreement concluded between them at Ottawa on the 20th August, 1932, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

ARTICLE 1

The Government of the United Kingdom undertake that goods grown, produced or manufactured in Canada and consigned from any part of the British Empire which are now free of duty, shall continue to enjoy entry free of customs duty into the United Kingdom, subject, however, to the reservations set forth in Schedule I appended hereto.

ARTICLE 2

The Government of the United Kingdom undertake that the goods the manufacture of Canada enumerated in Schedule II appended hereto when consigned from any part of the British Empire shall not on importation into the United Kingdom be subjected to duties of customs higher than those specified in that Schedule.

ARTICLE 3

The Government of the United Kingdom undertake in respect of the goods the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada enumerated in Schedule III appended hereto that the difference between the rate of the duties of customs on such goods on importation into the United Kingdom when consigned from

any part of the British Empire and the rate upon similar goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country shall not be less than the rates set out in that Schedule:

Provided that the duty on either wheat in grain, copper, zinc or lead, as provided in this Agreement, may be removed if at any time Empire producers of wheat in grain, copper, zinc or lead respectively are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of United Kingdom consumers; and,

Provided further that while the arrangements contained in the Report of the Import Duties Advisory Committee of the 2nd July, 1935, are in force, the duties on lead and zinc shall be in accord with the proposals in Appendices B and C of that Report.

ARTICLE 4

The Government of the United Kingdom undertake that until the 19th August, 1942, tobacco grown, produced or manufactured in Canada and consigned from any part of the British Empire shall enjoy on importation into the United Kingdom the existing margin of preference over foreign tobacco, so long, however, as the duty on foreign unmanufactured tobacco does not fall below 2s. 0½d. per lb., in which event the margin of preference shall be equal to the full duty.

ARTICLE 5

The Government of Canada, recognizing that it is the present policy of the Government of the United Kingdom to promote the orderly marketing of bacon and hams and of meat in the United Kingdom with due regard to the normal development of trade, declare their willingness so far as their power extends to continue to assist the Government of the United Kingdom in carrying out this policy and, in particular, to furnish from time to time estimates of forthcoming shipments of bacon and hams and cattle and beef.

As regards bacon and hams, the Government of the United Kingdom undertake:—

(1) that any duty or levy which may be imposed on bacon and hams imported into the United Kingdom shall not apply to imports of Canadian bacon and hams when consigned from any part of the British Empire;

(2) that there will be no regulation by them of such imports unless the rate at which the trade from Canada progresses towards two and one-half million hundredweight per annum should become abnormal and such as to endanger the effective working of the system of supply regulation;

(3) that no such regulation would be put into effect without prior consultation with the Government of Canada.

As regards cattle and beef, the Government of the United Kingdom undertake:—

(1) that any duty or levy which may be imposed on cattle or beef imported into the United Kingdom shall not apply to imports of Canadian cattle or beef when consigned from any part of the British Empire;

(2) that, if so requested, they will make themselves responsible for Canadian interests in any International Conference that may be set up to arrange for regulating supplies imported into the United Kingdom and will use their best endeavours to ensure that Canada secures an equitable share in the trade in cattle and beef;

(3) that any Agreement for the setting up of such a Conference, to which they may become a party, will not provide for any reduction in imports of Canadian fat cattle and beef into the United Kingdom below recent levels;

(4) that any such agreement will recognize that special provision may become necessary for increased shipments of fat cattle and beef from Canada and will provide for specified reductions, if necessary, in shipments of chilled beef from foreign countries;

(5) that there will be no regulation of imports of cattle or beef from Canada unless, after consultation with the Government of Canada, it appears to the Government of the United Kingdom that the effective working of a general scheme for the orderly marketing in the United Kingdom of meat cannot otherwise be secured.

ARTICLE 6

The Government of Canada undertake that the goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom enumerated in Schedule IV appended hereto, when conveyed without transhipment from any part of the British Empire enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff into a sea, lake or river port of Canada, shall not be subjected to duties of customs higher than those specified in that Schedule.

The Government of Canada undertake as regards goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom other than those enumerated in Schedule IV that, under the British Preferential Tariff, no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing protective duty increased except after an inquiry at which United Kingdom producers shall enjoy full rights of audience.

ARTICLE 7

The Government of Canada undertake that goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom enumerated in Schedule IV, when not of a class or kind made in Canada and when subject to duties of customs on importation into Canada, shall, when conveyed without transhipment from any part of the British Empire enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff into a sea, lake or river port of Canada, enjoy the benefit of preferential tariff margins which, in the case of any such goods, shall not be less than the difference between the rate of duty provided for in this Agreement and the rate of duty now levied upon like goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country, provided however that, if the duty on foreign goods becomes less than such preferential tariff margin, no duty shall be levied on the like goods of United Kingdom origin.

ARTICLE 8

The Government of Canada undertake in respect of the goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom enumerated in Schedule V appended hereto that the difference between the rates of duties of customs on such goods on importation into Canada, when conveyed without transhipment from any part of the British Empire enjoying the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff into a sea, lake or river port of Canada, and the rates upon similar goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country shall not be less than the margins set out in that Schedule.

ARTICLE 9

The two Governments undertake that, except as provided for in legislation already in force, goods the growth, produce or manufacture of either country covered by the provisions of Articles 1 and 2, or of the first paragraph of Article

6, as the case may be, shall not be subjected on importation into the other country to any imposts or charges other than the customs duties leviable in accordance with the provisions of the said Articles unless equal imposts or charges are imposed on similar goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the importing country.

ARTICLE 10

Each Government reserve the right to suspend or modify the preferential margin specified in respect of any item in Schedule III or Schedule V, as the case may be, if, after inquiry, it appears to that Government that a predominating share of the trade in such item is controlled by any organization or combine of exporters and that by virtue of the guaranteed margin that organization or combine is exercising this control to the prejudice of consumers or users of the goods in question.

ARTICLE 11

Neither Government will, without the consent of the other Government, amend their regulations regarding qualification for preferential tariff treatment so as to increase above fifty per centum the prescribed proportion of the value of any class of manufactured articles which must be derived from expenditure in the British Empire in order to entitle the articles to preference.

ARTICLE 12

The Government of Canada, recognizing that the entry of Canadian goods into the United Kingdom market free of duty, as assured in Article I of this Agreement and, in particular, their exemption from liability to any special or dumping duty, even if sold in that market at less than their comparable selling price in Canada, warrant more nearly reciprocal treatment of United Kingdom goods offered for sale in similar circumstances in Canada, agree to exempt particular classes of United Kingdom goods from special or dumping duty under the conditions set out in the following paragraphs.

If it appears to the Government of the United Kingdom that any goods enjoying entry free of duty into the United Kingdom under the provisions of Article I of this Agreement are exported from Canada to the United Kingdom at export or selling prices lower than the fair market value for home consumption, as determined on the bases laid down in Section 6 of the Customs Tariff of Canada, and that in consequence thereof the sale of similar United Kingdom goods is being prejudicially or injuriously affected, they may notify the Government of Canada of the facts of the case and request that United Kingdom goods of each or any class or kind normally manufactured by the Canadian industry manufacturing the goods in question shall be exempt from special or dumping duty on importation into Canada.

On receipt of such notification and request the Government of Canada will take suitable steps to correct the situation complained of and, if other measures are ineffectual, will exempt United Kingdom goods, as specified in the notification, from special or dumping duty for such period as may prove necessary. Recognizing that in certain circumstances it may be found necessary to exempt from special or dumping duty other United Kingdom goods of a class or kind normally manufactured by the Canadian industry manufacturing the goods in question, the Government of Canada agree that they will accord sympathetic consideration to any request that the United Kingdom Government may make under this Article for such exemption and will, in consultation with the United Kingdom Government, determine what measures shall be taken to restore fair trading conditions.

ARTICLE 13

The Government of the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates to continue to accord to Canada any preference which may for the time being be accorded to any other part of the British Empire;

Provided that the operation of this paragraph shall not extend to any preferences accorded by Northern Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories in South Africa.

The Government of Canada undertake to accord to those non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff are at present accorded, and also to Malta, the benefit of any preferences for the time being accorded to any part of the British Empire:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall interfere with existing obligations or special arrangements already in force between Canada and other parts of the British Empire; and,

Provided further that the Government of Canada shall not be found to continue to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to Canada no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the British Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories in South Africa) preferences not accorded to Canada.

ARTICLE 14

The Government of Canada undertake to accord to goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates or Mandated Territories of Togoland under British Mandate, the Cameroons under British Mandate, the Tanganyika Territory or Palestine, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to similar goods the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country.

ARTICLE 15

The Government of the United Kingdom will invite the Governments of the Colonies and Protectorates shown in Schedule VI appended hereto to continue in operation the preferences accorded to Canada on the commodities and at the rates shown in that Schedule, and the Government of Canada will continue in operation the preferences accorded to the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories by Canada as set out in Schedule VII appended hereto:

Provided that the Government of Canada shall not be bound to continue to accord any preferences to any Colony or Protectorate which, not being precluded by international obligations from according preferences, either (i) accords to Canada no preferences, or (ii) accords to some other part of the British Empire (in the case of Northern Rhodesia, excepting the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the High Commission Territories in South Africa) preferences not accorded to Canada; and,

Provided further that, in the event of the denunciation and termination of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement dated the 6th July, 1925, either Government shall be at liberty, on giving at least six months' notice, to terminate the provisions of this Article not earlier than the termination of that Agreement.

ARTICLE 16

In the event of circumstances arising which in the judgment of the Government of the United Kingdom or of the Government of Canada, as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of this Agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall be the subject of consultation between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 17

The Agreement will come into force on a date to be mutually agreed between the two Governments. On the coming into force of the present Agreement, the Agreement concluded between the two Governments at Ottawa on the 20th August, 1932, shall cease to have effect. Pending the coming into force of the present Agreement, the two Governments will apply its provisions as far as may be possible and will consult together with regard to the dates on which particular provisions of the 1932 Agreement shall be deemed to have been replaced by provisions of the present Agreement. The Agreement will remain in force until the 20th August, 1940. Unless six months before the 20th August, 1940, notice of termination shall have been given by either Government to the other, the Agreement will remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which a notice of termination is given.

Done in duplicate, at Ottawa, this twenty-third day of February, 1937.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada:—

W. L. MACKENZIE KING
CHAS. A. DUNNING

Signed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom:—

F. L. C. FLOUD

SCHEDULE I

(See Article 1)

As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, the Government of the United Kingdom reserve to themselves the right, if they consider it necessary in the interests of the United Kingdom producer to do so, to review at any time the basis of preference so far as relates to the articles above enumerated and after notifying the Canadian Government either to impose a preferential duty on Canadian produce whilst maintaining preferential margins, or in consultation with the Canadian Government to bring such produce within any system which may be put into operation for the quantitative regulation of supplies from all sources in the United Kingdom market.

SCHEDULE II

(See Article 2)

Article	Rate of Duty
Motor cars (including motor bicycles and motor tricycles) and accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles and motor tricycles.....	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Stockings and socks of natural silk or where the value of the natural silk component exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.....	28½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , or 8s. per lb., whichever is the greater.
Reed Organs (including harmoniums) complete.....	Free.

SCHEDULE III

(See Article 3)

Article	Margin of Preference
Wheat, in grain.....	2s. per quarter.
Butter.....	15s. per cwt.
Cheese.....	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Apples, raw (excluding apples consigned direct to a registered cider manufacturer for use in making cider).....	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Pears, raw.....	4s. 6d. per cwt.
Apples, canned.....	3s. 6d. per cwt., in addition to the difference in the rates of duty in respect of sugar content.
Eggs in shell—	
(a) Not exceeding 14 lbs. in weight per great hundred.....	1s. per great hundred.
(b) Over 14 lbs. but not exceeding 17 lbs.....	1s. 6d. per great hundred.
(c) Over 17 lbs.....	1s. 9d. per great hundred.
Condensed milk, whole, sweetened or slightly sweetened.....	5s. per cwt., in addition to the difference in the rates of duty in respect of sugar content.
Condensed milk, whole, not sweetened.....	6s. per cwt.
Milk powder and other preserved milk excluding condensed milk, not sweetened.....	6s. per cwt.
Honey.....	7s. per cwt.
Copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and rods.....	2d. per lb.
Timber of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom in substantial quantities from Canada, in so far as now dutiable.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Fish, fresh sea, excluding fish livers.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Chilled or frozen salmon.....	1½d. per lb.
Salmon, canned.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Other fish, canned.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Asbestos.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Zinc.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Lead.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Patent leather not forming part of another article and goods composed wholly of patent leather.....	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE IV

(See Article 6)

NOTE.—The rates of duty set out below will be subject to discounts in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Customs Tariff.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
ex 8	Extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.....	10 p.c.
20a	Butter produced from the cocoa bean.....	Free
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery, coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty..... and per pound	12½ p.c. 2½ cts.
34	Mustard, ground.....	17½ p.c.
41	Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels and other coverings..... Bags, barrels and other usual coverings used in the importation of the salt specified in this item.....	Free Free
65	Biscuits, not sweetened.....	12½ p.c.
65a	Diabetic breads and biscuits, under regulations prescribed by the Minister...	Free
66a	Biscuits, sweetened or unsweetened, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound wholesale, f.o.b. any port in the United Kingdom, said value to be based on the net weight and to include the value of the usual retail package....	Free
ex 82	(d) Rosebushes, n.o.p..... each	1½ cts.
ex 90	Vegetables, prepared or preserved:—	15 p.c.
	(b) Pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p..	
105d	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mince meats.....per pound.	2 cts.
105e	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour.....	20 p.c.
ex 120	Herring (not including kippered herring in sealed containers) packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed containers.....	20 p.c.
123	Salmon and all other fish, prepared or preserved, including oysters, n.o.p....	17½ p.c.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweet-meats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound and	½ ct. 15 p.c.
143a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty.....per pound	\$3.50
144	Cut tobacco.....per pound	80 cts.
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p., and snuff.....per pound	75 cts.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles.....per gallon Provided, that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.	15 cts.
152	Lime juice, fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
156	Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, n.o.p.; gin of all kinds, n.o.p.; whisky and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirits or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, n.o.p.; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.o.p.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages; and wines, n.o.p., containing more than forty per cent of proof spirit, per gallon of the strength of proof..... Provided, as to all goods specified in Item No. 156 when of less strength than the strength of proof, that no reduction or allowance shall be made in the measurement thereof for duty purposes, below the strength of 15 per cent under proof.	\$5.00
159	Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as essences, extracts, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p.....per gallon and	\$5.00 30 p.c.
160	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, lotions, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind:— (a) when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each.... (b) when in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.....per gallon	30 p.c. \$5.00
168	Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	25 p.c.
169	Books, viz:—Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper bound or in sheets, but not to include Christmas annuals, or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books.....	Free.
171	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.o.p., not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon.....	Free.
178 } 178c }	Advertising and printed matter, viz:—Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p.— (i) when produced in countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff and relating exclusively to products of such British countries, but not relating to Canadian products..... (ii) n.o.p.....per pound	Free. 5 cts.
180	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, n.o.p., engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p.; blue prints, building plans, maps, and charts, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
180c	Decalcomania transfers, when imported exclusively for use in the manufacture of vitreous enamelled products or of tableware of china, porcelain or semi-porcelain.....	Free.
181a	Pictorial post-cards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards or folders.....	20 p.c.
187	Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, n.o.p.....	Free.
187a	Hypersensitive or supersensitive panchromatic films and infra-red films, unexposed, for aerial photography.....	Free.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
ex 192	Electrical insulating pressboard, not less than .040 inch in thickness.....	Free.
192b	Sandpaper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper or emery cloth.....	12½ p.c.
192c	Roofing and shingles of saturated felt.....	Free.
193	Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not.....	15 p.c.
194	Playing cards, in packs or in sheet form, n.o.p.; cards and sheets partly lithographed or printed, for use in the manufacture of such playing cards.....	15 p.c.
195	Paper hanging or wall papers, including borders or bordering.....	17½ p.c.
ex 197 } ex 199 }	Hand made papers, not to include mould-made deckle-edge papers, valued at not less than 40 cents per pound wholesale.....	10 p.c.
197b	Wrapping paper of all kinds, not pasted, coated or embossed.....	17½ p.c.
198	Ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-mâché ware, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
199	Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
199c	Waxed stencil paper for use on duplicating machines.....	10 p.c.
200a	Regenerated cellulose, and cellulose acetate, transparent, in sheets, not printed, and manufactures of regenerated cellulose or of cellulose acetate, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
203a	Chemical compounds composed of two or more acids or salts soluble in water, adapted for dyeing or tanning.....	Free
203b	Aniline and coal tar dyes, adapted for dyeing, in bulk, or in packages of not less than one pound.....	Free
203a	Biological products, animal or vegetable, n.o.p., for parenteral administration in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases of man, when manufactured under licence of the Department of Pensions and National Health under regulations prescribed by the Food and Drugs Act; and biological products, animal or vegetable, n.o.p., for parenteral administration in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases of animals or poultry, when imported under permit of the Veterinary Director General.....	Free
ex 208a	Chloride of lime and hypochlorite of lime:— 1. When in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight each....	Free
208e	Cresylic acid and compounds of cresylic acid, used in the process of concentrating ores, metals or minerals, n.o.p.....	Free
208j	Sal ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia.....	Free
208l	Bichloride of tin and tin crystals.....	Free
208m	Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol).....	Free
208n	Sulphate of iron (copperas).....	Free
208o	Cream of tartar in crystals and tartaric acid crystals.....	Free
208r	Oxide of tin or of copper.....	Free
208s	Sulphate of zinc and chloride of zinc.....	Free
208t	All chemicals and drugs, when of a kind not produced in Canada, which were on August 20, 1932, dutiable at rates of 15, 25, and 25 p.c., under Tariff Item 711.....	Free
209c	Bichromate of potash, crude; red and yellow prussiate of potash.....	Free
210	Peroxide of soda; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda; nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, n.o.p.; sulphide of sodium; nitrite of soda; arseniate, binarseniate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda; prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda.....	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
210d	Sodium, sulphate of, crude, or salt cake.....per pound	½ ct.
212	Sulphate of alumina or alum cake; and alum in bulk, ground or unground, but not calcined.....	Free
215	Stearic acid, n.o.p.....	Free
216	Acids, n.o.p., of a kind not produced in Canada.....	Free
218	Acid phosphate, not medicinal.....	Free
219	(i) Solutions of peroxides of hydrogen, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
	(ii) Solutions of hydrogen peroxide containing 25 per centum or more by weight of hydrogen peroxide.....	Free
219c	Non-alcoholic preparations or chemicals, such as are used for disinfecting, dipping or spraying, when in packages not exceeding three pounds each, in weight, the weight of such packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	5 p.c.
219d	Sulphuric ether; chloroform, n.o.p.; preparations of vinyl ether for anaesthetic purposes.....	Free
ex 220	All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.— (a) When dry..... (b) Liquid, when containing not more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirit.....	17½ p.c. 20 p.c.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
229	Soap, common or laundry.....per one hundred pounds	50 cts.
230	Castile soap.....	Free
232	Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and gelatine, n.o.p..... and per pound	17½ p.c. 2 cts.
232c	Gelatine, edible.....	10 p.c.
x 232d	Mucilage and adhesive paste..... and per pound	15 p.c. 1½ cts.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.....	15 p.c.
236	Surgical dressings, antiseptic or aseptic, including absorbent cotton, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, oakum, woven fabric of cotton weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards, whether imported singly or in combination one with another, but not stitched or otherwise manufactured; surgical trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds; sanitary napkins, spinal braces and abdominal supports.....	10 p.c.
238a	Manufactures of celluloid, or of which celluloid is the component of chief value, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
240	Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp; whiting or whitening; Paris white and gilders' whiting; blanc fixé; satin white.....	Free
241a	Litharge, other than for battery purposes.....	Free
242	Dry red lead; orange mineral; antimony oxide, titanium oxide, and zinc oxide such as zinc white and lithopone; white pigments containing not less than 14 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide.....	Free
243	Dry white lead.....	15 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
244	White lead ground in oil.....	20 p.c.
245	Ochres, ochrey earths, siennas and umbers.....	5 p.c.
246	Oxides, fireproofs, rough stuff, fillers, laundry blueing, and colours, dry, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
246b	Stains and oxides, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, for use exclusively as colouring constituents in the manufacture of vitreous enamels and pottery glazes; and liquid gold paint, for use exclusively in the manufacture of tableware of china, porcelain or semi-porcelain.....	Free
247	Liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, and ground and liquid paints, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
ex 247 } 247a)	Artists' and school children's colours; fitted boxes containing the same; artists' brushes; pastels, of a value of one cent per stick, or over; artists' canvas, coated and prepared for oil painting.....	Free
248	Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers..... per gallon	75 cts.
249	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.o.p..... per gallon and	15 cts. 10 p.c.
250	Paris green, dry.....	Free
252	Shoe blacking; shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
254	Gums, viz:—Australian, copal, damar, elemi, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, tragacanth, gedda, and barberry; gum chicle or sappato gum, crude; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; ambergris; Pontianac..	Free
256	Printing ink.....	12½ p.c.
259a	Sesame seed oil, crude.....	Free
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes, and peppermint oil....	Free
ex 265a	Halibut liver oil, crude or refined.....	Free
265b	Cod liver oil, crude or refined.....	Free
276b	Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories.....	Free
277	Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, not edible; shea butter..	Free
278	Oils, viz:—cocoanut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbolic or heavy oil.....	Free
278b	Crude peanut oil, for refining for edible purposes, used as materials in Canadian manufactures.....	Free
278c	Cocoanut oil, not edible, when imported for use in the manufacture of refined cocoanut oil.....	Free
278d	Olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco or for canning fish; olive oil for use in the processing of textile fibres, including the finishing of fabrics....	Free
ex 282a	Firebrick, n.o.p.....	7½ p.c.
284	Drain pipes, sewer pipes and earthenware fittings therefor, chimney linings or vents, chimney tops and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, n.o.p.; earthenware tiles, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
285	Tiles or blocks of earthenware or of stone prepared for mosaic flooring.....	15 p.c.
286	Earthenware and stoneware, viz:—demijohns, churns or crocks, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
287	All tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, or white granite, but not to include tea-pots, jugs and similar articles of the type commonly known as earthenware.....	Free
288	Stoneware and Rockingham ware and earthenware, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
288a	Chemical stoneware composed of a non-absorbent vitrified body specially compounded to resist acids or other corrosive reagents.....	Free
288b	Hand forms of porcelain, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of rubber gloves in their own factories.....	Free
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
296c	Magnesium carbonate, imported for use in the compounding or manufacture of rubber products.....	Free
300	Crucibles of clay, sand or plumbago.....	Free
312a	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, when made from crude asbestos of Empire origin, n.o.p.....	Free
316a	Incandescent lamp bulbs and glass tubing for use in the manufacture of incandescent lamps, and mantle stocking for gas light.....	Free
318	Common and colourless window glass.....	Free
319	Glass, in sheets, and bent plate glass, n.o.p.....	Free
320	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.o.p.....	Free
321	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty five square feet each, n.o.p.....	Free
322	Plate glass, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
323	Silvered glass, bevelled or not and framed or not, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
326 } ex 326a)	(i) Demijohns or carboys, bottles, flasks, phials, jars and balls, of glass, not cut, n.o.p.; lamp chimneys of glass, n.o.p.; decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut nor decorated, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
	(ii) Opal glassware, glass tableware, cut glassware and illuminating glassware, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
326a	Manufactures of glass, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
326e	Articles of glass, not plate or sheet, designed to be cut or mounted; articles of glassware, when imported by manufacturers of silverware to be used in receptacles made of, or electro-plated with, precious metals, in their own factories.....	Free
326g	High thermal shock resisting glassware.....	Free
339a	Lead capsules for bottles.....	Free
340	Type for printing, including chases, quoins and slugs, of all kinds.....	7½ p.c.
341	Babbit metal and type metal, in blocks, bars, plates and sheets.....	10 p.c.
ex 352 } ex 427 } ex 445k } ex 446a } ex 462 }	Fixed or stationary meters, of a size or capacity not made in Canada, for hydraulic engineering; gauges, indicators and recorders for water or other liquid levels, volume or flow, of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	Free.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
ex 352 ex 362 ex 519 ex 597a ex 624 ex 647 et al.	Antiquities (other than spirits or wines) produced more than 100 years prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister.....	Free.
353	Aluminum and alloys thereof, crude or semi-fabricated, viz:—pigs, ingots, blocks, notch bars, slabs, billets and blooms; bars, rods and wire; angles, channels, beams, tees and other rolled or drawn sections and shapes; pipes and tubes; plates, sheets and strips, including circles; leaf, n.o.p., or foil, less than .005 inch in thickness, plain or embossed, with or without backing; wire and cable, twisted or stranded, reinforced with steel or not; aluminum powder.....	Free
353a	Aluminum leaf, less than .005 millimetres in thickness; aluminum scrap..... Provided, that nothing shall be deemed to be aluminum scrap except waste or refuse aluminum, fit only to be remelted.	Free
354	Manufactures of aluminum, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
354a	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of aluminum, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
357	Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
361	Gold and silver leaf; Dutch or schlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders	15 p.c.
362	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
362b	Toilet articles of all kinds, including atomizers, brushes, buffers, button hooks, combs, cuticle knives, hair receivers, hand-mirrors, jewel boxes, manicule scissors, nail files, perfume bottles, puff jars, shoe horns, trays and tweezers, of which the manufactured component material of chief value is sterling silver.....	17½ p.c.
362c	Nickel-plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
368	Clocks, time recorders, clock movements, clockwork mechanisms, and clock cases.....	15 p.c.
369	Parts of clock movements or of clockwork mechanisms, finished or unfinished, not including plates.....	10 p.c.
370	Copper rollers, and stones, used in the printing of textile fabrics or wallpaper.	Free
ex 377a et al.	Wrought iron in the form of billets, bars, rods, sheets, strips, plates or skelp..	Free
377c	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of forgings for use exclusively in the manufacture of forgings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free
ex 378	Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel, weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard:— (b) Not further processed than hammered or pressed, n.o.p..... (c) Cold rolled, drawn, reeled, turned or ground, n.o.p..... (d) Hot rolled, valued at not less than 4 cents per pound, n.o.p.....	10 p.c. 10 p.c. Free
ex 378a	Bars or rods, of iron or steel, hot rolled, viz:— Rounds over 4½ inches in diameter and squares over 4 inches.....	Free
ex 379	Bars or rods, of iron or steel, including billets weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard, hot rolled, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:— (e) Bars of iron or steel, hot rolled, 5 inches in diameter and larger, when imported by manufacturers of polished shafting for use in their own factories..... (f) Sash or casement sections of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, not punched, drilled nor further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of metal window frames, for use in their own factories.....	Free. Free.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
380	Plates of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (a) Not more than 66 inches in width, n.o.p. per ton (b) More than 66 inches in width, n.o.p. (c) Flanged, dished or curved, n.o.p. (d) With chequer, diamond or other raised pattern on contact surface.	\$4.25 Free 5 p.c. Free
ex 381	Sheets, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (a) .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.
382	Hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:— (a) Hot rolled, .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p. (b) Hot rolled, more than .080 inch in thickness, n.o.p. per ton (c) Cold rolled or cold drawn, .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p. (d) Cold rolled or cold drawn, more than .080 inch in thickness, n.o.p.	5 p.c. \$3.00 7½ p.c. 12½ p.c.
383	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:— (a) Coated with tin, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p. (b) Coated with tin, n.o.p. (c) Coated with zinc, n.o.p. (d) Coated with metal or metals, n.o.p. (e) Coated with paint, tar, asphaltum or otherwise coated, n.o.p. (f) Coated with vitreous enamel, n.o.p. (g) Corrugated, coated or not.	Free Free 7½ p.c. 5 p.c. 5 p.c. 10 p.c. 10 p.c.
385	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, valued at not less than five cents per pound, n.o.p.	Free
385a	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of rust, acid or heat resisting steels, hot or cold rolled, polished or not, valued at not less than five cents per pound.	Free
ex 386	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:— (a) Plates, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of the pressure parts of boilers, pulp digesters, steam accumulators and vessels for the refining of oil, in their own factories. (b) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, when imported by manufacturers of saws for use exclusively in the manufacture of saws, in their own factories. (m) (i) Sheets of iron or steel, cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets coated with tin. (ii) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated with zinc or other metal or metals, not including tin, in their own factories. (p) Sheets of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, with silicon content of .075 p.c. or more, when imported by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus in their own factories. (q) Hoop steel, hot or cold rolled, plain or coated, .064 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of barrels or kegs or by manufacturers of flat hoops for barrels and kegs, for use exclusively in their own factories.	Free. Free. Free. 5 p.c. Free. Free. Free.
387c	Steel grooved (or girder) rails for electric tramway use, weighing not less than 75 pounds per lineal yard, punched, drilled, or not, of shapes and lengths not made in Canada.	Free
388	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p.; piling of iron or steel, not punched or drilled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, including interlocking sections, if any, used therewith, n.o.p.	Free
388b	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, n.o.p.; piling of iron or steel, not punched or drilled, including interlocking sections, if any, used therewith, n.o.p. per ton	\$4.00

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
388d	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled or cast, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
388e	Iron or steel side or centre sill sections, of all sizes not manufactured in Canada, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of railway cars, for use in their own factories.....	Free
390c	Piston ring castings of steel, in the rough as from the moulds.....	Free
392	Forgings of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
ex 392 } 392a }	Forgings of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, hollow, machined or not, not less than 12 inches in internal diameter; and all other forgings, solid or otherwise, in any degree of manufacture, of a weight of 20 tons or over.....	Free
393	Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.....	Free
ex 394	Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:— (a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.....	7½ p.c.
396	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, valued at not more than five cents per pound. . per ton	\$5.00
396a	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, n.o.p.....	Free
ex 397	Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, plain or coated:— (c) Not joined, with plain ends, not more than 2½ inches in diameter, n.o.p..... (d) N.o.p.....	5 p.c. 12½ p.c.
ex 397(b) } 398a }	Pipes and tubes of iron or steel, seamless, cold drawn, plain ends, polished, valued at not less than five cents per pound; steel tubes, welded or seamless, more than 10½ inches in diameter, with plain ends, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of rolls for papermaking machinery.....	Free
401	Wire, of iron or steel:— (a) Barbed fencing, coated or not..... (b) Twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope or cable, coated or not, n.o.p..... (c) Drawn flat or cold rolled flat after drawing, coated or not, n.o.p., not more than .25 inch in width and less than .1875 inch in thickness (d) Coated with zinc or spelter, curved or not, in coils, .144, .104, or .092 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed .004 inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines, n.o.p..... (e) Coated with zinc or spelter, n.o.p..... (f) Single or several, coated, n.o.p., or covered with any material, including cable so covered..... (g) N.o.p.....	Free 15 p.c. 7½ p.c. Free. 10 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c.
402a	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not.....	20 p.c.
402b	Woven netting, of iron or steel, coated, made from wire of 17 gauge or heavier, with meshes not smaller than one inch and not larger than two inches, with specially strengthened joints, when for use exclusively on fur farms, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	12½ p.c.
406	Coil chain, coil chain links, including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel:— (a) One and one-eighth inches in diameter and over..... (b) Less than one and one-eighth inches in diameter.....	Free. 15 p.c.
407	Silent chain and finished roller chain, of iron or steel, and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., either chain of the type which operates over gears or sprockets with machine cut teeth.....	Free.
407a	Chains, of iron or steel, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.....	15 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
408	Malleable sprocket chain and link belting chain of iron or steel, including roller chain of all kinds for operating on steel sprockets or gears, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free.
409	Cream separators and complete parts therefor, including steel bowls.....	Free.
409m	Internal combustion traction engines; traction attachments designed to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free.
410b	Machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in washing or dry cleaning coal at coal mines or coke plants; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in producing coke and gas; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas; and complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	Free.
410l	Ore crushers, rock crushers, stamp mills, grinding mills, rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or quarrying operations.....	5 p.c.
410n	Diamond drills and core drills, not including motive power, electrically operated rotary coal drills, and coal cutting machines, n.o.p., and integral parts of the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining operations.....	Free
410u	Blowers, of iron or steel, n.o.p., for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kilns, revolving roasters and furnaces of metal, n.o.p., for use in the roasting of ore, mineral, rock or clay; furnace slag trucks and slag pots, n.o.p.; and integral parts of all the foregoing.....	12½ p.c.
410z	Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, for the recovery of solid or liquid particles from flue or other waste gases at metallurgical or industrial plants, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	5 p.c.
412b	Flat bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 by 38 inches or larger, and complete parts thereof; machines designed to fold or sheet-feed paper or cardboard, and complete parts thereof.....	Free
412d	Offset presses; lithographic presses; printing presses and typemaking accessories therefor, n.o.p.; complete parts of the foregoing, not to include saws, knives and motive power.....	Free
414	Typewriters and complete parts thereof.....	Free
414c	Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	Free
415	Electric vacuum cleaners and attachments therefor; hand vacuum cleaners; and complete parts of all the foregoing, including suction hose, n.o.p.....	5 p.c.
415d	Sewing machines, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of sewing machines.....	5 p.c.
422	Street or road rollers and complete parts thereof.....	Free
424	Fire engines and other fire extinguishing machines; chassis for same; complete parts other than chassis parts.....	Free
425	Lawn mowers.....	10 p.c.
427	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.....	10 p.c.
ex 427 } ex 446a } et al.)	Motion picture projectors, arc lamps for motion picture work, motion picture or theatrical spot lights, light effect machines, motion picture screens, portable motion picture projectors complete with sound equipment; complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps.....	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
427a	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts of the foregoing.....	Free
427b	Ball and roller bearings.....	Free
427c	Machinery for dairying purposes, viz:—power churns, power milk coolers, power fillers and cappers, power ice cream mixers, power butter printers, power cream savers, power bottle sterilizers, power brine tanks, power milk bottle washers, power milk can washers; ice-breaking machines, valveless or centrifugal milk pumps, sanitary milk and cream vats; none of the foregoing machinery to include motive power.....	Free
427d	Machines designed for making rigid composite box-ends of wood—consisting of a centre with separate nailing edges attached—from scrap or waste mill stock, and complete parts thereof, not to include motive power.....	Free
427e	Automatic machines for making and packaging cigarettes, not to include tobacco preparing machines.....	Free
428d	Magnetos and complete parts thereof, when imported by manufacturers of internal combustion engines, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such internal combustion engines, in their own factories.....	Free
428e	Diesel and semi-diesel engines, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	Free
428f	Air-cooled internal combustion engines of not greater than 1½ h.p. rating, and complete parts thereof.....	Free
ex 429	Cutlery of iron or steel, plated or not:— (b) Table knives and table forks..... (c) Penknives, jack-knives and pocket knives of all kinds..... (d) Knives, n.o.p..... (e) Spoons..... (f) Scissors and shears, n.o.p..... (g) Razor blades; razors and complete parts thereof.....	15 p.c. Free Free 15 p.c. Free Free Free
430	Nuts and bolts with or without threads, washers, rivets, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; nut and bolt blanks, of iron or steel..... per one hundred pounds and	25 cts. 7½ p.c.
430a	Hinges and butts, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; hinge and butt blanks, of iron or steel..... per one hundred pounds and	75 cts. 5 p.c.
ex 431b	Adzes, anvils, vises, cleavers, hatchets, saws, augers, bits, drills, screw-drivers, planes, spokeshaves, chisels, mallets, metal wedges, wrenches, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cantdogs, and track tools, picks, mattocks, and eyes or polls for the same.....	10 p.c.
ex 431b	Files and rasps.....	Free.
431c	Machinists' or metal workers' precision tools and measuring instruments, viz:—Calipers, micrometers, metal protractors and squares, bevels, verniers, gauges, gauge blocks, parallels, buttons, mercury plumb bobs, dividers, trammels, scribes, center punches, pocket speed indicators, straight edges, key seat clamps and other clamps and vises used by tool-makers for precision work, precision tools and measuring instruments, n.o.p.	Free
431d	Engineers', surveyors' and draughtsmen's precision instruments and apparatus, viz:—Alidades; altazimuth surveying instruments; aneroid barometers, engineering, military and surveying; angle prisms; boards, military sketching; box sextants; clinometers; compasses; cross staff heads; curves, adjustable, irregular, railroad and ship; curvimeters; drafting instruments of all kinds, including fitted cases containing the same; dipping needles; drafting machines; heliographs; integrators; levels, tripod and hand or pocket types; levelling rods; liners, section; meters, portable, for hydraulic engineering; pantographs; planimeters; protractors; parallel rulers; parallel ruling attachments; poles, ranging; pedometers and paceometers; plane tables, military and topographic; scales, flat and triangular; slide rules; splines; straight edges, steel and wooden; tachometers; tallying machines, pocket; tee squares, steel and wooden; telemeters; theodolites; transits, tripod and hand or pocket types; triangles of all types; tripods for use with any of the foregoing instruments.	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
431e	Measuring rules and tapes of all kinds.....	15 p.c.
432	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
432a	Kitchen and dairy hollow-ware of iron or steel, coated with tin, including cans for shipping milk or cream, not painted, japanned or decorated.....	15 p.c.
432b	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated with vitreous enamel.....	17½ p.c.
432d	Manufactures of tinplate, painted, japanned, decorated or not, and manufactures of tin, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
ex 432d } ex 339 }	Collapsible tubes of lead or tin or lead coated with tin.....	10 p.c.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks, and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.....	5 p.c.
ex 434 } 434a }	Motor rail cars or units for use on railways, and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing.....	Free
434b } ex 438 }	Steel wheels for use on railway rolling stock.....	7½ p.c.
ex 435	Locomotives and motor cars for railways, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations.....	Free
ex 438a	Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds, n.o.p.; chassis for the foregoing.. Provided, that machines or other articles mounted on the foregoing or attached thereto for purposes other than for loading or unloading the vehicle shall be valued separately and duty assessed under the tariff items regularly applicable thereto.	Free
ex 438 } ex 438a } ex 711 }	Electric trackless trolley buses and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing.....	Free
438b	Bearings, clutch release; bearings, graphite; bearings, steel backed non-ferrous; bushings, graphited or oil impregnated; ceramic insulator spark plug cores, not further manufactured than burned and glazed, printed or decorated or not, without fittings; commutator copper segments; commutator insulating end rings; discs of hot rolled steel, spun or forged, with or without center hole, for disc wheels; distributor rotors, cam assemblies and vacuum control assemblies; door bumper shoes; electric wiring terminals, sockets, fittings and connectors; gaskets of metal and asbestos, composite; ignition contact points; keys for shafting; lenses for head, tail, dome, signal and cowl or parking lamps; lock washers; piston ring castings in the rough, with or without gates and fins removed; steel bolts capped with stainless steel; switches for lamps, and parts thereof; vulcanized fibre in sheets, rods, strips and tubing; all the foregoing being of a class or kind not made in Canada, when for use in the manufacture of the automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424, or for use in the manufacture of parts thereof, or for the replacement or repair of automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424.....	Free
438c	Ammeters; arm rests and wheel housing lining of indurated fibre, pressed to shape; axle housings, one piece welded, machined or not; carburetors and parts thereof; chassis frames; cigar and cigarette lighters, including base and parts thereof; control ventilator gear box; cylinder lock barrels, with or without sleeves and keys thereof; dash heat indicators; fuel pumps and parts thereof; gasoline gauges and parts thereof; hinges, finished or not, for bodies; horns and parts thereof; instrument bezel assemblies and parts thereof; instrument board lamps; locks, electric ignition, steering gear, transmission, or combinations of such locks, and parts thereof; mouldings of metal, with nails set in position, lead filled or not; oil filters and parts thereof; oil gauges and parts thereof; pipe lines, bent to shape and equipped with fittings or not, and tubing therefor, for fuel, air, or liquid for actuating hydraulic brakes; purifiers for air, and parts thereof; purifiers for oil and parts thereof; radiator grills, assembled or not, but not polished or plated, and not to include finish or decorative moulding; radiator orna-	

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
438c	ments, unplated; radiator shutter assemblies, automatic; radiator water gauges; radiator shells, not plated, nor metal finished in any degree; shackles, bearing spring and parts thereof; speedometers and parts thereof; spring covers of metal and closing strips or shapes thereof; stampings, body, cowl, hood, fender and instrument board, of metal, in the rough, trimmed or not, but not metal finished in any degree; starter switch assembly and parts thereof; steering wheels, and rims thereof; sun visor blanks of gypsum weatherboard; thermostats and parts thereof; throttle and spark buttons assemblies; vacuum tanks; windshield wipers and parts thereof; all the foregoing being of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported for use in the manufacture of the automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 or for use in the manufacture of parts thereof, or for the replacement or repair of automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424.....	Free
438d	Front and rear axles; brakes; clutches; internal combustion engines; steering gears; magnetos; rims for pneumatic tires larger than thirty inches by five inches; transmission assemblies; steel road wheels; and complete parts of the foregoing, all of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 for use only in the manufacture of motor trucks or motor truck chassis.....	Free
438e	Parts, n.o.p., for automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424, not to include wireless receiving sets, die castings of zinc, electric storage batteries, parts of wood, tires and tubes or parts of which the component material of chief value is rubber:— (1) Brake linings, and clutch facings whether or not including metallic wires or threads:— (a) when made from crude asbestos of Empire origin..... (b) when made from crude asbestos of non-Empire origin..... (2) Automobile and motor vehicle engines, stripped, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, n.o.p..... (3) Parts, n.o.p., not electro-plated, whether finished or not.....	Free 15 p.c. Free. Free
438f	Hot rolled strip of iron or steel with rolled or mill edge, not being of greater value than 2½ cents per pound, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 or by manufacturers of parts of automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 to be used in the manufacture of such automobiles, motor vehicles or chassis, or parts thereof, in their own factories.....	Free
438g	Motor cycles or side cars therefor, and complete parts of the foregoing.....	Free
438h	Annular ball bearings and parts thereof, when imported for use only as original equipment in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free
439f	Children's carriages, sleds and other vehicles; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	15 p.c.
440j	Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing reels, bait, hooks, and fishing tackle, n.o.p.....	Free
440l	Aircraft and complete parts thereof, not including engines, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free
440m	Engines and complete parts thereof, when imported for use only in the equipment of aircraft.....	Free
440n	Complete parts for repair of engines enumerated in tariff item 440m.....	Free
441e	Guns and rifles of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	5 p.c.
445c	(i) Electric telegraph apparatus and complete parts thereof..... (ii) Electric telephone apparatus and complete parts thereof.....	Free 10 p.c.
445d	Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete parts thereof.....	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
445f	Electric dynamos or generators and transformers, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
445g	Electric motors, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
ex 445k	Electrical instruments and apparatus of precision of a class or kind not made in Canada, viz:—meters or gauges for indicating and/or recording altitude, amperes, comparisons, capacity, density, depth, distance, electrolysis, flux, force, frequency, humidity, inductance, liquid levels, ohms, operation, power factor, pressure, space, speed, stress, synchronism, temperature, time, volts, volume, watts; complete parts thereof.....	Free
445 l	Electric storage batteries, composed of plates measuring not less than eleven inches by fourteen inches and not less than three-quarters inch in thickness; complete parts thereof.....	Free
445m	Flame proof electric switch gear, for use underground in coal mines, and complete parts thereof.....	Free
446	Electric steam turbo generator sets, 700 h.p. and greater, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof.....	Free
446a	Manufactures, articles or wares, of iron or steel or of which iron or steel or both are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
ex 446a	Cellulose acetate film reinforced with wire mesh.....	Free
ex 446a et al. }	Electric welding apparatus, not including motors.....	10 p.c.
446b	Steel bicycle rims, not enamelled nor plated.....	Free
446c	Golf shafts of seamless steel, coated or not, but not chromium plated.....	Free
446d	Bottles or cylinders of seamless steel used as high-pressure containers for gas.	Free
451	Buckles, clasps, eyelets, hooks and eyes, dome, snap or other fasteners of iron, steel, brass or other metal, coated or not, n.o.p. (not being jewellery)....	15 p.c.
451a	(i) Spring-beard needles and latch needles.....	10 p.c.
	(ii) Needles, of any material or kind, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
451b	Pins manufactured from wire of any metal, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
462	Philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.o.p.; speedometers, cyclometers and pedometers, n.o.p.; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	7½ p.c.
465	Signs of any material other than paper, framed or not; letters and numerals of any material other than paper.....	10 p.c.
469	Machine card clothing.....	10 p.c.
471a	Pressed steel belt pulleys, for power transmission, and finished or unfinished parts thereof, including interchangeable bushings.....	Free
475b	Matrices for stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids described in item 475a...	Free
476	Surgical and dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; microscopes valued at not less than \$50 each, by retail; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free
488	Nitrate and acetate of lead, not ground; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorates and colours.....	Free
506b	Wooden doors of a height and width not less than 6 feet and 2 feet, respectively.	Free
ex 511	Fishing rods.....	Free
511a	Cricket bats, balls, gloves and leg guards.....	Free
512	Picture frames and photograph frames, of any material.....	17½ p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
518	Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle and other game tables or boards, cues, balls, cue-racks and cue-tips.....	17½ p.c.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, in parts or finished.....	15 p.c.
522	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
522c	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.; cotton yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread.....	15 p.c.
522d	Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, mercerized, number forty and finer, imported, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, for sale to manufacturers, to be further manufactured in their own factories.....	Free
522f	Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, in their own factories.....	Free
523	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized, nor coloured, n.o.p., and seamless cotton bags.....	15 p.c.
523a	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p..	20 p.c.
523b	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
ex 523b	Shadow cretonnes, wholly of cotton, with printed warp and plain weft.....	12½ p.c.
ex 523b	Gabardines, wholly of cotton, with not less than 280 ends and picks of ply yarn per square inch.....	12½ p.c.
ex 523 } ex 523a } ex 523b }	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of not less than 80 and not more than 99, including all such fabrics in which the average count of the warp and weft yarns is not less than 80 and not more than 99.	12½ p.c.
523c	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more.....	Free
523e	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
ex 523e } ex 561 }	Fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and artificial silk....	5 p.c.
523f	Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in the manufacture of such ribbon in their own factories.....	Free
525	Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, specially treated and glazed, when imported by rubber manufacturers for use, in their own factories, exclusively as a detachable protective covering for uncured rubber sheeting.....	Free
528	White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web.....	Free
529	Embroideries, lace, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, wholly of cotton.....	20 p.c.
529a	Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.....	7½ p.c.
530	Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories	7½ p.c.
532	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
ex 532	Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton.....	15 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
ex 532	Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, for covering books.....	15 p.c.
537	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.	12½ p.c.
537a	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.....	17½ p.c.
537b	Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing.....	Free
537d	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of jute, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.....	Free
537e	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
539	Cordage, exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
ex 540	(a) Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders....	Free
	(b) Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders.....	Free
541a	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.....	Free
541d	Canvas in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, or both, plain woven, not coloured, not further manufactured than impregnated with weather-proofing or preservative materials, suitable for manufacturing into tents, awnings, tarpaulins, hatch covers and similar articles, weighing not less than 18 ounces and not more than 26 ounces per square yard.....	15 p.c.
542	Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, artificial silk nor wool.....	20 p.c.
542a	Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.	22½ p.c.
542b	Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined.....	15 p.c.
547	Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute.....	15 p.c.
548	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, artificial silk nor wool, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
ex 548	Woven dress linens containing not more than 15 p.c. by weight of cotton yarns for decorative effect.....	Free
549c	Haircloth, composed of horse hair in combination with any vegetable fibre..	17½ p.c.
551	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair but not containing silk or artificial silk, n.o.p.....	15 p.c. and, per pound 6 cts.
551a	Yarns and warps composed wholly of wool or in part of wool or hair, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories, n.o.p.....	10 p.c. and, per pound 5 cents
551c	Yarns and warps, composed wholly of hair, or of hair and any vegetable fibre, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories.....	Free
552	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material.....	15 p.c. and, per pound 5 cts.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles..... and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.
554	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, n.o.p., when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada..... and, per pound	17½ p.c. 7½ cts.
554a	Woven fabrics, consisting of cotton warps with wefts of lustre wool, mohair or alpaca, generally known as lustres or Italian linings, n.o.p.....	Free
554b	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p.... and, per pound Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and <i>ad valorem</i> duties imposed by this item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of 50 cents per pound.	22½ p.c. 12 cts.
ex 554b	Filter press cloth of wool.....	20 p.c.
554c	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight four ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada.....	Free
554f	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth.....	Free
555	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not containing silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.....	30 p.c.
556a	Melton cloth, imported by manufacturers of tennis balls for use in the manufacture of tennis balls, in their own factories.....	Free
556b	Slipper cloth, woven, napped on one or both sides, wholly or in part of wool, not to contain silk or artificial silk, weighing not less than 22 ounces per square yard, when imported by manufacturers of indoor footwear, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.	Free
557b	Garnetted material wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, obtained by disintegrating cocoons, yarns or fabrics, prepared for use; filaments or loose fibres wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not more advanced than in the form of sliver; waste portions of unused fabrics, wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, n.o.p., not to include remnants nor mill ends.....	Free
558b	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, not more advanced than singles, not coloured, with not more than seven turns to the inch, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:— (a) Produced from cellulose acetate..... (b) N.o.p.....	5 p.c. 20 p.c.
558c	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly or in part of silk, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes.....	15 p.c.
558d	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes, not to contain silk; artificial silk yarns, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, one pound of which shall contain not less than 10,000 yards; under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe:— (a) Produced wholly from cellulose acetate..... (b) N.o.p.....	7½ p.c. 25 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
558f	Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of spun artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories.....	Free
560a	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of artificial silk, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.
561	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p.....	27½ p.c.
565	Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.
ex 565	Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres.....	17½ p.c.
567	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which silk is the component of chief value.....	27½ p.c.
567a	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, n.o.p., of which the component of chief value is artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes.....	25 p.c.
568	Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
568a	Socks and stockings:— (i) of wool..... (ii) n.o.p.....	20 p.c. and, per dozen pairs 30 cts. 20 p.c.
568b	Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
572	Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.o.p.....	30 p.c.
573	Enamelled carriage, floor, shelf and table oil-cloth, linoleum, and cork matting or carpets.....	15 p.c.
578	Regalia, badges and belts of all kinds, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.
586	Coal, anthracite, n.o.p.....	Free.
597a	Musical instruments of all kinds, n.o.p.; phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records therefor; and mechanical piano and organ players.....	15 p.c.
598	Brass band instruments, n.o.p.; parts of pianofortes and parts of organs.....	Free.
598a	Brass band instruments, of a class or kind not made in Canada; bagpipes and complete parts.....	Free.
603	Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
ex 604	Belting leather in butts or bends; and all leather further finished than tanned, n.o.p.....	7½ p.c.
ex 604	Crust oil leather, for use in manufacturing chamois leather.....	Free.
ex 604	Sole leather.....	12½ p.c.
605	Leather produced from East India tanned kip, uncoloured or coloured other than black, when imported for use exclusively in lining boots and shoes; genuine reptile leathers.....	Free
605a	Genuine pig leathers and genuine Morocco leathers; so-called roller leathers..	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
607	Leather, when imported by manufacturers of gloves or leather clothing, for use exclusively in manufacturing gloves or leather clothing, in their own factories.....	Free
607a	Leather, not further finished than tanned, in whole hides, in grains, or splits, when imported by manufacturers of upholstering leathers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of upholstering leathers, in their own factories..	Free
608	Leather, not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p.....	5 p.c.
610 <i>et al.</i>	Belting, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
610a	Belting of camel's hair, for machinery.....	7½ p.c.
611a	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of any material, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.
ex 612	English type saddles.....	10 p.c.
617	India-rubber boots and shoes.....	Free
619a	India-rubber clothing and clothing made from waterproofed cotton fabrics..	25 p.c.
622	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags, and baskets of all kinds, n.o.p.	15 p.c.
623	Musical instrument cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.....	15 p.c.
ex 624	Statues and statuettes of porcelain or earthenware.....	Free.
624a	(i) Dolls; toys of all kinds, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
	(ii) Mechanical toys of metal.....	10 p.c.
	(iii) Juvenile construction sets of metal, consisting of various stampings, punched, and connections therefor; parts of the foregoing.....	Free
625	Caps, hats, muffs, tippetts, capes, coats and cloaks of fur, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
628	Braces or suspenders and finished parts thereof.....	15 p.c.
647	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
653	Brushes of all kinds.....	15 p.c.
655	Pens, penholders and rulers, of all kinds.....	12½ p.c.
655a	Lead pencils and crayons.....	10 p.c.
656	Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches.....	17½ p.c.
ex 657a	Film of standard width (one and one-eighth of an inch and over) when imported for the sole purpose of having 16 millimetre reproductions made therefrom and provided that the original is re-exported within three months from date of importation.....	Free
659	Photographic dry plates.....	15 p.c.
663	Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, n.o.p.....	Free
663e	Sea-weeds or sea-plants, charred, whether powdered or not, for use exclusively in the feeding of animals.....	Free
670	Grinding wheels, stones or blocks, manufactured by the bonding together of either natural or artificial abrasives; manufactures of emery or of artificial abrasives, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.
683	Barytes.....	Free

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Rate of Duty on Goods the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom
684	Rubber thread, not covered.....	Free
685	Pantagraphs and parts thereof, including diamond points, and engraving mills, for engraving copper rollers used in printing textiles and wallpapers; blankets, blanketing and lapping imported for use exclusively by textile manufacturers and wallpaper printers.....	Free
689	Charcoal, animal, for use in the refining of sugar.....	Free
ex 710	Coverings, inside and outside, used in covering or holding goods imported therewith, shall be subject to the following provisions, viz:— (b) Usual coverings containing goods, not machinery, subject to any <i>ad valorem</i> duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain..... (b b) Usual coverings containing machinery subject to any <i>ad valorem</i> duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain....	10 p.c. 5 p.c.
ex 711	Iodised mineral salts, for use exclusively in the feeding of animals.....	Free

SCHEDULE V

(See Article 8)

PART I

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
203a	Chemical compounds composed of two or more acids or salts soluble in water, adapted for dyeing or tanning.....	10 p.c.
203b	Aniline and coal tar dyes, adapted for dyeing, in bulk, or in packages of not less than one pound.....	10 p.c.
208e	Cresylic acid and compounds of cresylic acid, used in the process of concentrating ores, metals or minerals, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.
ex 208j	Sal Ammoniac.....	20 p.c.
208m	Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol).....	10 p.c.
208o	Cream of tartar in crystals and tartaric acid crystals.....	10 p.c.
208r	Oxide of tin or of copper.....	15 p.c.
208s	Sulphate of zinc and chloride of zinc.....	20 p.c.
208t	All chemicals and drugs, when of a kind not produced in Canada, which were on August 20th, 1932, dutiable at rates of 15, 25, and 25 p.c., under Tariff item 711.....	20 p.c.
ex 210	Peroxide of soda; bichromate of soda; nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, n.o.p.; sulphide of sodium; nitrite of soda; arseniate, binarsenate, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda; prussiate of soda and sulphite of soda...	15 p.c.
212	Sulphate of alumina or alum cake; and alum in bulk, ground or unground, but not calcined.....	15 p.c.
215	Stearic acid, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.
216	Acids, n.o.p., of a kind not produced in Canada.....	20 p.c.
ex 219	(ii) Solutions of hydrogen peroxide containing 25 per centum or more by weight of hydrogen peroxide.....	20 p.c.
219d	Sulphuric ether; chloroform, n.o.p.; preparations of vinyl ether for anaesthetic purposes.....	20 p.c.
240	Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp; whiting or whitening; Paris white and gilders' whiting; blanc fixé; satin white.....	10 p.c.
242	Dry red lead; orange mineral; antimony oxide, titanium oxide, and zinc oxide such as zinc white and lithopone; white pigments containing not less than 14 per cent. by weight of titanium dioxide.....	15 p.c.
246b	Stains and oxides, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, for use exclusively as colouring constituents in the manufacture of vitreous enamels and pottery glazes; and liquid gold paint, for use exclusively in the manufacture of tableware of china, porcelain or semi-porcelain.....	20 p.c.
ex 247 } 247a }	Artists' and schoolchildren's colours; fitted boxes containing the same; artists' brushes; pastels, of a value of one cent per stick, or over; artists' canvas, coated and prepared for oil painting.....	25 p.c.
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes, and peppermint oil.....	7½ p.c.
276b	Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories.....	10 p.c.
277	Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, not edible; shea butter...	10 p.c.
278	Oils, viz:— cocoanut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbohc or heavy oil.....	10 p.c.
278b	Crude peanut oil, for refining for edible purposes, used as materials in Canadian manufactures.....	10 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
287	All tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, or white granite, but not to include tea-pots, jugs and similar articles of the type commonly known as earthenware.....	35 p.c.
300	Crucibles of clay, sand or plumbago.....	15 p.c.
318	Common and colourless window glass.....	15 p.c.
319	Glass, in sheets, and bent plate glass, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
320	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
321	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.
339a	Lead capsules for bottles.....	25 p.c.
ex 353	Aluminum and alloys thereof, viz:—angles, channels, beams, tees and other rolled, extruded or drawn sections or shapes; pipes and tubes.....	25 p.c.
370	Copper rollers, and stones, used in the printing of textile fabrics or wallpaper..	10 p.c.
407	Silent chain and finished roller chain, of iron or steel, and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, a.o.p., either chain of the type which operates over gears or sprockets with machine-cut teeth.....	20 p.c.
409p	Pasteurizers for dairying purposes and complete parts thereof.....	15 p.c.
410a	Face loading machines, shaker trough or belt trough conveyors, air engines, flame proof enclosed driving motors, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts of all motive power or machinery mentioned in this item, for use exclusively at the face in mining operations.....	10 p.c.
410b	Machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in washing or dry cleaning coal at coal mines or coke plants; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in producing coke and gas; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas; and complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	10 p.c.
410n	Diamond drills and core drills, not including motive power, electrically operated rotary coal drills, and coal cutting machines, n.o.p., and integral parts of the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining operations.....	10 p.c.
412b	Flat bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 by 38 inches or larger, and complete parts thereof; machines designed to fold or sheet feed paper or cardboard, and complete parts thereof.....	10 p.c.
412d	Offset presses; lithographic presses, printing presses and typemaking accessories therefor, n.o.p.; complete parts of the foregoing, not to include saws, knives and motive power.....	10 p.c.
413	Machinery and apparatus, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts thereof, specially constructed for preparing, manufacturing, testing or finishing yarns, cordage, and fabrics made from textile fibres or from paper, imported for use exclusively by manufacturers and scholastic or charitable institutions in such processes only.....	5 p.c.
ex 427 ex 446a et al.)	Motion picture projectors, arc lamps for motion picture work, motion picture or theatrical spot lights, light effect machines, motion picture screens, portable motion picture projectors complete with sound equipment; complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps.....	15 p.c.
427b	Ball and roller bearings.....	25 p.c.
428e	Diesel and semi-diesel engines, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
428f	Air-cooled internal combustion engines of not greater than 1½ h.p. rating, and complete parts thereof.....	20 p.c.
ex 429	Cutlery of iron or steel, plated or not:— (c) Penknives, jack-knives and pocket knives of all kinds.....	25 p.c.
438g	Motor cycles or side cars therefor, and complete parts of the foregoing.....	20 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
440j	Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing reels, bait, hooks, and fishing tackle, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.
440l	Aircraft and complete parts thereof, not including engines, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	17½ p.c.
ex 445k	Electrical instruments and apparatus of precision, of a class or kind not made in Canada, viz:—meters or gauges for indicating and/or recording altitude, amperes, comparisons, capacity, density, depth, distance, electrolysis, flux, force, frequency, humidity, inductance, liquid levels, ohms, operation, power factor, pressure, space, speed, stress, synchronism, temperature, time, volts, volume, watts; complete parts thereof.....	15 p.c.
445l	Electric storage batteries, composed of plates measuring not less than eleven inches by fourteen inches and not less than three-quarters inch in thickness; complete parts thereof.....	25 p.c.
446	Electric steam turbo generator sets, 700 h.p. and greater, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof.....	20 p.c.
ex 476	Dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; microscope valued at not less than \$50 each, by retail; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	10 p.c.
522f	Yarns and warps, wholly of cotton, number forty and finer, when imported by manufacturers of mercerized cotton yarns, for use exclusively in the manufacture of mercerized cotton yarns, in their own factories.....	15 p.c.
523c	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more.....	27½ p.c.
523f	Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in the manufacture of such ribbon in their own factories.....	12½ p.c.
537b	Linen thread, for hand or machine sewing.....	22½ p.c.
ex 540	(a) Woven fabrics, in the web, wholly of flax or hemp, not to include towelling and glass cloth of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor table cloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders....	30 p.c.
	(b) Articles wholly of flax or hemp, such as sheets, pillow cases, table cloths and napkins, towels and handkerchiefs, but not to include towels or glass cloths of crash or huck, with or without lettering or monograms woven in, nor tablecloths and napkins of crash with coloured borders.....	30 p.c.
541a	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.
551c	Yarns and warps composed wholly of hair, or of hair and any vegetable fibre, imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories..... and per pound	12½ p.c. 15 cts.
553a	Stereotypers' and typecasters' blankets or blanketing and press blankets or blanketing used for printing presses, of a class or kind not made in Canada.	5 p.c.
558e	Yarns and warps, wholly of thrown silk in the gum, rovings, yarns and warps, wholly of spun silk, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for knitting underwear, for weaving, or for the manufacture of silk thread.....	7½ p.c.
586	Coal, anthracite, n.o.p..... per ton	50 cts.
598a	Brass band instruments, of a class or kind not made in Canada; bagpipes and complete parts.....	25 p.c.
605	Leather produced from East India tanned kip, uncoloured or coloured other than black, when imported for use exclusively in lining boots and shoes; genuine reptile leathers.....	15 p.c.
605a	Genuine pig leathers and genuine Morocco leathers; so-called roller leathers...	25 p.c.
689	Charcoal, animal, for use in the refining of sugar.....	25 p.c.

SCHEDULE V

PART II

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
ex 377a et al.)	Wrought iron in the form of billets, bars, rods, sheets, strips, plates or skelp..	20 p.c.
ex 378	Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel, weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard:— (d) Hot rolled, valued at not less than 4 cents per pound, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
ex 379	Bars or rods, of iron or steel, including billets weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard, hot rolled, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:— (f) Sash or casement sections of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, not punched, drilled nor further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of metal window frames, for use in their own factories..... per ton	\$7.00
ex 380	Plates of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (b) More than 66 inches in width, n.o.p..... per ton	\$6.00
ex 381	Sheets, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (a) .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.....	12½ p.c.
ex 383	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:— (a) Coated with tin, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p..... (b) Coated with tin, n.o.p..... (c) Coated with zinc, n.o.p.....	15 p.c. 20 p.c. 12½ p.c.
385a	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of rust, acid or heat resisting steels, hot or cold rolled, polished or not, valued at not less than five cents per pound..	20 p.c.
ex 386	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:— (a) Plates, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of the pressure parts of boilers, pulp digesters, steam accumulators and vessels for the refining of oil, in their own factories..... per ton (k) Sheets, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of hollow-ware coated with vitreous enamel or of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of hollow-ware coated with vitreous enamel or of vitreous enamelled sheets for apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings..... (m) (i) Sheets of iron or steel, cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets coated with tin..... (ii) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated with zinc or other metal or metals, not including tin, in their own factories..... (g) Hoop steel, hot or cold rolled, plain or coated, .064 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of barrels or kegs or by manufacturers of flat hoops for barrels and kegs, for use exclusively in their own factories.....	\$5.00 10 p.c. 15 p.c. 15 p.c. 12½ p.c.
387c	Steel grooved (or girder) rails for electric tramway use, weighing not less than 75 pounds per lineal yard, punched, drilled, or not, of shapes and lengths not made in Canada..... per ton	\$7.00
388	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p.: piling of iron or steel, not punched or drilled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, including interlocking sections, if any, used therewith, n.o.p..... per ton	\$3.00
ex 392 392a)	Forgings of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, hollow, machined or not, not less than 12 inches in internal diameter; and all other forgings, solid or otherwise, in any degree of manufacture, of a weight of 20 tons or over	20 p.c.
393	Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.....	10 p.c.

No. of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
ex 394	Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:— (a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.....	17½ p.c.
ex 397b 398a)	Pipes and tubes of iron or steel, seamless, cold drawn, plain ends, polished, valued at not less than five cents per pound; steel tubes, welded or seamless, more than 10½ inches in diameter, with plain ends, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of rolls for papermaking machinery.	15 p.c.
ex 401	Wire, of iron or steel:— (a) Barbed fencing, coated or not..... (b) Twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope or cable, coated or not, n.o.p.....	10 p.c. 10 p.c.
ex 403	Wire, of steel:— (c) Valued at not less than 2½ cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope for use exclusively in the manufacture of wire rope, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	5 p.c.

SCHEDULE VI

(See Article 15)

	Commodity	Margin of Preference
(1) The Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward Islands, Fiji, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Mauritius and Northern Rhodesia.	Rubber boots and shoes and canvas boots and shoes, rubber-soled.	1s. per pair (or the equivalent in the local currency), that is to say, the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 1s. per pair specific duty.
(2) All the Colonies and Protectorates, except Bermuda (so long as the importation of motor vehicles is prohibited), Northern Rhodesia, and Trinidad, mentioned in (1) above, and also Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malta and the Straits Settlements.	Motor vehicles.....	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(3) All the Colonies and Protectorates mentioned in (2) above except the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong.	Parts of motor vehicles, including rubber tyres.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(4) All the Colonies and Protectorates mentioned in (1) above except Fiji, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Mauritius and Northern Rhodesia.	Hosiery of cotton or artificial silk.	6d. per pair, that is to say, the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 6d. per pair specific duty.
	Hosiery of silk.....	9d. per pair, that is to say, the General Rate to be the Preferential <i>ad valorem</i> rate, if any, plus 9d. per pair specific duty.
	Butter.....	1½d. per lb.
(5) The Bahamas.....		The preferential drawback of 25 per cent. of certain Customs duties to be increased to 50 per cent. of those Customs duties.
(6) Barbados, Bermuda and Trinidad.....	Electrical appliances and apparatus.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Bacon and ham.....	¾d. per lb.
(7) Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands (Antigua only) and Trinidad.	The tariff treatment of pitch pine to be assimilated to that of other wood and timber and a margin of preference of not less than 10s. per 1,000 feet to be established.	
(8) Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.....	Condensed milk.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> (or the equivalent specific rate).
	Shooks.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(9) Barbados and British Honduras.....	Potatoes and onions....	2s. per 100 lbs.
(10) Barbados.....	Oats.....	9d. per 100 lbs.
(11) Bermuda, Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Cayman Islands), the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands.	Hardware.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(12) Bermuda.....	Eggs.....	2d. per dozen.
	Canned meat.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fruit and canned vegetables.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Furniture.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

	Commodity	Margin of Preference
(13) Jamaica.....	Apparel of all kinds (other than hosiery).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Wood and timber.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(14) Ceylon.....	Bacon and ham.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fruit and vegetables.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fish.....	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(15) Cyprus.....	Butter, cheese, tinned fish, and timber.	One-third of the duty in lieu of one-sixth.
(16) The Federated and Unfederated Malay States...	Condensed milk.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Printing and wrapping paper.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fruit and canned vegetables.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fish.....	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Electric batteries for use in motor cars.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Confectionery.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(17) Fiji.....	Timber, dressed and undressed.	2s. per 100 super. feet.
(18) Malta.....	Wheat flour.....	2s. per 100 kilog.
(19) Mauritius.....	Bacon and ham.....	5 rupees per 100 kilog.
	Cheese.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Canned fish.....	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Electric stoves and household appliances.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
(20) Northern Rhodesia.....	Electrical batteries and accumulators.	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Boxes, wooden, empty, or in shooks.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Wood, unmanufactured, including ceiling and flooring boards.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Newsprint paper; wrapping paper; unspecified plain or composite paper.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Motor trucks, etc., as specified in Tariff Items 130 (a) and (b).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	Motor cars, chassis and rubber pneumatic tyres and tubes of Canadian origin.	To be admitted at the same rates as those of United Kingdom origin under Tariff Items 129 (a) and (c) and 260.
(21) Sarawak.....	Condensed milk.....	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE VII

(See Article 15)

Number of Canadian Tariff Item	Article	Margin of Preference
ex 39a	Sago and tapioca flour.....per pound	½ ct.
77b	Vanilla beans, crude only.....	10 p.c.
ex 87	(n) Tomatoes.....per pound	2 cts.
143	Cigars.....per pound	50 cts.
ex 254	Gums, viz:—copal, damar, gum chicle or sappato gum, crude.....	10 p.c.
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes and peppermint oil.....	7½ p.c.
267b	Petroleum tops; blends of petroleum tops or petroleum products with crude petroleum; all the foregoing .7249 specific gravity (63.7 A.P.I.) or heavier, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, when imported by oil refiners to be refined in their own factories.....per gallon	1 ct.
ex 273	Asphalt or asphaltum, solid.....	10 p.c.
277	Palm and palm kernel oil, unbleached or bleached, not edible; shea butter..	10 p.c.
278	Oils, viz:—cocoanut, palm and palm kernel, not edible, for manufacturing soap; carbohc or heavy oil.....	10 p.c.
278c	Cocoanut oil, not edible, when imported for use in the manufacture of refined cocoanut oil.....	10 p.c.
616a	Balata, crude, unmanufactured.....	10 p.c.
616b	Gutta percha, unmanufactured.....	10 p.c.
	In item 106 (b), fruits, prepared . . . pineapples, British Preferential rate not to exceed 1 cent per pound.	

Trade Agreement to be reported.

The said Trade Agreement was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again this day.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 79, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 75, An Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 77, An Act to repeal the Biological Board Act and to create The Fisheries Research Board of Canada; Mr. Michaud moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Mackenzie King moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair. And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1936-37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

YUKON TERRITORY

366 Miscellaneous expenditure, including salaries and allowances of court officers, etc.—Further amount required. . . . \$ 2,300 00

LEGISLATION

SENATE

367 Salaries and contingent expenses—Further amount required. 3,500 00

HOUSE OF COMMONS

368 { Clerical assistance, etc.—Further amount required. 46,204 25
Expenses of Committees, etc.—Further amount required. 8,000 00
Contingencies—Further amount required. 12,067 61
Publishing debates, including salaries of amanuenses, etc.—
Further amount required. 26,051 41
Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Further amount required. 13,858 50

TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

370 Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping—
Further amount required. 3,000 00
371 Life saving service, including rewards for saving life—Further
amount required. 2,500 00
372 Marine signal service—Further amount required. 3,500 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

373 Maritime Freight Rates Act:—

Additional amount, in excess of the sum of \$1,740,000 already appropriated, to authorize and provide for the payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1936-37 to the Canadian National Railway Company of the difference (estimated by the auditors of the said Company and certified by the said auditors to the Minister of Transport as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (upon the same basis as set out in section 9 of the said Act with respect to companies therein referred to) on all traffic moved during the year 1936, under the tariffs approved, on the Eastern Lines (as referred to in section 1 of the said Act) of the Canadian National Railways.

76,014 46

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

British Columbia

374 Victoria public building—Restoration. 9,800 00

Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, Etc.

375 Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—
Telephone Service—Further amount required. 3,000 00

MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

376 { British Columbia and China and/or Australia—Further amount required. 27,750 00
{ Prince Edward Island and Boston—Further amount required. 10,000 00

MINES AND RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

377 Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the operation, maintenance and repair of Hydrographic Steamers—Further amount required. 12,000 00

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

378 To provide for expenses connected with the administration of Indian Affairs—Further amount required. 140,000 00

LABOUR

379 Conciliation and Labour Act—Further amount required. 8,000 00
380 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Further amount required. 11,000 00
381 Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—Further amount required. 500 00
382 International Labour Conference—Further amount required. 600 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

383 Canada Gazette—Further amount required. 1,200 00

MISCELLANEOUS

384 Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice—Further amount required. 23,000 00

385 To provide for payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council and for the cost of administration thereof—Further amount required. 300,000 00

386 Battlefields Memorials—Further amount required. 10,000 00

387 Royal Commission on Anthracite Coal—Further amount required. 8,500 00

POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE

388 Salaries and allowances—Further amount required. 185,000 00

TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL

389 River St. Lawrence Ship Channel Dredging—
(a) To provide for contract dredging in the St. Lawrence River and Montreal Harbour—Further amount required. 117,563 21

LABOUR

GRANTS IN AID

390 Amount required to provide for monthly Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces—Further amount required. 2,929,773 97

GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

DEFICIT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

391 Additional amount, in excess of the sum of \$39,900,000 already appropriated to be paid from time to time under such conditions as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company") and to be applied by the National Company in payment of the net income deficits arising in the calendar year 1936, including such supplementary contribution to The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund as may be necessary to provide for payment in full of monthly allowances under the provisions of The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section four of the said Act, and including such supplementary contribution to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund as may be necessary to enable payment to be made of monthly allowances under the rules and regula-

tions of the Fund, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section thirteen of chapter sixty-five of the Statutes of Canada 1874, and including profit and loss but not including non-cash items and interest on Dominion Government advances, of the National Company or of any other or others of the Companies comprised in the Canadian National Railways (as defined in Chap. 10 of the Statutes of Canada, 1929) or any Company controlled by stock ownership or otherwise by any Company comprised in the Canadian National Railways or by the National Company in respect of any of the Canadian Government Railways entrusted to the National Company. 3,403,393 82

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS 1936-37

394 To provide additional amount for Stewart and Yukon Rivers —Improvements (Governor General's Warrant of July 23, 1936)	4,500 00
395 To provide for the cost of fighting forest fires in the National Parks of Canada (Governor General's Warrant of Sep- tember 17, 1936)	40,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after Eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 51

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Complying with orders of reference dated March 15, 19 and 22, respectively, your Committee has considered the advisability of suspending certain Standing Orders in relation to the petitions for the following private bills:—

1. Maurice Tremblay—Divorce.
2. Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster—Divorce.
3. The Premier Trust Company.

1. Maurice Tremblay—Divorce.

From representations heard, your Committee is convinced that everything possible was done to have this petition presented within the specified time. It was filed two days afterwards.

It is recommended that Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (a) and (b) be suspended.

2. Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster—Divorce.

This petition was drafted in Montreal on January 18 last. Unavoidable delay ensued in England, where it had to be sent for signature of the applicant.

It is recommended that Standing Orders 92 and 93 (3) (c) be suspended, and that Standing Order 93 (3) (a) be suspended in relation to Standing Order 93 (3) (c).

The penalty charge incurred by these recommendations would be \$100.

3. The Premier Trust Company.

As soon as it was possible to do so, steps were taken to present this petition. The advertising requirements will be completed next week.

It is recommended that Standing Orders 92, 93 (3) (b) and 95 be suspended, and that Standing Order 93 (3) (a) be suspended in relation to Standing Order 95.

The penalty charges incurred by these recommendations would amount to \$200.

Mr. Jacobs, for Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that it be granted authority to have printed from day to day or as required, 500 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its minutes of proceedings and evidence, for the use of the Committee and Members of the House; and that Standing Order 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders was concurred in.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, was concurred in.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents from and after January 1, 1935, with respect to Rural Route No. 1, St. Ann's, Ontario.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total number of employees engaged on the sortation and mail at the Toronto Terminal "A" post office in 1925, 1929, and 1936.
2. How many were permanently employed, and under what classifications, including supervisory positions.
3. How many were classed as temporary.
4. How many were part-time employees.
5. What their daily periods were, and what duties these part-time employees performed.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 619, dated March 24, 1937: renewing loans to the Province of Saskatchewan of the sum of \$2,314,017.12 made under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 710, dated March 24, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bills of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 620, dated March 24, 1937: authorizing loan to the Province of Manitoba of the sum of \$36,000 to enable the said province to pay its share of a program of public works undertaken or to be undertaken pursuant to sections 3, 5, 6, and 7 of an Agreement entered into by the Dominion and the Province, approved by Order in Council, P.C. 1802, dated July 17, 1936, and also an Agreement entered into by the Dominion and the said Province approved by Order in Council, P.C. 2932, dated November 13, 1936, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Gardiner, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1937, for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Agriculture, relating to the dismissal of the following: Fred W. Warnock, Wm. Allen McDonald, Joseph Daigle, Clyde W. McCloskey, William D. McLeod, Donald S. Palmer, Guy Welch and Paul W. Caldwell, fruit and vegetable inspectors, all of New Brunswick;

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 27th January, 1937, for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents, from January 1, 1936, to date, in the possession of the Department of Agriculture or the office of the Prime Minister, relating to the dismissal of the following: Edward E. Jay, District Seed Potato Inspector, Botany Division, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Edward Cairns, Seed Potato Inspector, Prince Edward Island; Edward P. Donnelly, Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Prince Edward Island; Charles McLeod, Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Prince Edward Island. Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

Also a copy of any Orders in Council or regulations authorizing dismissal of members of the public service without investigation upon allegations of any person that such member of the said service has been guilty of active partisanship.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1937, for a copy of all memoranda, telegrams, correspondence, charges, evidence and other documents in the possession of the Department of Agriculture, relating to the dismissal of the following: Chester R. Edwards, Harry Bonnell, John Coyle, Leslie Trainor, Clifton C. Ince, Harold Bagnall, Russell F. Nicholson, junior fruit and vegetable inspectors, and Chester E. Shaw, senior fruit and vegetable inspector, all of Prince Edward Island;

Also a statement showing the dates of appointment and dismissal and reasons assigned for dismissal in each case, along with all information received by the department which resulted in such dismissals and the name or names of the person or persons who assumed responsibility for such information.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the National Harbours Board for the calendar year 1936.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the exchange of ratifications of the Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That, in connection with the exchange of ratifications of the Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system, signed at Washington on the 26th May, 1930, it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve of a declaration being made on the part of Canada to the effect that the provisions of the Convention may be administered upon the following understandings:

- (1) That the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission shall have no power to authorize any type of fishing gear contrary to the laws of the State of Washington or the Dominion of Canada;

(2) That the Commission shall not promulgate or enforce regulations until the scientific investigations provided for in the convention have been made, covering two cycles of Sockeye Salmon runs, or eight years; and

(3) That the Commission shall set up an Advisory Committee composed of five persons from each country who shall be representatives of the various branches of the industry (purse seine, gill net, troll, sport fishing, and one other), which Advisory Committee shall be invited to all non-executive meetings of the Commission and shall be given full opportunity to examine and to be heard on all proposed orders, regulations or recommendations;

and that this House do approve of the same; provided that nothing in this resolution contained shall be deemed to prevent the Governor in Council from exercising at any time any authority in him vested to make effective orders or regulations duly adopted by the said Commission.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to approve of the Convention between Canada and the United States of America concerning rates of Income Tax imposed upon non-resident individuals and corporations, signed at Washington, December 30, 1936.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve of the Convention entered into at Washington on the thirtieth day of December, 1936, by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, concerning rates of income tax upon non-resident individuals and corporations, and that this House do approve of the same.

CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING RATES OF INCOME TAX IMPOSED UPON NON-RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS. SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1936.

The Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, being desirous of concluding a reciprocal convention concerning rates of income tax imposed upon non-resident individuals and corporations, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties mutually agree that the income taxation imposed in the two States shall be subject to the following reciprocal provisions:

- (a) The rate of income tax imposed by one of the Contracting States, in respect of income derived from sources therein, upon individuals residing in the other State, who are not engaged in trade or business in the taxing State and have no office or place of business therein, shall not exceed five per centum for each taxable year, so long as an equivalent

or lower rate of income taxation is imposed by the other State upon individuals residing in the former State who are not engaged in trade or business in such other State and do not have an office or place of business therein.

- (b) The rate of income tax imposed by one of the Contracting States, in respect of dividends derived from sources therein, upon non-resident foreign corporations organized under the laws of the other State, which are not engaged in trade or business in the taxing State and have no office or place of business therein, shall not exceed five per centum for each taxable year, so long as an equivalent or lower rate of income taxation on dividends is imposed by the other State upon corporations organized under the laws of the former State which are not engaged in trade or business in such other State and do not have an office or place of business therein.
- (c) Either State shall be at liberty to increase the rate of taxation prescribed by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article, and in such case the other State shall be released from the requirements of the said paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (d) Effect shall be given to the foregoing provisions by both States as and from the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

ARTICLE II

The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to citizens of the United States of America domiciled or resident in Canada.

ARTICLE III

This Convention shall be ratified and shall take effect immediately upon the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

Signed, in duplicate, at Washington by the duly authorized representatives of Canada and the United States of America, this thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

For Canada:

(L.S.) HERBERT M. MARLER
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary*

For the United States of America:

(L.S.) R. WALTON MOORE
Acting Secretary of State

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1936-37

NATIONAL DEFENCE

NAVAL SERVICE

369 To provide for the purchase and refitting of two destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy—Further amount required. \$2,201,000 00

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS 1936-37

396 To provide for direct relief expenditures in the drought areas of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Governor General's Warrant of October 7, 1936) . . . 7,300,000 00

397 To provide for expenditures for feed and fodder, freight charges on shipment of cattle, etc., in the drought areas of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Governor General's Warrant of October 7, 1936) . . . 4,940,000 00

398 To provide for the construction of a barn at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B. (Governor General's Warrant of October 23, 1936) 15,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House has adopted a Resolution approving of the provisions of the Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system, signed at Washington, May 26, 1930 (attached hereto), being administered upon the understandings set forth in said Resolution, and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the approval of the said Resolution.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King it was resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House has adopted a Resolution approving of a Convention between Canada and the United States of America concerning rates of Income Tax imposed upon non-resident individuals and corporations, signed at Washington, December 30, 1936 (attached hereto), and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the approval of the said Resolution.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

And it being after Eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then six minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 52

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many postmasters in the province of Quebec were dismissed since November, 1935.
2. How many were dismissed in each of the other provinces of the Dominion.
3. How many mail carriers have been replaced since November, 1935:
(a) in the province of Quebec; (b) in each of the other provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the present staff of the Canadian Farm Loan Board at the Edmonton Office, and what is the salary of each.
2. Names of the permanent appraisers employed by the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and the salary of each.
3. Names of the temporary appraisers employed during the season 1936 by the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Edmonton, and the salary of each.
4. Whether there are any temporary appraisers employed at the present time.
5. Whether there are any representatives of the Canadian Farm Loan Board in the Vegreville area.
6. If so, their names, positions and salaries.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What would be the approximate additional number of pensioners of the State, if the Old Age Pension Act were made applicable to indigent persons of 65 years and over.
2. The approximate number of unemployed and indigent persons from 65 to 70 years of age.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What constitutes the “other assets” of the Bank of Canada valued at \$5,417,407.96 as set out in the statement of assets and liabilities of the bank filed this session as Sessional Paper No. 84.

2. What individual items make up the amount of \$350,718.63 given as the value of “bank premises” in said statement.

3. What items make up the item “other liabilities” \$1,273,197.48 in said statement.

4. Total gross receipts of the said bank since it commenced business, and what expenditures have been made from said gross receipts which reduced the said gross profits to the net profits shown in the two annual balance sheets filed to date.

5. Details constituting said totals of gross receipts and expenditures.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many civil servants receive a salary of less than \$1,000: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

2. What number of civil servants receive a salary of between \$1,000 and \$2,000: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

3. What number of civil servants receive a salary over \$2,000, grouping them by grades of \$1,000 until the maximum salary is reached: (a) in the inside service; (b) in the outside service.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1937, for a Return showing what premiums were paid yearly to United States from 1930 to 1935 inclusive, when Canada's dollar was at a discount and her debts had to be met in gold in New York.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Population of Canada in 1871.

2. Population of Canada in 1881.

3. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1871 to 1881.

4. Population of Canada in 1891.

5. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1881 to 1891.

6. Natural increase in population for the period between 1881 and 1891.

7. Population of Canada in 1901.

8. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1891 to 1901.

9. Natural increase of population for the period between 1891 and 1901.

10. Population of Canada in 1911.

11. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1901 to 1911.

12. Population of Canada in 1921.

13. How many immigrants entered Canada between 1911 and 1921.

14. Natural increase of population for the period from 1911 to 1921.

15. Natural increase in population for the period 1901 to 1911.

16. Population of Canada in 1931.

17. How many immigrants entered Canada from 1921 to 1931.

18. Natural increase of population in Canada for the period from 1921 to 1931.

19. Estimated population in 1937.

20. Natural increase, i.e. surplus of births over deaths.

21. Amount expended for immigration purposes for each of the decennial periods: 1871 to 1881, 1881 to 1891, 1891 to 1901, 1901 to 1911, 1911 to 1921, 1921 to 1931; also for the period 1931 to 1937.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Civil servants discharged from their duties from November, 1935, to January, 1937.
2. Number in each department.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How much the Federal Government contributed to each of the provinces, last year and in the current year, as direct grants-in-aid for unemployment relief.
2. How much the Federal Government contributed to each of the provinces, last year and in the current year, in the form of co-operative public works and enterprises, to assist in the relief of unemployment.
3. Mileage of trans-Canada highway constructed, last year and in the current year.
4. What the gross mileage cost was last year and in the current year.
5. Mileage constructed, last year and in the current year, in each of the provinces.
6. On what basis the Federal Government co-operated in the trans-Canada highway construction in each of the provinces, last year and in the current year.
7. Cost to the Federal Government, last year and in the current year, for trans-Canada highway construction in each of the provinces.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 1st March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and other documents exchanged between the Mayor of the city of Toronto, the Board of Control, Toronto Harbour Commission, city of Toronto Works Commissioner, and the Department of Labour, the Department of Transport, and the Department of Public Works, relating to a public works program for relief purposes in the city of Toronto.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department and the Civil Service Commission in connection with the temporary appointment on August 25, 1936, and the permanent appointment on November 2, 1936, of the senior map draftsman in the Civil Aviation Branch of the National Defence Department.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The amounts of the subsidies which the Federal Government has granted to the province of Quebec during each of the past five years in the following categories: (a) agriculture; (b) colonization; (c) fisheries; (d) education; (e) public works and unemployment relief, etc.
2. The amount of farm loans, (a) approved to date; (b) granted, in the province of Quebec, by the Canadian Farm Loan Board.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the Customs service at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Revenue, or otherwise.

Also,—Return to Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed in the Inland Revenue service at Montreal during 1936.
2. Nature of their duties, and salary each one received during the year.
3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of National Revenue, or otherwise.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of the complaint or charge laid against Mr. H. B. Walker of Wainwright by Mr. Francis H. Morcom. Also a copy of the evidence given at the investigation held by Mr. Garipey at Wainwright in September, 1936.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Harbourville, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Halls Harbour, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Canada Creek, King's county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1937, for a Return showing the practical usefulness of each one of the scientific discoveries mentioned in Sessional Paper 183, tabled on February 25, 1937.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence and memoranda regarding appropriations for the hard surfacing and gravelling of highways in Saskatchewan during the year 1936.

He also laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 599, dated 22nd March, 1937: amending agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 2931, dated November 13, 1936, providing work for single, homeless, unemployed individuals in the said province.

Order in Council, P.C. 604, dated 22nd March, 1937: authorizing the expenditure of \$32,233.38 for the purpose of replacing military blankets furnished from the Department of National Defence stores to destitute families in the Drought Areas of the Prairie Provinces.

And also,—Second Part of a Report of The National Employment Commission dated March 22, 1937: Report on registration of direct relief recipients, Section A, relating to numbers of persons and classes on Municipal-Provincial direct relief in September, October and November, 1936, throughout Canada, and in September, 1936, to January, 1937, in cities of over 10,000 population; Sec-

tion B, relating to the analysis of the initial registration of persons on Municipal-Provincial direct relief for the month of September, 1936; and Section C, relating to direct relief administered amongst Great War Pensioners by the Department of Pensions and National Health in December, 1936.

Mr. Howe, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total revenue secured in respect of the government assembly dock at Port Alberni, British Columbia: (a) during the fiscal year 1935-1936; (b) during the period of April 1 to December 31, 1936.

2. Cost of maintenance and interest charges in respect of the government assembly dock at Port Alberni: (a) during the fiscal year 1935-1936; (b) from April 1 to December 31, 1936.

3. What proportion of the revenue from this dock was secured from the Alberni Pacific Lumber Company during the periods referred to above.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Pelletier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How much money has been expended by the Federal Government directly in the form of direct relief in the Peace River country, since October, 1935.

2. How this money was spent.

3. Whether any money in any form, calculated to assist unemployment, has been spent in the Peace River country since October 15, 1935.

4. Whether the Government has given any assistance to farmers in the Peace River country because of drought conditions, since October, 1935.

5. What financial assistance, if any, has been given the citizens of the Peace River country in any form, since October 15, 1935.

6. Whether any grant has been made by the Federal Government to the province of Alberta as a contribution to road work in the Peace River country.

7. If so, how much, and when it was paid.

8. Whether any road building or road improving project within the Peace River country was submitted to the Federal Government by the government of the province of Alberta.

9. If so, whether it was approved or whether any project was approved.

By Mr. Pelletier:—Order of the House for a Return showing amounts loaned directly by the Federal Government or loans backed by a federal guarantee made to, (1) the province of Alberta; (2) the province of Saskatchewan; (3) the province of Manitoba, since October 15, 1935.

By Mr. Mulock:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many of the 11 returned men under forty years of age on the lay-off list in the Interior Department were on the staff at Ottawa, and what their names are.

2. How many of said returned men were employed in provinces other than Ontario, and in what province or provinces.

3. How many of these men were seasonal or part-time employees; their names, and what province they come from.

4. Names, the departments assigned to, the date of permanent appointments of each of the 78 persons who received permanent appointments in the calendar year 1936 by the Civil Service Commission from the Department of Interior lay-off list.

5. How many of the 78 permanent appointments made from the Interior Department lay-off list by the Civil Service Commission during the calendar year 1936 were holding temporary positions before being appointed to permanent positions.

6. How many individuals are involved in the 69 temporary assignments made from the Department of Interior lay-off list by the Civil Service Commission during the calendar year 1936.

7. How many individuals from the Interior Department lay-off list lost their temporary positions during the calendar year 1936.

8. Amount of money paid in each calendar year as superannuation to each of the 11 returned men under forty years of age on the lay-off list of the Interior Department who have not been assigned to any position and are shown to have been superannuated.

The following Addresses were voted to His Excellency the Governor General, and Orders of the House issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid on certain undertakings made by the Federal Department of Public Works at Bear River, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

By Mr. Neill:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, evidence, reports and agreements between the Dominion Government, or the Department of the Interior, and A. B. Trites et al, or Base Metals Mining Corporation Limited, relating to certain mining claims in the Yoho National Park during the period between the 18th day of February, 1935, and present date.

By Mr. Neill:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, evidence, reports and other papers and documents, passing between any member or official of the Government, and any other parties, relating to the staking, recording, assessment work, or in any other way to the Albion group mining claims, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Kootenay Park, British Columbia, such return to cover the period from February 18, 1935, to date.

By Mr. Massey, for Mr. Wermenlinger:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, documents, reports of inquiry and judgment regarding the dismissal of Mr. J. Raymond, 5365 LaSalle Boulevard, Verdun, Quebec, as postmaster of that city, and also concerning the removal of the said post office to a building located on Verdun avenue, in the same city.

By Mr. Green:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, and other documents passed between the Dominion Government or any department thereof and the government of the province of British Columbia or any department thereof relative to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police taking over the policing of the said province from the British Columbia police.

By Mr. Purdy:—Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of Order in Council dated 6th August, 1914, and copy of agreement with the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company attached thereto, both documents being referred to in Sessional Paper 241.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That on Wednesday, the 31st instant, and every sitting day thereafter until the end of the Session, the House shall meet at 11 o'clock in the morning, and that in addition to the usual intermission at 6 o'clock p.m., there shall be an intermission every day from one to three o'clock p.m.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 79, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 2, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928;

Mr. Rogers moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to provide for the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress and for such payments appropriated by Parliament as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of the proposed legislation.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Rogers then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 73, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until to-morrow, at three o'clock, p.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 53

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1937

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Tenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Tenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the petition of The Premier Trust Company for a private bill, and finds in relation thereto that, on recommendation of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders made and concurred in on March 25, Standing Order 95 has been suspended.

The said petition was then read and received.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Eleventh Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Eleventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in this case, viz:—

Of The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec; for incorporation of The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that it be granted leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Report and recommendation of the Civil Service Commission respecting the revision of the compensation of Editor of French Debates and Chief of French Reporting Staff.

JANUARY 13, 1937.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

Under Section 12 of the Civil Service Act, the Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Clerk of the House of Commons, submits the following change in compensation for approval:—

Editor of French Debates and Chief of French Reporting Staff

It is recommended that the compensation of this class, which is at present—

Annual: \$3,600 \$3,720 \$3,840 \$3,960

be revised to read as follows, effective from October 1, 1936:—

Annual: \$3,600 \$3,780 \$3,960 \$4,140

The duties and responsibilities of this position are considered to warrant a higher compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

C. H. BLAND, *Chairman.*

ADR. POTVIN, *Commissioner.*

J. H. STITT, *Commissioner.*

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Weir the First Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, was concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie King, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa, January 29, 1937.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

INTERIM SUPPLY

MAIN ESTIMATES, 1937-38

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$37,395,179.14, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted as set forth in the Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1938, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1938.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1937-38

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$16,010,551.17, being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted as set forth in the Special Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1938, laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament, be granted to His Majesty, on account, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1938.

Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That toward making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1938, the sum of \$53,405,730.31 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

By leave of the House the said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again this day.

Mr. Dunning then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 81, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The following Bills were severally read the second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz:—

Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells."

Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin."

Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood."

Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan."

Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson."

Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser."

Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Silverman."

Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Ings."

The Bill No. 50 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company," was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation," was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed in Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1936-37

WRITE DOWN OF ASSETS

392 To authorize—as the Dominion’s contribution to a program of adjusting the indebtedness of farmers living in the drought area of the province of Manitoba which program has been sponsored by the Government of that province and involves appropriate adjustments in debt or tax claims on the part of the Provincial Government, the municipalities and certain mortgage lending institutions—the writing off and cancellation of certain Treasury Bills of the province held by the Dominion, provided (1) that said Treasury Bills be transferred in the books of the Department of Finance from “Active Assets” to “Non-active Assets” as at March 31, 1937; (2) that final writing off and cancellation of said Treasury Bills be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such terms and conditions as he may approve, including the nature of the evidence to be submitted as to the adjustments made by the Provincial Government, the municipalities and the mortgage lending institutions aforesaid; and (3) that the amount of Treasury Bills to be written off and cancelled shall not exceed the amount advanced by the Dominion Government to the Provincial Government by way of loan to assist in financing expenditures incurred for relief, seed grain and seeding purposes in the said drought area during the period from May 1, 1931, to January 1, 1935, and shall not in any case exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$ 804,897 02

393 To authorize—as the Dominion’s contribution to a program of adjusting the indebtedness of farmers living in the drought area of the province of Saskatchewan which program has been sponsored by the Government of that province and involves appropriate adjustments in debt or tax claims on the part of the Provincial Government, the municipalities and certain mortgage lending institutions—the writing off and cancellation of certain Treasury Bills of the province held by the Dominion, provided (1) that said Treasury Bills be transferred in the books of the Department of Finance from “Active Assets” to “Non-active Assets” as at March 31, 1937; (2) that final writing off and cancellation of said Treasury Bills be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and in accordance with such terms and conditions as he may approve, including the nature of the evidence to be submitted as to the adjustments made by the Provincial Government, the municipalities and the mortgage lending institutions aforesaid; and (3) that the amount of Treasury Bills to be written off

and cancelled shall not exceed the amount advanced by the Dominion Government to the Provincial Government by way of loan to assist in financing expenditures incurred for relief, seed grain and seeding purposes in the said drought area during the period from May 1, 1931, to January 1, 1935, plus such accrued interest thereon as has been capitalized, and shall not in any case exceed in the aggregate the sum of.17,959,606 51

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS, 1936-37

400	Expenses of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England (Governor General's Warrant of November 20, 1936)	10,000 00
399	Expenses of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission (Governor General's Warrant of November 18, 1936)	103,000 00
402	To provide an additional amount for the administration of the Annuities Act (Governor General's Warrant of January 6, 1937)	82,800 00
401	Expenses of the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry (Governor General's Warrant of November 26, 1936) . .	45,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the Reports made by the Committee of Supply on March 24th and March 25th instant, be now received, read a first and second time and concurred in.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Resolutions were then read a first and second time and concurred in, and are as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1937.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1936-37

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

YUKON TERRITORY

366	Miscellaneous expenditure, including salaries and allowances of court officers, etc.—Further amount required.	\$ 2,300 00
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LEGISLATION

SENATE

367	Salaries and contingent expenses—Further amount required.	3,500 00
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

	Clerical assistance, etc.—Further amount required.	46,204 25
	Expenses of Committees, etc.—Further amount required.	8,000 00
368	Contingencies—Further amount required.	12,067 61
	Publishing debates, including salaries of amanuenses, etc.— Further amount required.	26,051 41
	Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Further amount required.	13,858 50

TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

370	Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping— Further amount required.	3,000 00
371	Life saving service, including rewards for saving life—Further amount required.	2,500 00
372	Marine signal service—Further amount required.	3,500 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

373 Maritime Freight Rates Act:—

Additional amount, in excess of the sum of \$1,740,000 already appropriated, to authorize and provide for the payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1936-37 to the Canadian National Railway Company of the difference (estimated by the auditors of the said Company and certified by the said auditors to the Minister of Transport as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (upon the same basis as set out in section 9 of the said Act with respect to companies therein referred to) on all traffic moved during the year 1936, under the tariffs approved, on the Eastern Lines (as referred to in section 1 of the said Act) of the Canadian National Railways.

76,014 46

PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

British Columbia

374	Victoria public building—Restoration.	9,800 00
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Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, Etc.

375	Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds— Telephone Service—Further amount required.	3,000 00
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MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

376	British Columbia and China and/or Australia—Further amount required.	27,750 00
	Prince Edward Island and Boston—Further amount required.	10,000 00

MINES AND RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

377 Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the operation, maintenance and repair of Hydrographic Steamers—Further amount required.. . . .	12,000 00
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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

378 To provide for expenses connected with the administration of Indian Affairs—Further amount required.. . . .	140,000 00
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LABOUR

379 Conciliation and Labour Act—Further amount required.. . .	8,000 00
380 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Further amount required.. . . .	11,000 00
381 Employment Offices Co-ordination Act—Further amount required.. . . .	500 00
382 International Labour Conference—Further amount required.	600 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

383 Canada Gazette—Further amount required.. . . .	1,200 00
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MISCELLANEOUS

384 Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice—Further amount required.. . . .	23,000 00
385 To provide for payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council and for the cost of administration thereof—Further amount required.. . . .	300,000 00
386 Battlefields Memorials—Further amount required.. . . .	10,000 00
387 Royal Commission on Anthracite Coal—Further amount required.. . . .	8,500 00

POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE

388 Salaries and allowances—Further amount required.. . . .	185,000 00
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TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL

389 River St. Lawrence Ship Channel Dredging— (a) To provide for contract dredging in the St. Lawrence River and Montreal Harbour—Further amount required.. . . .	117,563 21
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LABOUR

GRANTS IN AID

390 Amount required to provide for monthly Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces—Further amount required.. . . .	2,929,773 97
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GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

DEFICIT OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

391 Additional amount, in excess of the sum of \$39,900,000 already appropriated to be paid from time to time under such conditions as the Minister of Finance may prescribe to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company") and to be applied	
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by the National Company in payment of the net income deficits arising in the calendar year 1936, including such supplementary contribution to The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund as may be necessary to provide for payment in full of monthly allowances under the provisions of The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section four of the said Act, and including such supplementary contribution to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund as may be necessary to enable payment to be made of monthly allowances under the rules and regulations of the Fund, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section thirteen of chapter sixty-five of the Statutes of Canada 1874, and including profit and loss but not including non-cash items and interest on Dominion Government advances, of the National Company or of any other or others of the Companies comprised in the Canadian National Railways (as defined in Chap. 10 of the Statutes of Canada, 1929) or any Company controlled by stock ownership or otherwise by any Company comprised in the Canadian National Railways or by the National Company in respect of any of the Canadian National Railways entrusted to the National Company 3,403,393 82

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS 1936-37

- 394 To provide additional amount for Stewart and Yukon Rivers —Improvements (Governor General's Warrant of July 23, 1936) 4,500 00
- 395 To provide for the cost of fighting forest fires in the National Parks of Canada (Governor General's Warrant of September 17, 1936) 40,000 00

THURSDAY, 25th March, 1937.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1936-37

NATIONAL DEFENCE

NAVAL SERVICE

- 369 To provide for the purchase and refitting of two destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy—Further amount required.\$2,201,000 00

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS 1936-37

- 396 To provide for direct relief expenditures in the drought areas of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Governor General's Warrant of October 7, 1936) . . . 7,300,000 00
- 397 To provide for expenditures for feed and fodder, freight charges on shipment of cattle, etc., in the drought areas of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Governor General's Warrant of October 7, 1936) . . . 4,940,000 00
- 398 To provide for the construction of a barn at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B. (Governor General's Warrant of October 23, 1936) 15,000 00

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Ways and Means;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1937, the sum of \$40,903,880.76 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

By leave of the House the said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Dunning then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 82, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1937, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at 10.58 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 54

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1937.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, the 31st March, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. C. PEREIRA,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any amount of money was paid to the Bank of Canada by the Government during the years 1935 and 1936 on account of: (a) interest on short term securities issued by the Government; (b) interest on bonds issued by the Government; (c) interest on the loan of money by the bank to the Dominion; (d) any other item or items.

2. If money were paid in respect of the item or items mentioned in question No. 1, what the amount paid was in each of the said years and in respect of each of the said items (a), (b), (c) and (d) as set out in the above question No. 1.

3. Whether any amount of money was paid to the chartered banks of Canada during the years 1935 and 1936 by the Government on account of: (a) interest on short term securities issued by the Government; (b) interest on bonds issued by the Government; (c) interest on the loan of money by the banks to the Government; (d) any other item or items.

4. If any money were paid in respect of the item or items mentioned in the above question No. 3, what were the names of the chartered banks receiving payment, and what amount was received in each of the said years of 1935 and 1936 by each of the chartered banks in respect of the items (a), (b), (c) and (d) as set out in question No. 3.

5. Whether the chartered banks of Canada or any of them during the years 1929 to 1936 held securities issued by the Government.

6. If the said chartered banks or any of them did during the years 1929 to 1936 hold securities issued by the Government, what the names of such banks were, and what amount of securities issued by the Government each such bank held in each of the said years of 1929 to 1936 showing the amount of, (a) short term securities; (b) bonds; (c) other securities so held.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Lawson:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What contract or contracts, if any, were entered into by any department of the Government of Canada with A. Stirling MacMillan, contractor, Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the years 1925 to 1936 inclusive, and the amount of each contract.

2. What contract or contracts, if any, were entered into by any department of the Government of Canada with the MacMillan Construction and Lumber Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the years 1925 to 1936 inclusive, and the amount of each contract.

3. What sums of money were paid to A. Stirling MacMillan, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in connection with each of the contracts mentioned in question No. 1.

4. What sums of money were paid to the MacMillan Construction and Lumber Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, in connection with each of the contracts mentioned in question No. 2.

5. What contract or contracts were entered into by the Canadian National Railways with, (a) A. Stirling MacMillan, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and/or (b) the MacMillan Construction and Lumber Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, between 1925 and 1936 inclusive, and the amount of each contract.

6. What sums of money were paid to, (a) A. Stirling MacMillan and/or (b) the MacMillan Construction and Lumber Company in connection with each of the contract or contracts mentioned in question No. 5.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. McNeil, for Mr. Coldwell:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relative to the McDonald Hills-Dysart mail route, from October 14, 1935, to March 15, 1936.

The Bill No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act to provide for the appointment, calling up for training and duty, and payment of a certain number of men as reserve constables, to be known as the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve," and for the appointment from among such constables of reserve non-commissioned officers; to provide also that time served in the permanent forces of Canada may be included in the term of service of an officer or a constable for pension purposes; and to provide further that any person who ceases to be a constable shall have the right to continue the payment of instalments for pension purposes or the right of withdrawal of all such contributions.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East), then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 83, An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again this day.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 55, An Act to amend the Department of National Revenue Act;

Mr. Ilsley moved, that the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Customs Act.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Customs Act to provide for certain conditions in estimating the value for duty of goods imported into Canada, also for the ratification and confirmation of certain values for duties heretofore fixed, and further to provide for drawbacks in respect of consumable materials and for drawbacks in the case of certain exported goods.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 84, An Act to amend the Customs Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, to validate any actions which may have been taken since the coming into force of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and to provide that the procedure for dealing with appeals from assessments under the said Act shall be similar to the procedure for dealing with appeals under the Income War Tax Act.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 85, An Act to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again this day.

A Message was received from the Senate acquainting this House that the Senate had approved of the Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system, signed at Washington on the 26th May, 1930.

Also,—A Message acquainting this House that the Senate had approved of the Convention entered into at Washington on the thirtieth day of December, 1936, by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America, concerning rates of income tax upon non-resident individuals and corporations.

Also,—A Message acquainting this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 56, An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

Bill No. 79, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom.

Bill No. 2, An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928.

Bill No. 73, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways.

And also,—A Message acquainting this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills:—

Bill No. 81, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938.

Bill No. 82, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1937.

A Message was received from the Right Honourable Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Deputy Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act respecting alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne.

An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932.

An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

An Act to amend The Dominion Franchise Act.

An Act to amend the Dairy Industry Act.

An Act to provide for Appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

An Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act.

An Act to increase Employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes.

An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act.

An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Neilson Blacklock.

An Act for the relief of Francis Hector Walker.

An Act for the relief of William Edward Connor.

An Act for the relief of Annie Nemchek Cohen.

An Act for the relief of James Gordon Ross.

An Act for the relief of Florence Anna Iverson Salberg.

An Act for the relief of Charles Marsh Doxsey.

An Act for the relief of Phyllis Stanners Kitchin, otherwise known as Judith Stanners Kitchin.

An Act for the relief of Ivy Jackson Beaulne.

An Act for the relief of Charlotte Opal Moore Norton.

An Act for the relief of Mildred Tannenbaum Sufrin.

An Act to incorporate Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate Sterling Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate Toronto General Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association.

An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act.

An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act.

An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom.

An Act to incorporate Wellington Fire Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.

An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1928.

An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways.

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

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

The Honourable the Speaker of the Commons then addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bills:—

“An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938.

“An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1937.

“To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour’s assent.”

To these Bills the Clerk of the Senate, by command of the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills.”

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee*)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):—

MAIN ESTIMATES

XV—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Nova Scotia

Under Contract—

119	{	Pictou—Dredging.	\$ 5,000 00
		<i>Essential Undertakings—</i>	
		Halifax—Repairs and improvements to wharfs and build- ings at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard.	40,000 00
		North Sydney—Wharf.	15,000 00
		Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	250,000 00

*Prince Edward Island**Essential Undertakings—*

120	{	Charlottetown—Repairs to railway wharf.	16,500 00
		Summerside—Improvements to wharf.	25,000 00
		Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	75,000 00

*New Brunswick**Under Contract—*

121	{	Campbellton—Dredging.	10,000 00
		Grande Anse—Dredging.	12,000 00
		Lower Caraquet—Wharf repairs.	3,000 00
		Saint John Harbour—Repairs to harbour works.	55,000 00
		Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	100,000 00

*Quebec**Under Contract—*

122	{	Boucherville—Protection work.	7,000 00
		Cape Cove (Anse du Cap)—Wharf reconstruction.	9,000 00
		Dune du Sud, M.I.—Breakwater.	6,200 00
		Havre Aubert, M.I.—Strengthening and widening wharf.	13,000 00
		Hull—Protection work.	5,000 00
		Isle aux Grues—Extension to north wharf.	12,500 00
		L'Islet—Wharf reconstruction.	13,000 00
		Little River St. Lambert—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount.	4,000 00
		Manicouagan—Wharf extension and repairs—One-third of cost to be contributed by the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd.	27,400 00
		Riviere Cachee—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount.	4,000 00
		Riviere du Loup—Wharf enlargement.	16,800 00
		Riviere Laguerre—Contribution towards completion of improvement, the Provincial Government to bear a like amount.	15,000 00
		Sept Iles—Wharf repairs and extension.	7,000 00
		Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	300,000 00

*Ontario**Under Contract—*

123	{	Cobourg—Reconstruction of east pier.	50,000 00
		Owen Sound—Harbour improvements.	4,000 00
		Port Arthur—Harbour improvements.	57,000 00
		Sault Ste. Marie—Sea wall.	13,000 00
		<i>Essential Undertakings—</i>	
		Toronto—Maintenance of Eastern channel.	17,000 00
		Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	200,000 00

Manitoba

124	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken.	40,000 00
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Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories

125 Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services,
no new works to be undertaken. 15,000 00

British Columbia

Under Contract—

{ Esquimalt—R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard—
Repairs and improvement. 18,000 00

Essential Undertakings—

126 { Fraser River—Contribution towards protection work at
Rosedale, the Provincial Government and the Muni-
cipality of Chilliwack each to contribute a like
amount. 2,000 00

{ Fraser, Skeena and Naas Rivers—Operation and main-
tenance of snagboats. 37,500 00

{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services,
no new works to be undertaken. 100,000 00

Yukon

127 *Essential Undertakings—*

Stewart and Yukon Rivers—Improvements. 5,000 00

Generally

128 Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services,
no new works to be undertaken 30,000 00

DREDGING

129 { Dredging—Maritime Provinces. 300,000 00
{ Dredging—Ontario and Quebec. 320,000 00
{ Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 96,000 00
{ Dredging—British Columbia. 185,000 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

{ Burlington Channel Bridge—Maintenance and repairs. 15,000 00
{ Calumet-Bryson Bridge—Improvements and repairs. 11,500 00
{ Dominion roads and bridges—Generally. 5,000 00
{ Kingston wharves and bridges—Maintenance and repairs. 10,100 00
{ Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches. 7,100 00
130 { Matapedia Bridge—Repairs and improvements. 13,400 00
{ Perley Bridge over Ottawa River at Hawkesbury. 6,700 00
{ North Temiskaming Bridge—Improvements. 3,500 00
{ Portage du Fort Bridge—Improvement and repairs. 4,600 00
{ Selkirk Bridge—Maintenance and repairs. 3,500 00
{ Delta—Repairs to bridge. 3,000 00

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

Saskatchewan and Alberta

131 Saskatchewan and Alberta telegraph and telephone lines—
Repairs and improvements. 24,000 00

British Columbia

132 { British Columbia Northern District—Repairs and improve-
ments. 6,000 00
{ British Columbia Vancouver Island District—Repairs and
improvements. 7,700 00

Yukon

133 Yukon Telegraph System—Repairs and improvements 13,500 00

MISCELLANEOUS

134	{	Architectural Branch—Salaries of Architects, Clerks of Works, Inspectors, Draftsmen, Clerks and Messengers of outside service	72,000 00
		Engineering Branch—Salaries of Engineers, Clerks, etc., of outside service	396,000 00
		For operation and maintenance of inspection boats	11,400 00
		Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries	35,000 00
		National Gallery of Canada	75,000 00
		National Monument on Connaught Place	100,000 00
		Surveys and inspections	65,000 00
		Balance of expenditure for works already authorized, provided amount for any one work does not exceed \$200	5,000 00
		Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for, not more than \$3,000 to be expended upon any one work	50,000 00

XXIX—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION OF REVENUE

GRAVING DOCKS

273	{	Champlain Graving Dock	72,000 00
		Esquimalt Graving Dock	90,400 00
		Lorne Graving Dock	48,400 00
		Selkirk—Repair slip	4,300 00

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

274	{	Land and Cable Telegraph Lines—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels for cable work	132,000 00
		Alberta and Saskatchewan	87,500 00
		British Columbia—Northern District	63,000 00
		British Columbia—Vancouver Island District	91,250 00
		Yukon System—Main line	88,500 00
		Telegraph and Telephone Services Generally	5,500 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

PUBLIC WORKS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Nova Scotia

329	{	Halifax—New public building	45,000 00
		Halifax—Ordnance buildings	200,000 00
		Halifax Rockhead Hospital—Reconditioning and improvements	30,000 00
		Lunenburg Public Building—Repairs and improvements	7,500 00
		Louisburg—Public building	20,000 00
		Mulgrave—Public building	26,000 00
		Springhill Public Building—Alterations and improvements	3,500 00
Stewiacke—Public building	14,500 00		

[	Sydney Mines Public Building—Addition..	13,500 00
[	Trenton—Public building..	20,000 00
[	Wolfville—Purchase of land adjacent to public building..	1,500 00

Prince Edward Island

330	Charlottetown Public Building—Addition..	20,000 00
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New Brunswick

331	[Minto—Public building..	24,700 00
	[North Head—Public building..	31,000 00
	[	Rogersville—Public building..	11,000 00
	[	St. Stephen—Building for customs and immigration purposes..	110,000 00

Quebec

332	[	Amos—Public building..	55,000 00
	[	Farnham—Public building..	10,500 00
	[	Hull—Armoury..	100,000 00
	[	L'Assomption—Public building..	34,000 00
	[	Montreal—Armoury for Le Régiment de Maisonneuve..	100,000 00
	[	Montreal, Point St. Charles—Armoury..	15,000 00
	[	Montreal Public Building—Addition and alterations..	147,000 00
	[	North Hatley—Public building..	12,000 00
	[	Perce—Public building..	10,000 00
	[	Point Claire—Public building..	23,500 00
	[	Pointe au Pic—Public building..	36,000 00
	[	Quebec—Postal terminal building..	300,000 00
	[	Quebec Quarantine Facilities—Improvements..	25,000 00
	[	Quebec West—Public building..	12,500 00
	[	St. Andrews East—Public building..	14,000 00
	[	Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital—Improvements and alterations..	25,000 00
	[	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Public building..	12,000 00
	[	St. Johns—Customs building..	38,000 00
	[	St. Charles de Bellechasse—Public building..	13,500 00
[	Scotstown—Public building..	15,000 00	
[	Temiskaming—Public building..	20,000 00	
[	Weedon—Purchase of building for postal purposes..	12,000 00	

Ontario

	[	Arthur—Public building..	12,000 00
	[	Bobcaygeon—Public building..	12,000 00
	[	Burlington—Public building..	6,500 00
	[	Cobourg Public Building—Addition and alterations..	25,000 00
	[	Cornwall—Armoury..	100,000 00
	[	Havelock—Public building..	12,000 00
	[	Kingston—Machine shop..	45,500 00
	[	Lucknow—Public building..	15,000 00
	[	Mildmay—Public building..	3,000 00
	[	Nipigon—Public building..	15,000 00
	[	North Bay Public Building—Addition..	30,000 00
	[	Ottawa Post Office—Removal and replacement, inclusive of site..	250,000 00
	[	Ottawa—New departmental building..	250,000 00

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Nova Scotia

[	Annapolis Royal—Dredging..	7,800 00
[	Apple Tree Cove (Cherry Hill)—Wharf and skidway.. . . .	4,200 00
[	Arichat—Wharf repairs..	12,000 00
[	Arisaig—Breakwater extension..	8,300 00
[	Bay St. Lawrence—Extension to breakwater and retaining wall..	8,500 00
[	Brooklyn—Breakwater repairs and improvements.. . . .	75,000 00
[	Burkey's Cove—Breakwater extension..	3,300 00
[	Cape St. Mary's—Breakwater reconstruction..	13,500 00
[	Carr's Brook—Wharf extension..	5,900 00
[	Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Breakwater extension..	6,000 00
[	Digby—Harbour improvements..	25,000 00
[	Fourchu—Dredging..	25,000 00
[	Friar's Head—Breakwater extension..	4,000 00
[	Glace Bay—Dredging..	12,000 00
[	Hillside (Green's Point)—Wharf..	4,200 00
[	Little Cove—Breakwater and skidway..	4,800 00
[	Little Judique Ponds—Extension to protection work.. . . .	13,200 00
[	Lockeport—Breakwaters..	51,900 00
[	Louis Head—Breakwater..	4,200 00
[	Lower Woods Harbour—Wharf extension..	3,500 00
[	Lunenburg—Dredging..	14,800 00
339	Main a Dieu—Dredging..	15,000 00
[	Merigomish—Wharf repairs..	2,500 00
[	Middle Point Cove—Breakwater..	3,200 00
[	Neil's Harbour—Breakwater repairs, extension and dredging.	27,000 00
[	Noel—Wharf extension..	7,000 00
[	Paul's Point—Protection work..	3,400 00
[	Pictou Landing—Breakwater..	4,900 00
[	Pictou Landing—Wharf improvements..	31,500 00
[	Port Hood—Closing northern entrance..	40,000 00
[	St. Mary's River—Dredging..	50,000 00
[	Seal Island—Breakwater..	11,000 00
[	Skinner's Cove—Partial reconstruction of pier..	11,000 00
[	South Ingonish—Dredging..	17,000 00
[	South Side (Donald's Head)—Breakwater replacement.. . . .	22,500 00
[	Sydney—Wharf extension and warehouse..	74,000 00
[	Terrance Bay—Wharf extension..	12,000 00
[	Turpentine Island—To purchase and extend wharf.. . . .	3,600 00
[	Upper Port Latour—Wharf repairs..	5,000 00
[	Wedgepoint—Wharf..	3,500 00
[	Westport (South)—Breakwater..	17,000 00
[	Willow Cove—Breakwater extension and repairs..	5,000 00
[	Yarmouth Harbour—Dredging..	60,000 00

Prince Edward Island

[	Basin Head—Boat harbour..	31,000 00
340	Southport—Wharf repairs..	4,000 00
[	Victoria—Wharf repairs..	2,300 00
[	Wood Islands—Harbour..	200,000 00

New Brunswick

	Barachois—Wharf extension..	5,000 00
	Bathurst—Dredging..	22,400 00
	Bay du Vin—Wharf extension..	6,000 00
	Black's Harbour—Wharf extension and repairs..	8,000 00
	Campbellton—Repairs to wharfs..	10,000 00
	Caraquet (Young Wharf)—Extension..	25,000 00
	Chockfish—Repairs to breakwaters..	15,000 00
	Dalhousie—Repairs to breakwater..	5,000 00
	Durham—Wharf extension..	23,000 00
	Harvey Bank—Wharf extension and vessel bed..	7,000 00
	Ingall's Head—Breakwater extension..	50,000 00
341	Inner Wood Island—To acquire, repair and extend wharf..	5,000 00
	Lameque—Wharf repairs..	15,000 00
	Little Chockfish—Breastworks and breakwaters..	2,300 00
	Little Lameque—Wharf repairs..	3,000 00
	New Mills—Repairs to wharf..	5,000 00
	Point Sapin—Pier..	15,000 00
	Pointe du Chene—Repairs and improvements to wharfs.. . .	9,000 00
	Portage Island—Breastworks..	10,000 00
	Richibucto Harbour—Dredging..	16,000 00
	Shippigan Gully—Repairs to breakwater and breastworks..	25,000 00
	St. Louis River (Ste. Olivia)—Wharf..	7,500 00
	Tracadie Harbour—Dredging..	40,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then ten minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 55

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Report and recommendation of the Joint Librarians of Parliament respecting an amendment to the organization of the Library of Parliament, as follows:—

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to recommend the following amendment to the organization of the Library of Parliament:—

That the organization of the staff of the Library of Parliament, as heretofore authorized, be amended, as from April 1st, 1936, by,

- (a) Striking out one position of Library Assistant,
- (b) Adding one position of Senior Library Assistant.

M. BURRELL,
Parliamentary Librarian.

FELIX DESROCHERS,
General Librarian.

Mr. Euler, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—

1. Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany, signed at Ottawa, October 22, 1936.

2. Payments Agreement between Canada and Germany, signed at Ottawa, October 22, 1936.

3. Exchange of Notes, dated October 22, 1936, concerning the application as from November 15, 1936, of the provisions of the Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany relating to the customs treatment of goods.

4. Exchange of Notes with representative of the German Government, dated October 22, 1936, concerning the intention of the Government of Canada to invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to give the Governor in

Council authority to fix the rate of exchange for any currency in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada from any place or country, the currency of which is appreciated in terms of the Canadian dollar.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1937, for a Return showing amounts loaned directly by the Federal Government or loans backed by a federal guarantee made to, (1) the province of Alberta; (2) the province of Saskatchewan; (3) the province of Manitoba, since October 15, 1935.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended, and to whom it was paid, on certain repairs made by the Department of Public Works to the Government wharf at Black Rock, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 33/635, dated March 30, 1937: authorizing payment of the sum of \$3,918.87 to Lee Graham, in full settlement of all claims arising out of injuries sustained while on the strength of Unemployment Relief Project No. 157,—Oliver, British Columbia.

Mr. Euler, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 86, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Church, seconded by Mr. Baker, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 87, An Act to amend the Judges Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Howe, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 88, An Act respecting Department of Transport Stores, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Euler, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 89, An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many dredges the Federal Government will operate in the St. Lawrence waters during the next season of navigation.
2. Their names or numbers.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937, etc.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to confirm and sanction a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937, and to provide for the carrying out of the provisions thereof.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Mackenzie King then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 90, An Act respecting a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That on Tuesdays and Fridays for the balance of the present session, unopposed Private and Public Bills shall have precedence during the hour devoted to Private and Public Bills.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That for the remainder of the session, all Private Bills from the Senate, when received from that House, be read a first and second time, and referred forthwith, and that Standing Order 105 respecting the posting of bills be suspended in reference thereto.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company."—*Mr. Ross (St. Paul's)*.

Bill No. 92 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 93 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Gédéon Emilien Tanguay."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 94 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray, Joseph Gédéon Emilien Tanguay and Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston, respectively praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Telford, pursuant to Special Order made this day, the above mentioned divorce Bills were severally read a first and a second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions on which the said Divorce Bills were founded).

On motion of Mr. Telford, pursuant to Special Order made this day, the Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company," was read a first and a second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

By leave of the House, Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government provided counsel during the last session of parliament for the Agriculture Committee inquiring into the price of farm implements in Canada.

2. If so, the name and address of counsel so appointed.

3. Upon what basis the said counsel was engaged: (a) salary per day; (b) expenses per day.

4. Whether the said counsel has been in the continuous employ of the Government in connection with the said investigation since he was first appointed.

5. Total amount paid to said counsel, and what amount, if any, remains to be paid.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government provided an auditor during the last session of parliament for the Agriculture Committee inquiring into the price of farm implements in Canada.

2. If so, the name and address of the auditor so appointed.

3. Upon what basis the said auditor was engaged: (a) salary per day; (b) expenses per day.

4. Whether the said auditor has been in the continuous employ of the Government in connection with the said investigation since he was first appointed.

5. Total amount paid to said auditor, and what amount, if any, remains to be paid.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 1st February, 1937, for a Return showing the total expenditure to the Government on the investigation into the price of farm implements by the Agriculture Committee by way of counsel fees, auditor fees, witness fees, expenses and other services.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and other documents relating to Cyril Warren Stirling, of Saanich Peninsula, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in connection with efforts to obtain support for him from the Dominion Government, by an annual grant for his researches in pea breeding.

The Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

PUBLIC WORKS

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Quebec

Anse a la Cabane, M.I.—Slipway and hauling plant.	\$ 3,400 00
Anse Millerand, M.I.—Slipway and hauling plant.	3,400 00
Bagotville—Purchase and repair wharf.	35,000 00
Baie des Sables—Wharf extension.	32,000 00
Baie St. Paul—Protection wall.	20,000 00
Bergeronnes (Point a John)—Wharf.	17,000 00
Bic—Wharf reconstruction.	12,000 00
Cap aux Meules, M.I.—Wharf reconstruction and improvements.	22,000 00
Cap aux Os (The Gulch)—Landing.	3,300 00
Cap Chat—Deepwater wharf.	40,000 00
Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf repairs.	4,850 00
Cap des Rosiers—Descent to beach.	2,300 00
Carleton—Wharf extension.	70,000 00
Chambly Basin—Protection wall.	16,000 00
Chateauguay River—Dredging.	13,500 00
Chenal du Moine—Dredging.	8,600 00
342- Colonie des Greves—Protection work.	5,000 00
Conception—Protection wall.	1,500 00
Contrecoeur—Protection wall.	25,000 00
Cote Marcel—Reconstruction of protection.	3,200 00
Cross Point—Wharf repairs.	8,500 00
Drummondville—Protection work.	15,000 00
Etang du Nord, M.I.—Harbour improvements.	20,000 00
Granby—Protection work.	6,000 00
Grande Entree, M.I.—Wharf reconstruction.	13,600 00
Grande Entree (West Point), M.I.—Landing.	2,500 00
Grande Riviere—Rebuilding wharf.	47,100 00
Hamilton Cove (Rivere Portneuf)—Wharf.	41,000 00
Ile aux Coudres—Wharf repairs.	16,000 00
Isle Verte—Wharf reconstruction.	6,900 00
Lachine—Protection wall.	16,000 00
Lac Duparquet—Wharf.	1,500 00
Lacolle River—Dredging, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount.	19,000 00
Lac Megantic—Protection work.	16,000 00
Lac Nominigue—Improvements to navigation.	2,550 00
Laprairie—Protection wall.	30,000 00

	Lanoraie—Extension of protection wall.	2,800 00
	L'Anse a Brillant—Fishing harbour.	50,000 00
	La Sarre—Wharf extension.	1,000 00
	La Tortue—Dredging, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount.	16,000 00
	Lauzon—Dredging.	50,000 00
	Levis—Wharf.	110,000 00
	Lorne Dry Dock—New Power House—Pump house equipment and machine shop.	125,000 00
	Magog—Protection wall.	4,700 00
	Maria—Wharf repairs.	4,700 00
	Marsouins—Wharf extension.	10,000 00
	Matane—Extension to east breakwater.	40,000 00
	New Carlisle—Wharf repairs.	8,300 00
	Nicolet—Dredging.	6,400 00
	Notre Dame du Portage—Wharf repairs.	3,400 00
	Paspebiac—Wharf extension and dredging.	56,000 00
	Peribonka—Wharf.	5,900 00
	Petit Gaspe—Wharf.	8,400 00
	Petite Riviere au Renard—Extension to west jetty.	2,000 00
	Petite Riviere Est—Construction of fishing harbour.	35,000 00
	Petite Vallee—Wharf extension.	20,000 00
	Pointe Jaune—Improvements to fishing harbour.	21,000 00
	Pointe Label—Wharf.	12,000 00
	Port au Saumon—To take over and repair wharf.	19,000 00
	Port Daniel East—Wharf improvements.	6,700 00
	Richelieu River—Improvements.	500,000 00
	Rimouski—Harbour improvements.	475,000 00
	Riviere Caplan—Repairs to jetty.	4,450 00
	Riviere des Hurons—Contribution towards dredging the balance of cost to be borne by the Province.	75,000 00
	Ruisseau Castor—Purchase and repair wharf.	11,500 00
342	Ruisseau Chapados (Gascons)—Fishing harbour.	12,000 00
	Ruisseau LeBlanc—Dredging.	22,500 00
	Ruisseau Pariseau—Contribution towards dredging the balance of cost to be borne by the Province.	15,000 00
	St. Andre de Kamouraska—Headblock.	14,600 00
	St. Cuthbert—Wharf.	2,200 00
	St. Charles de Caplan—Wharf extension.	25,000 00
	St. Chrysostome—Protection walls.	12,900 00
	St. Denis—Wharf reconstruction.	4,650 00
	St. Edouard de Fabre—Protection wall.	11,000 00
	St. Etienne de Malbaie—Wharf improvements.	5,500 00
	St. Felicite—Wharf extension.	54,400 00
	St. Flavie—Wharf extension.	20,500 00
	St. Godfroy—Wharf repairs.	8,200 00
	St. Ignace de Loyola—Protection wall.	15,000 00
	Ste. Jeanne d'Arc—Wharf.	1,100 00
	St. Joachim (Cote Neuve)—Breakwater.	3,000 00
	St. Paul (Ile aux Noix)—Improvements.	4,500 00
	St. Pierre les Becquets—Dredging.	13,000 00
	Ste. Rose—Protection wall.	4,900 00
	Saguenay River—Dredging.	170,000 00
	Sault au Mouton—Channel.	24,100 00
	Sorel—Harbour improvements.	180,000 00
	Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf improvements.	12,500 00

Taillon (St. Henri)—Wharf extension..	1,300 00
Terrebonne—Protection wall..	16,200 00
Trois Rivieres—Dredging..	4,900 00
Val Barette—Protection work..	3,000 00
Varennnes—Protection wall..	15,000 00
Vercheres—Protection wall..	10,000 00
Vercheres County—Dredging—The Provincial Government contribution being a like amount..	5,000 00
Yamaska—Protection work..	9,300 00

Ontario

Balm Beach—Breakwater..	5,000 00
Bayfield—Reconstruction outer end North Pier..	18,000 00
Bronte—Dredging..	5,200 00
Burlington Channel—Dredging..	25,000 00
Burlington Channel—Reconstruction of South Pier..	108,000 00
Byng Inlet—Dredging mouth of Still River..	11,600 00
Cape Croker—Wharf extension..	9,600 00
Cobourg—Dredging..	18,400 00
Fort William—Dredging..	17,000 00
Glenmount—Wharf..	8,200 00
Gore Bay—Purchase and repair wharf..	20,000 00
Hamilton—Harbour improvements..	250,000 00
Kenora (Laurenson's Creek)—Improvements..	3,000 00
Kingston R.M.C.—Retaining wall and maintenance of boat- houses..	3,000 00
Kingsville—Harbour improvements..	19,900 00
Leamington—Harbour improvements..	100,000 00
Little Current—Dredging West Channel..	120,000 00
Meaford—Reconstruction of harbour works..	10,000 00
Midland—Dredging Monument Channel..	13,400 00
Nation River—Contribution towards dredging, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount..	15,000 00
Oshawa—To replace old West Pier..	125,000 00
Owen Sound—Harbour improvements..	30,000 00
343 Pelee Island—North wharf reconstruction..	25,000 00
Penetanguishene—Wharf extension and repairs..	21,000 00
Peterborough—Harbour improvements..	15,900 00
Port Arthur—Harbour improvements..	260,000 00
Port Burwell—Harbour improvements..	50,000 00
Port Hope—Reconstruction of harbour works..	27,000 00
Port Maitland—Protection wall..	2,700 00
Port Stanley—Harbour repairs and improvements..	89,000 00
Providence Bay—Wharf repairs..	4,000 00
Rockland—Wharf..	15,000 00
Rondeau—Reconstruction inner end, West pier..	23,000 00
Sarnia—Harbour improvements..	28,000 00
Saugeen River—Extension to North Pier..	9,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie—Dredging..	44,000 00
Sydenham River—Dredging..	8,500 00
Thames River (Chatham)—Dredging..	7,400 00
Toronto Island—Breakwater, the City of Toronto to bear a like amount..	125,000 00
Verulam Park (Sturgeon Lake)—Wharf..	5,500 00
Walker River (Desbarats)—Dredging..	4,500 00
Wallaceburg—Wharf extension and warehouse..	10,000 00

Windermere—Small boat landing..	3,200 00
Windsor—Wharf extension..	15,000 00
Wolsey Bay—Wharf..	2,400 00

Manitoba

Arnes—Wharf extension..	13,000 00
344 Assiniboine River—Dyking and repairing present dykes.. . .	20,000 00
Grand Marais—Wharf..	15,000 00
Herb Lake—Wharf..	1,600 00

Saskatchewan

Ceepee—Bridge..	45,000 00
345 Ile a la Crosse—Wharf..	11,000 00
Meadow and Beaver Rivers—Improvements..	4,000 00
Waskesiu Lake—Dredging..	9,500 00

Alberta

Fort Chipewyan—Wharf extension..	9,000 00
346 McLennan—Wharf..	3,200 00
Sylvan Lake—Breakwater-wharf..	20,000 00

Northwest Territories

Fort Norman—Wharf..	6,500 00
347 Fort Resolution—Breakwater-wharf extension and repairs..	40,300 00
Fort Smith—Protection work..	13,000 00

British Columbia

Ahousat—Wharf..	7,200 00
Columbia River (below Burton)—Bank protection..	15,400 00
Digby Island—Wharf repairs..	20,000 00
Fraser River—Contribution towards protection work at Agassiz, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount..	5,000 00
Fraser River—Improvements..	170,000 00
Fraser River (Lulu Island)—Protection work..	39,000 00
Fraser River (North Arm)—Dredging..	100,000 00
348 Mayne Island—Wharf improvements..	7,200 00
New Westminster—Fisheries Station..	30,000 00
Port Alberni—Extension to Assembly wharf..	4,100 00
Port Alberni—Dredging at floats..	12,500 00
Savary Island—Wharf enlargement and improvements..	2,500 00
Snagboat <i>Samson</i> —Reconstruction..	57,000 00
Tachi River—Improvements..	3,000 00
Trail—Retaining wall..	10,000 00
William Head (Quarantine Station)—Wharf repairs..	25,100 00

Generally

Harbours and Rivers Generally—	
349 { Improvements, maintenance of services, repairs and additions..	500,000 00
{ Surveys and inspections in connection with the above mentioned works..	31,000 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

350	{	Clair, New Brunswick—Improvements and repairs to International Bridge..	3,000 00
		Edmonton Low Level Bridge—Repairs and improvements—The City of Edmonton and the Canadian National Railways to contribute like amounts..	3,400 00
		Edmundston, New Brunswick—Improvements and repairs to International Bridge..	3,100 00
		St. Leonard, New Brunswick—Improvements and repairs to International Bridge..	3,000 00
		Kingston—LaSalle Causeway—Improvements..	10,100 00

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

Ontario

351	Contribution of one-half the cost of construction of telephone line between Killarney and Little Current..	6,000 00
<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta</i>		
352	Telegraph and telephone facilities between Slave Lake and Wabiska..	1,800 00

MISCELLANEOUS

353	Additional Staff..	90,000 00
354	To provide for balance required to complete any projects already undertaken, no new works to be undertaken..	200,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

20	Public Works—	
	Salaries..	509,450 00
	Contingencies..	56,000 00

XV—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.

Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—

117	{	Elevator attendants..	124,000 00
		Departments generally—Char service, including \$150 for firing noon gun..	489,000 00
		Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen..	408,000 00
		Light and power, including roads and bridges..	204,000 00
		Repairs, improvements, additions and maintenance.. . .	360,000 00
		Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light..	19,000 00
		Rideau Hall—Improvements, furniture and maintenance.	42,000 00
		Telephone service..	93,000 00
		Water..	67,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then ten minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 56

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Sir Eugène Fiset, from the Standing Committee on Railways and Shipping owned, operated and controlled by the Government, presented the Fifth and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has held nine sittings during which it has dealt with the following matters referred by the House, viz:—

(a) Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System.

Reported upon March 11th.

(b) Items Nos. 96, 97, 293, 361 and 362 of the Main and Special Supplementary Estimates.

Reported upon March 22nd.

(c) Bill No. 73, An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain expenditures made and indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways during the calendar year 1937, and to authorize the guarantee of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railways.

Reported upon March 23rd.

(d) The financial statements of the Canadian Railways, including the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railway System, the Auditors' Report, the Annual Report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, and the Canadian National Railways' and the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships' budget for 1937.

With respect to Bill No. 12, although your Committee expressed its willingness to hear representations on the subject matter of the Bill, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Montreal, were the only applicants for a hearing before the Committee, their representations having been made through the Chairman of their executive, Mr. Henry W. Morgan.

Your Committee appreciates the assistance given by the officers of the Canadian National Railways and the Deputy Ministers of Transport and Finance during the examination of the Bill and Schedules pertaining thereto.

In reporting the said Bill to the House, your Committee recommended the following main amendments:—

(a) Amendment to Section 8 providing for the inclusion in the Public Accounts of the adjustments (set out in Schedule "B" of the Bill) of differences between the Public Accounts and the accounts of the National Railway System and the Hudson Bay Railway;

(b) An additional clause providing for an annual report to Parliament by the Trustees of the Securities Trust; and

(c) A further additional clause providing for an appendix to be added annually to the Public Accounts of Canada, indicating the total assistance given to all railways by the Dominion Government and the manner in which such assistance has been dealt with in the Public Accounts.

In order further to clarify the Bill, it was deemed advisable by your Committee to substitute the 1936 figures for those of the year 1935, as given in the original Bill, in Schedules "A" and "B", as well as in Appendices 4, 5 and 6 of the Bill.

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ending December 31, 1936, shows a cash deficit of \$39,900,000. For the year 1937, the operating revenues are estimated at \$205,000,000, and the operating expenses of \$182,550,000. Sundry items charged against operating revenues, including interest on long term debt due to the public, amount to \$61,350,000, bringing the estimated deficit on the year's operations to \$38,900,000. The anticipated net cash requirement on deficit account is, however, reduced to \$35,000,000, after deducting the following items which are not required in cash, viz: Depreciation reserve, \$630,000; amortization of discount on funded debt, \$1,370,000, and loss on retired road and property, etc., \$1,900,000.

The Annual Report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, indicates that all remaining vessels of the fleet have been sold, that practically all the affairs of the Company have been liquidated, and that the services it formerly operated will be continued by a Company known as the Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Limited.

With reference to the Annual Report of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, your Committee notes with pleasure the steady improvement shown in the operating results of these services. For the first time since the formation of the Company, it has earned a surplus after meeting the interest on the bonds in the hands of the public.

The above-mentioned financial statements were examined by your Committee in the light of the explanations given by the following officers of the Canadian National Railway System:—

Mr. S. J. Hungerford, President,

Mr. D. C. Grant, Vice-President of Finance.

Mr. R. C. Vaughan, Vice-President, Purchases and Stores Department,

Mr. J. B. MacLaren, Comptroller,

Mr. T. H. Cooper, Assistant Comptroller,

Mr. W. M. Armstrong, Bureau of Economics and

Mr. A. V. Franklin, Railway Auditor, Department of Finance.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is annexed hereto.

(For Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 2.)

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Twelfth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Twelfth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Margaret Anne Eddie Bender, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Hugh William Bender.

Of Florence Rose Wright Clark, of Verdun, Quebec, wife of William Leslie Clark.

Of Constance Hope Davidson, of Westmount, Quebec, wife of Wayne Davidson.

Of Mabel Marjorie Thompson Maynes, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Eric John Maynes.

Of Simone Baillargeon Mann, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of James Hedley Mann.

Of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadagursky, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Jack Sadagursky.

Of Nora Clara Simson Warden, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Dudley Lanscot Warden.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the recommendation submitted by the Civil Service Commission under Section 12 of the Civil Service Act, for a change in the compensation of the position of Editor of French Debates and Chief of French Reporting Staff, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 30th March, 1937, was approved.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the recommendation submitted by the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for a change in the organization of the staff of the Library, laid on the Table on Thursday, 1st April, 1937, was approved.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 677, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing loan to the Province of British Columbia of the sum of \$250,000 to enable the Province to pay its share of direct relief expenditures, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 697, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing loan to the Province of Saskatchewan of the sum of \$965,000 to cover the Provincial share of Unemployment Relief expenditures in excess of the monthly grant-in-aid for the months of January, February and March, 1937, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 698, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing loan to the Province of Saskatchewan of the sum of \$60,000 to enable the Province to pay its share of relief undertakings covering one-half of the net freight charges on shipment of live stock from drought areas to packing companies; one-half of the net freight charges on live stock shipped from the drought areas to suitable

feeding sections and return therefrom and one-half the ultimate loss, if any, of any packing company in connection therewith, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Order in Council, P.C. 699, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing loan to the Province of Alberta of the sum of \$68,000 covering one-half of the net freight charges on shipment of live stock from drought areas to packing companies; one-half of the net freight charges on live stock shipped from the drought areas to suitable feeding sections and return therefrom, and one-half the ultimate loss, if any, of any packing company in connection therewith, accepting as security therefor Treasury Bill of the said Province bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Mr. Rogers, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,— Copies of Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, as follows:—

Order in Council, P.C. 627, dated March 30, 1937: amending agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Alberta under authority of Order in Council, P.C. 168, dated July 23, 1936, respecting Highway Construction in the said Province, without increasing the aggregate of \$403,515.

Order in Council, P.C. 641, dated March 30, 1937: amending agreements entered into between the Dominion and each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec, in respect to placements of unemployed persons on farms, supplying an issue of work clothing and transportation to individuals who are desirous of proceeding to normal farm employment but are unable to do so because of lack of said clothing and transportation, and who will otherwise be in need of direct relief.

Order in Council, P.C. 649, dated March 30, 1937: amending terms of agreement entered into between the Dominion and the various provinces respecting the maximum number of hours to be worked by persons employed on relief projects and/or in respect of the quota or percentage of relief recipients or needy unemployed to be employed thereon whereby such agreement may be modified on account of unseasonable weather conditions.

Order in Council, P.C. 660, dated March 30, 1937: authorizing payment of the sum of \$12 to Mrs. S. Hungle for injuries received in the Regina Riots.

Order in Council, P.C. 673, dated March 31, 1937: amending agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Prince Edward Island respecting the construction of the Trans-Canada highway between Charlottetown and Port of Borden.

Order in Council, P.C. 674, dated March 31, 1937: amending agreement entered into between the Dominion and the Province of Manitoba respecting the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway in the said Province.

Order in Council, P.C. 681, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing payment of the sum of \$22,733.38 to cover the replacement of military blankets furnished from the Department of National Defence stores to destitute families in the drought areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Order in Council, P.C. 687, dated March 31, 1937: authorizing payment of the sums of \$17,262.76 for Eskimo relief in Northern Canada.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,— Copies of the following Ordinances made by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories in Council under authority of Section 13, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927, The Northwest Territories Act:—

1. An Ordinance to Repeal the Companies Ordinance—Assented to February 9, 1937.

2. An Ordinance to Repeal the Foreign Companies Ordinance—Assented to February 9, 1937.

3. An Ordinance Respecting the Recovery of Small Debts—Assented to February 9, 1937.

4. An Ordinance Respecting Liens in Favour of Miners—Assented to March 23, 1937.

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the guarantee by the Government of Canada of principal and interest of loans made by Chartered Banks and guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively, for the purchase of seed grain and for providing other assistance to farmers in connection with seeding operations during the spring of 1937; such loans not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,600,000 in respect of Alberta, \$750,000 in respect of Manitoba, and \$6,600,000 in respect of Saskatchewan.

Whereupon, Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again this day.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines;

Mr. Howe moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 88, An Act respecting Department of Transport Stores.

Bill No. 86, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay.

Bill No. 85, An Act to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.

The Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Customs Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 19, An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets.

Bill No. 75, An Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936.

Bill No. 76, An Act to authorize an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

Bill No. 77, An Act to repeal the Biological Board Act and to create The Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company."—*Mr. Fontaine.*

Bill No. 96 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norah Clara Simson Warden."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 97 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Evelyn McCaughan McBride."—*Mr. Jacobs.*

Bill No. 98 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles."—*Mr. White.*

Bill No. 99 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecile Snyder Rashback."—*Mr. Betts.*

Also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions of Norah Clara Simson Warden, Evelyn McCaughan McBride, Marie Liette Fortier Mickles and Cecile Snyder Rashback, respectively praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 23, An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

Page 2, line 8. Between the words "Canada," and "accepts" insert the word "voluntarily".

On motion of Mr. Telford, pursuant to Special Order made Thursday, 1st April, the above mentioned Divorce Bills were severally read a first and a second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the said Divorce Bills were founded).

On motion of Mr. Telford, pursuant to Special Order made Thursday, 1st April, the Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company," was read a first and a second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.*

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a Certificate of the Election and Return of John Allmond Marsh, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Hamilton West, in the Province of Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the eighth day of February, 1937, and addressed to George C. Hancock, Esquire, of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, for the election of a Member to serve in the House

of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Hamilton West, in the place and stead of Herbert Earl Wilton, who has departed this life, John Allmond Marsh, of Hamilton, Ontario, Purchasing Agent, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this Second day of April, 1937.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)
Chief Electoral Officer.

The Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)
(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 43 (Letter A of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to enable the establishment, operation and maintenance of free foreign trade zones";

Mr. Deslauriers, seconded by Mr. Tolmie, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act; and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

At eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question put, pursuant to Standing Order 7, until Monday next, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 57

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Chief Electoral Officer a Certificate of the Election and Return of Pierre Emile Coté, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER

To the Clerk of the House of Commons:

This is to certify that pursuant to a writ dated on the tenth day of February, 1937, and addressed to J. A. F. Arsenaux, Esquire, of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec, for the election of a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Bonaventure, in the place and stead of the Honourable Charles Marcell, who has departed this life, Pierre Emile Coté, of New Carlisle, Quebec, Advocate, has been returned as elected.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ottawa this Fifth day of April, 1937.

JULES CASTONGUAY, (L.S.)

Chief Electoral Officer.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 55, An Act to amend the Department of National Revenue Act.

The following Members, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took their Seats in the House:—

Pierre Emile Coté, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Bonaventure.

John Allmond Marsh, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Hamilton West.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The total cost of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission since its inception to date.
2. Who were or are the commissioners.
3. When each one was appointed, and how long he or she served in such capacity.
4. How much each one received from the state during that period.
5. What each one did in return, in such capacity during that period.
6. Whether the said commission was abolished.
7. If so, when and why.
8. If not, why.

Mr. McPhee, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin."

Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg."

Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low."

Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom."

Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross."

Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone."

Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman."

Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells."

Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin."

Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood."

Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan."

Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson."

Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser."

Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mariam Silverman."

Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Ings."

Bill No. 92 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray."

Bill No. 93 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Gédéon Emilien Tanguay."

Bill No. 94 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston."

Bill No. 96 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norah Clara Simson Warden."

Bill No. 97 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Evelyn McCaughan McBride."

Bill No. 98 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles."

Bill No. 99 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecile Snyder Rashback."

Mr. Weir, from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee, under Order of Reference dated March 22nd, 1937, has considered:—

Bill No. 64, An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs; and

Bill No. 65, An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds; and has agreed to report the said Bills with amendments.

Mr. MacLean (Prince), from the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries, presented the Third and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration an Order of Reference dated February 8, 1937, viz:—

That the question of the advisability of the Government issuing trap fishing licences in British Columbia waters be referred to the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries for study and report.

The Committee has held fourteen sittings and has heard six witnesses including representatives of the Department of Fisheries, of the trap owners and of the fishermen.

In considering this question the Committee has had in view the great importance of the salmon fishing industry in British Columbia waters, and the necessity for the conservation of the fish supply, the preservation of the quality of the pack and the furnishing of the greatest measure of employment.

Further, being satisfied of the great need for conservation of the fish and the avoiding of all wanton and useless destruction of this great food resource, your Committee recommends that the Department of Fisheries continue to work in co-operation with the authorities in the United States with such object in view.

We also submit the following recommendations:—

1. That no more trap licences be granted in British Columbia waters except in the so-called Sooke area, and concerning which we are unable to come to a decision as to whether they should be continued or not, without the opportunity of securing further information.

2. That, if the said traps are allowed in the so-called Sooke area, the licence fee for each trap be \$500 per annum for each trap licence, commencing with the year 1937.

3. That an opening of suitable size be made in the lead of such traps in order that the fish may have a better opportunity of passing on towards the spawning grounds when the trap is closed.

4. That the Department should be careful to see that the regulations providing for the closing of traps in use, for forty-eight hours per week, be rigidly enforced, and that the traps be subject to the same regulations as regards opening and closing seasons as prescribed for all varieties of fishing under the Fisheries Act and regulations.

5. That all inspectors or guardians employed by the Department of Fisheries be independent of all Fishing Companies or Fishing Plant owners.

6. That for the next year or two the check made in connection with the catch, as well as the escapement of sockeye and other varieties of salmon in the Sooke area be made with great care and detail so that the records expressed in both cases and numbers may be as accurate as possible.

A copy of the evidence taken is submitted herewith.

(For Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 3.)

Mr. MacLean (Prince) moved,—That the said Report be now concurred in.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was allowed to stand.

Mr. Pouliot, seconded by Mr. Boulanger, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 100, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Massey, for Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid for certain hand dredging done by the Department of Public Works at Wolfville Harbour, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936, also a statement showing the name of party having the commission.

By Mr. Tolmie, for Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and other documents, relating to the abandonment of an agreement for the building of a tunnel between Toronto Island and the mainland of Toronto, to be constructed by the Federal Government. Also a statement showing what was spent on said work and by whose order it was abandoned and the contracts cancelled.

By Mr. Massey, for Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Frank Gaudet, former postmaster at Barachois, Parish of Shediac, Westmorland county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

By Mr. Lockhart, for Mr. Tustin:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the post office at Glenburnie (Frontenac-Addington), and the rural route service therefrom, from the 1st day of January, 1936, to the present time.

Mr. Ilsley moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend Section 6 of the Customs Tariff to provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Governor in Council may from time to time, and as occasion requires, and without having regard to the requirements of Section 55 of the Customs Act, order and direct, subject to such exceptions as may be made, what shall be the rate of exchange fixed for any currency in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada from any place or country, the currency of which is appreciated in terms of the Canadian dollar; and also to provide that in cases where, under such power, the Governor in Council shall have fixed the rate of exchange for any currency in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada, special or dumping duty shall not apply when the export or actual selling price is equal

to or greater than the value for duty so computed, and where the same is less than the value for duty so computed, special or dumping duty applicable shall not be greater than the difference between the said export or actual selling price and the value for duty so computed.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, at the next sitting of the House, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Order being read for House in Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution in respect of loans made by the Chartered Banks and guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, etc.;

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the said proposed Resolution.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to authorize the guarantee by the Government of Canada of principal and interest of loans made by Chartered Banks and guaranteed by the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively, for the purchase of seed grain and for providing other assistance to farmers in connection with seeding operations during the spring of 1937; such loans not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,600,000 in respect of Alberta, \$750,000 in respect of Manitoba, and \$6,600,000 in respect of Saskatchewan.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 101, An Act to assist the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the crop year 1937, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amounts voted in Interim Supply*):

MAIN ESTIMATES

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

10 Justice—

Salaries	\$ 230,047 25
Contingencies	45,000 00

21 Royal Canadian Mounted Police—

Salaries	17,499 00
Contingencies	13,300 00

IV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

25 Miscellaneous expenditure, including remuneration to members of the Mounted Police Force (to be expended under Order-in-Council, and not to exceed \$1,600.00) for assistance in the Remission Service of the Department of Justice, and an amount of \$10,900.00 to reimburse the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force the amounts disbursed by them in ordinary pay and allowances to their men on loan to this Service	25,900 00
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Supreme Court of Canada

26 {	Contingencies and disbursements, including books, magazines, etc., for judges, not exceeding \$350.00	5,000 00
	Law books and books of reference for Library, and binding of same	7,000 00
	Printing, binding and distributing Supreme Court Reports	7,500 00

Yukon Territory

28 Miscellaneous expenditure, including salaries and allowances of court officers, etc.	8,000 00
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V—PENITENTIARIES

29 Amount required for branch administration, and cost of administration, construction, purchase of land, supplies and equipment, maintenance and discharge of inmates at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries	2,662,460 00
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XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

245 Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England	500 00
259 Grant to the Chief Constables' Association of Canada	500 00

XXVIII—NATIONAL REVENUE

{ Salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports of the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act; and temporary buildings and rentals	6,583,000 00
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	Salaries and travelling expenses of officers of the Inspection, Investigation, Audit, and the Preventive Service Under-valuation Services.	1,068,000 00
	Miscellaneous, including printing and stationery; subscriptions to commercial papers; flags; dating stamps; locks; instruments; express charges on samples; premiums on guarantee bonds; uniforms for Customs-Excise officers; laboratory equipment and supplies; etc.	600,000 00
272	Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for Customs-Excise Secret Investigation Service.	15,000 00
	To provide for the administration of the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and Amendments thereof, and authority for this purpose to create positions and make appointments notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act; and salary of \$9,000 (less statutory deduction) for the Commissioner of Income Tax.	2,270,000 00
	Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for the Income Tax Secret Investigation Service.	10,000 00

XXII—ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

185	Pay of Force and allowances, arms and ammunition, barrack buildings, repairs and renewals and furnishings, clothing and equipment, communication services, court and legal expenses, Criminal Investigation Branch, enforcement of federal statutes, fuel and light, transport horse and dogs, transport mechanical, dental, medical and hospital, miscellaneous (including grants to Royal Canadian Mounted Police messes and publication of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly for instructional purposes), special services Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, printing and stationery, transport railway, rations, rents, travelling expenses, transport water.	6,005,000 00
186	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received in the performance of duty.	12,000 00

IX—PENSIONS

57	Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885.	587 65
58	Families of members of the Mounted Police Force who lost their lives while on duty—	
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange.	456 25
	Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke.	821 25
	Mrs. Margaret Cox.	470 63
	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald.	525 00
	Mrs. Georgina Harrison.	676 50
	Mrs. Letitia Kennedy.	423 50
	Mrs. Nora Jean Massan.	300 00
	Mrs. Mary Miller.	667 38
	Mrs. Margaret Nicholson.	596 83
	Mrs. Catharine Mildred Ralls.	788 23

Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards..	799 50
Mrs. Doris Freda Sampson..	816 00
Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle..	406 98
Mrs. Madeleine Mary Shoebothom..	810 00
Mrs. Eunice Wainwright..	602 50

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

244 Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice.. . . .	25,000 00
Resolutions to be reported.	

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then ten minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 58

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Euler, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, for the year 1936.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Cost of printing the electoral lists which were used in the general elections of 1930.

2. The approximate expense incurred by the King's Printer for the printing of the electoral lists which were used in the federal elections of 1935.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Federal Government has carried out drainage works on cultivated lands, or dredging works in non-navigable or non-floatable waters, during the years 1934, 1935 and 1936: (a) in the province of Quebec; (b) in other provinces; (c) alone; (d) in co-operation with provincial governments.

2. If so, for what amounts in each case.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 29th March, 1937, for a copy of Order in Council dated 6th August, 1914, and copy of agreement with the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company attached thereto, both documents being referred to in Sessional Paper 241.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The names of all the officers and other employees, permanent or temporary, who were employed by the Department of Public Works at Montreal, during 1936.

2. Nature of their duties and salary each one received during the year.

3. Upon what dates they commenced their duties, and whether they were appointed by the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Public Works, or otherwise.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1937, for a copy of all payrolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid on certain undertakings made by the Federal Department of Public Works at Bear River, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936.

The Bill No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress, was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At 6 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Turgeon, the House reverted to Routine Proceedings.

Mr. Turgeon then, for Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company."

Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company."

On motion of Mr. Turgeon, it was ordered,—That the following Private Bills, reported upon to-day by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce without amendment, be placed upon the Orders of the Day for consideration this day in Committee of the Whole:—

Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company."

Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company."

Mr. Speaker then left the Chair to resume the same at 8 o'clock, p.m.

8 o'clock, p.m.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Bothwell, the House reverted to Routine Proceedings.

Mr. Bothwell then, from the Special Committee on Elections and Franchise Acts, presented the Second and Final Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has held eighteen meetings for the purpose of studying the matters referred to it under orders of reference of January 26, and February 2, 1937, as follows:—

- (a) The Proportional Representation System.
- (b) The Alternative Vote in single member constituencies.
- (c) Compulsory registration of voters.
- (d) Compulsory Voting.

Your Committee has also made a study of the Dominion Elections Act, 1934, with amendments thereto, and the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, with amendments thereto, as instructed in the order of reference of January 26, 1937.

Every suggestion received by your Committee since the 1935 election, whether from Members of Parliament, election officers, franchise officers, political and other organizations or private individuals, and whether received in writing or by personal representation, was carefully considered by your Committee.

All witnesses who expressed a wish to be heard by your Committee were duly heard and their representations given all possible consideration.

Your Committee wishes to confirm their Fourth and Final Report of 1936, a copy of which is hereto attached, with respect to,—

- (a) The Proportional Representation System.
- (b) The Alternative Vote in single member constituencies.

Your Committee has also considered compulsory registration and compulsory voting and has decided that it cannot recommend either to the favourable consideration of the House. With regard to the former, it is of the opinion that it could not be enforced without continuous registration, a large staff of permanent officials, an annual house-to-house check-up of the names of the electors on the lists, and by other means, and your Committee believes that the cost would be prohibitive under such circumstances. With regard to compulsory voting your Committee has carefully considered the evidence submitted and, in view of the high percentage of electors who voted in Canada at the last two general elections, and of the doubtful value of compelling unwilling electors to cast their votes, together with the probable additional cost, has concluded that it would be inadvisable to adopt that system in Canada at this time.

Your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the system of the Annual Revision of lists of electors, as provided in the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, has proved unsatisfactory. Experience has shown that the basic lists prepared in 1934 were almost obsolete within six months after they were completed, and that the Annual Revision held in the year 1935 was not adequate to remedy the situation. The conclusion arrived at is that the yearly Revision under the provisions of the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, could not produce satisfactory results, and that only through voluntary efforts on the part of Members of Parliament, candidates and political organizations, involving great cost in time and money, could the lists of electors be brought up to date and thoroughly purged. Your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that it would be advisable to return to the system of preparation and revision of the lists of electors immediately after the issue of the Writs of Election, with closed lists in urban polls, and open lists in rural polls, as in 1930.

Your Committee recommends that the Dominion Franchise Act, 1934, be repealed, and the provisions relating to the preparation and revision of the lists of electors be again embodied in the Dominion Elections Act.

Your Committee recommends that the particular sections in the Dominion Elections Act providing for absentee voting should be repealed. The intricacy of the procedure, the large number of rejected ballots, and the excessive cost to the country, have convinced your Committee that it would be unwise to continue this manner of voting. Furthermore, with the adoption of the 1930 procedure, your Committee is of the opinion that absentee voting will no longer be necessary.

A suggestion was made to your Committee that publication of election returns from East to West throughout Canada should be synchronized, or hours of polling should vary. It was represented that election returns from the Maritime Provinces were being received in the Western Provinces from one to three hours before the close of the polls in the latter provinces, and that undue

influence was consequently exercised upon late voters, by radio broadcasts and by the publication of early returns in extra editions of newspapers in the West. On account of objections raised to every remedy proposed, your Committee has decided that the matter should be brought to the attention of Parliament in order that it may be further considered.

Special reference should be made to a suggestion approved by your Committee to the effect that a revision of the Dominion Elections Act, embodying the recommendations made, together with such further amendments as may be found necessary, be prepared for submission to Parliament at its next Session. This is deemed necessary in order that election officers may have ample time to perform all preliminary work well in advance of the next general election.

Your Committee also gave careful consideration to many other suggestions that were received but not adopted. These suggestions are all contained in the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, and your Committee did not deem it necessary to enumerate them in this report.

Your Committee has received representations from Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, asking that the privilege of the franchise be extended to them, but your Committee is not prepared to recommend any alteration of the existing law.

Your Committee herewith submits for the favourable consideration of the House the complete list of suggestions which it has approved, as follows:—

1. That instead of having a permanent list of electors and an annual revision, the procedure followed in 1930, in the preparation and revision of the list of electors after the issue of the Writ for an election, should be again adopted.
2. That the Dominion Franchise Act should be repealed and the franchise provisions embodied in the Dominion Elections Act, as in 1930.
3. That a longer period of time should be given to the various returning officers to revise the arrangement of polling divisions of their respective electoral districts, and with that purpose in view the proposed new Dominion Elections Act should be passed not later than the year 1938.
4. That all incorporated cities or towns having a population of 3,500 persons or more be treated as urban polling divisions.
5. That the Chief Electoral Officer be empowered to declare urban any area in which the population is of a floating or transient character or in which a large number of persons are temporarily employed on special work of any kind.
6. That absentee voting be abolished.
7. That, where possible, all lists of electors for both urban and rural divisions be printed.
8. That a method of speedy payment of elections officers receiving a fixed fee be adopted.
9. That enumerators shall insert on their lists of electors the names of young persons who will attain 21 years of age on or before polling day.
10. That voters' lists be printed locally wherever and whenever possible.
11. That, in urban areas, a printed copy of the list of electors be sent by mail as soon as the printing is completed to each dwelling situated within the appropriate polling division, and a notice advising electors of the time and place of the sittings of the revising officers and of the location of the polling station be printed on each such copy of the list.
12. That the sending of a notification post card advising each elector as to time and place of poll be abandoned.

13. That the lists of electors for rural polling divisions be "open lists" as in 1930.
14. That all election officers should be qualified as electors in their respective electoral districts.
15. That the use of radio for election speeches on polling day and on the Sunday immediately preceding it should be prohibited.
16. That all electors in line at the door of the polling station awaiting their turn to vote at the hour provided for the closing of the poll shall be permitted to cast their votes before the outer door of the poll is closed.
17. That no list of electors shall be split up for the taking of the vote unless it contains more than 350 names.
18. That printed lists of electors in urban polling divisions, containing more than 350 names, should, for the taking of the vote, be divided numerically instead of geographically.
19. That the names of teachers, students and clergymen shall be placed on lists for electors for polling divisions to which they have recently moved, as in 1930.
20. That the returning officer should be directed that either he or the election clerk should remain in the returning officer's office throughout the whole of polling day.
21. That in rural polling divisions only one day be fixed for the correction of the lists of electors by rural numerators, instead of three days as was the case in 1930.
22. That no entry should be made in the poll book until the poll clerk has ascertained that the name of the elector appears on the official list of electors used at the polling station, or is otherwise entitled to vote.
23. That the election clerk be authorized to issue transfer certificates on behalf and in the name of the returning officer.
24. That a record of all transfer certificates issued be kept by the returning officer or the election clerk.
25. That, when a candidate withdraws after nomination, and after the ballots have been printed, the election officers should notify all electors of such withdrawal in the most effective manner possible.
26. That a penalty clause be inserted in the Act for employers who refuse to grant, or who interfere in any way with the granting of, two additional hours to their employees for voting.
27. That the use of the official stamp be discontinued, and a printed impression from an Electro or Printers Block be substituted therefor, on the back of the ballot paper.
28. That candidates' agents shall not be allowed to vote on a transfer certificate until after they have subscribed to both the oath in Form 17, and Form 22.
29. That flags, bunting and loud-speakers on cars and trucks and other vehicles should be prohibited on election day.
30. That candidates' agents should, to a reasonable extent, be permitted by law to absent themselves from, and to return to, the polling station at which they are acting.
31. That after the words "Shall publish" in Section 63, subsection 5 of the Act, the words "in the form prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer," should be inserted.
32. That the statement of the poll in Form 31 and the certificate of the votes polled in Form 32 should be prepared on similar forms, preferably Form 31.
33. That the letter "W" should not be used in the description of women's names on the list of electors.

Owing to the shortness of the Session, your Committee has been unable to complete its study of the methods used to effect redistribution of electoral districts in Canada and other countries, and the evidence at present before it does not warrant a final report thereon. Your Committee therefore suggests that this subject be further considered during the next Session of Parliament.

Your Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance and advice received at all times from the Chief Electoral Officer and the Dominion Franchise Commissioner, as well as from the Counsel to the Committee. Mr. Butcher has made an exhaustive study of all phases of Franchise, Election and Redistribution legislation of other parts of the Empire and of other countries, the laws of which might afford information valuable to the Committee. The result of his study will be found in the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. Your Committee therefore endorses the action of the government in furnishing Counsel.

Your Committee further recommends that the evidence taken, together with an index, be printed as an appendix to the Journals of the House. A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken by the Committee is attached hereto.

(For Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 4.)

The House then returned to the Orders of the Day.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

Mr. McPhee moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, on division, and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin."

Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg."

Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low."

Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom."

Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross."

Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone."

Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman."

Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells."

Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin."

Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood."

Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan."

Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson."

Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser."

Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Silverman."

Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Inge."

Bill No. 92 (Letter N-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray."

Bill No. 93 (Letter O-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Gédéon Emilien Tanguay."

Bill No. 94 (Letter P-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston."

Bill No. 96 (Letter M-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norah Clara Simson Warden."

Bill No. 97 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Evelyn McCaughan McBride."

Bill No. 98 (Letter R-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles."

Bill No. 99 (Letter S-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cecile Snyder Rashback."

The following Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the House, viz:—

Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for respecting The Premier Trust Company."

Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company."

On motion of Mr. McPhee, it was ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the above-mentioned Divorce Bills were founded.

(Public Bills)

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 16, An Act to amend the Railway Act (Rates on grain);

Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Hanson, moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a debate arising thereon and continuing;

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired;

The House resumed consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bill No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again, this day.

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act;

Mr. Rogers moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on division.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 78, An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

Bill No. 85, An Act to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act. 1916.

Bill No. 86, An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay.

The Bill No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then five minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 59

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Moore, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the sixth report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration Bill No. 58 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Central Finance Corporation and to change its name to "Household Finance Corporation," and has agreed to report the said Bill with amendments.

A Copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken in connection with the consideration of this Bill is herewith appended to the report, for the information of the House.

(For Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 5)

On motion of Mr. MacLean (Prince), the Third and Final Report of the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries, laid on the Table of the House on Monday, April 5th last, was concurred in.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Commissions appointed by the present Government since they took office, under the Public Inquiries Act.
2. Who the commissioners in each case are.
3. Approximate cost of each commission.
4. Whether any of the findings of any of these commissions were given effect to.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many commissions appointed by the present Government there are in Canada at the present time.

2. What different matters they are inquiring into.
3. Cost of each to date.
4. What the legal fees of each commission have amounted to up to the present time.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many of the 11 returned men under forty years of age on the lay-off list in the Interior Department were on the staff at Ottawa, and what their names are.

2. How many of said returned men were employed in provinces other than Ontario, and in what province or provinces.

3. How many of these men were seasonal or part-time employees; their names, and what province they come from.

4. Names, the departments assigned to, the date of permanent appointments of each of the 78 persons who received permanent appointments in the calendar year 1936 by the Civil Service Commission from the Department of Interior lay-off list.

5. How many of the 78 permanent appointments made from the Interior Department lay-off list by the Civil Service Commission during the calendar year 1936 were holding temporary positions before being appointed to permanent positions.

6. How many individuals are involved in the 69 temporary assignments made from the Department of Interior lay-off list by the Civil Service Commission during the calendar year 1936.

7. How many individuals from the Interior Department lay-off list lost their temporary positions during the calendar year 1936.

8. Amount of money paid in each calendar year as superannuation to each of the 11 returned men under forty years of age on the lay-off list of the Interior Department who have not been assigned to any position and are shown to have been superannuated.

Mr. Crerar, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 102, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Cameron (Hastings South):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. What commissions were appointed during the administration of the previous government, from July, 1930, to October, 1935.

2. Names of the persons who were employed on these commissions, and their duties.

3. What salaries, living allowances, and travelling expenses were paid to each of them.

4. Total paid to each such individual.

5. Total cost of each commission.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Farm Loan Board of Canada granted a loan to Mr. Melville J. Scobie, Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration, or to anyone else on a farm near Osgoode Station, Ontario (lot 26 or 27, Front or First concession of Osgoode township, Carleton county).

2. Who the owner was or who the owners of that farm were at the time the loan was made.

3. Amount loaned, (a) on the farm, and (b) on the stock (chattel mortgage).

4. When such loan was made.

5. About the same time, whether said Scobie purchased a home in Ottawa, at 13 Oakland avenue, and, if so, it was, or it is, to the knowledge of the Farm Loan Board.

6. Whether there were or there are any juvenile immigrants employed on that farm.

7. If so, who they are and where they come from.

8. Whether the said Scobie is a full-time civil servant.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Ahearn:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. In filling vacancies to permanent positions which come under the Civil Service Commission, whether former employees who were laid off subsequent to Order in Council P.C. 189-1118, May 15, 1931, due to abolition of positions, and who would seem to possess the necessary qualifications, are notified of such vacancies.

2. In the case of the position of purchasing agent, Grade 3, for the Department of National Defence, now being advertised, whether the qualifications of Mr. James T. Watt, who was purchasing agent for 13 years with the Soldier Settlement Board were investigated.

3. Whether Mr. Watt was notified of this vacancy.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Edwards:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether a park warden has been appointed recently at Elk Island National Park, Alberta.

2. If so, when the appointment was made and who was appointed.

3. Whether the appointment was made by the Civil Service Commission after the usual examination.

4. Whether the position was advertised.

5. If so, in what publications.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Church:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government of Canada or any member thereof received any requests from any of the Synods or other representatives of the Church of England in Canada, the Presbytery or others of the Presbyterian Church, the United Church, the Baptist Church or any other denomination or person respecting representation on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the same basis as that of one other denomination now represented.

2. If so, from whom.

3. What action has or will be taken.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. At whose request the National Research Council worked on each one of the 123 scientific discoveries mentioned in sessional papers 183 and 183A of this session.
2. Whether the work on each one of the said 123 scientific discoveries was supervised by anyone.
3. If so, by whom in each case.
4. If any of said discoveries were made at the request of private individuals or companies, how much the council received in each case in return.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Mitchell:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to all prosecutions in the province of Alberta, from November, 1935, to date, under the Weights and Measures Act.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House—1. For a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, reports, briefs, etc., with the Department of Fisheries in connection with Grand Manan Smoked Herring Scheme, organized under Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934, from inception to date.

2. For a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, reports, briefs, etc., the Dominion Marketing Board has had from time to time with any person or persons in opposition to said Grand Manan Smoked Herring Scheme.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to provide for the payment of obligations in legal tender instead of gold or gold coin.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide that obligations governed by the law of Canada and payable in gold or in gold coin or in an amount of money measured thereby may be discharged by payment of the nominal or face amount thereof in legal tender of the country in whose money the obligation is to be paid.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 103, An Act respecting Gold Clause Obligations, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the House to resolve itself again into Committee of Supply;

Mr. Dunning moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amount voted in Interim Supply*):—

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

MISCELLANEOUS

358 Veteran's Assistance Commission Act. \$ 400,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

193 Unemployment assistance. 2,600,000 00

II—CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT

{	Printing, advertising, inspection, express, etc.	45,549 50
	Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of sinking funds, auditing, bill stamps and postage, etc.	163,481 00
	To provide for temporary clerical work in connection with the transfer and registration of bonds, etc., and the flotation of loans, and authority to employ a temporary staff, fix their rates of remuneration and otherwise wholly regulate their services without reference to and notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.	14,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

3	Agriculture—	
	Salaries.	791,784 50
	Contingencies.	114,700 00
4	Auditor General's Office—	
	Salaries.	335,234 00
	Contingencies.	87,500 00
5	Civil Service Commission—	
	Salaries.	215,649 00
	Contingencies.	80,000 00
7	Finance—	
	Salaries.	367,197 75
	Contingencies.	38,560 00
	Inspector General of Banks—	
	Salaries and Contingencies.	25,000 00
8	Fisheries—	
	Salaries.	111,426 00
	Contingencies.	22,000 00
9	Insurance—	
	Salaries.	105,275 00
	Contingencies.	60,000 00
12	Mines and Resources—	
	Salaries.	1,423,443 75
	Contingencies.	74,000 00

18 Public Archives—

Salaries, and to provide for the continuance in office of J. B. Noble, Senior Bookbinder, from April 1, 1937..	88,722 25
Contingencies..	11,900 00

24 Transport—

Salaries..	279,059 75
Contingencies..	55,000 00

VI—LEGISLATION

SENATE

30 Salaries and contingent expenses..	185,207 50
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

{ Salaries..	134,236 25
{ Expenses of committees, etc..	15,000 00
{ Clerical assistance, etc..	124,146 87
31 { Contingencies..	53,369 50
{ Publishing debates, including salaries of amanuenses, etc..	70,000 00
{ Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms..	206,191 63

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

{ Salaries..	44,859 00
{ Books for the General Library, including binding..	17,000 00
32 { Books for the Library of American History..	1,000 00
{ Contingencies..	12,800 00
{ To provide for the cost of printing reports..	1,000 00

GENERAL

33 Printing, printing paper and binding, including salaries of staff in joint distribution office..	75,000 00
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VIII—SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT

48 To provide for the cost of administration of Soldier Settlement and General Land Settlement, and for the cost of Admin- istration of Soldier Settlement Staff performing investi- gations for the War Veterans' Allowance Board, Depart- ment of Pensions and National Health, and Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, and to authorize the exten- sion of the provisions of Section 73 of the Soldier Settle- ment Act to parties to tripartite agreements with the Board made prior to January 1, 1933, and payment of bonus and surplus refunds..	737,390 00
49 To provide for the payment to the British Government on account of ascertained losses sustained under the 3,000 British Family Agreement of August 20, 1924.. . . .	13,172 02

IX—PENSIONS

50 Annuity to Sir Frederick G. Banting..	7,500 00
51 Annuity to Sir Charles E. Saunders..	5,000 00

Pensions to—

52	The unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P..	700 00
53	J. Langlois Bell..	600 00
54	James Elliott..	672 00
55	Alice Morson Smith..	600 00
56	Elizabeth Swinford..	600 00

X—SUPERANNUATION

59	To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.. . . .	6,432 00
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XIV—TRANSPORT CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Nautical Services:

80	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers..	1,338,280 00
81	Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping..	46,783 50
82	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life..	44,300 00
83	Marine Signal Service..	96,000 00
84	Administration of Pilotage..	98,904 00
85	To provide subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia..	45,000 00

Aids to Navigation:

88	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and other points deemed advisable in the interests of navigation..	30,000 00
89	Steamboat Inspection..	172,625 75
90	Agencies, Rents and Contingencies..	231,300 00
91	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel Dredging: To provide for the maintenance and operation of the Government Ship Channel Fleet and the Government Shipyard while engaged in the ordinary maintenance of the existing Ship Channel, including all necessary repairs and reconditioning..	438,400 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

Maritime Freight Rates Act:

96	To hereby authorize and provide for the payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1937-38 to the Canadian National Railway Company of the difference (estimated by the auditors of the said Company and certified by the said auditors to the Minister of Transport as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (upon the same basis as set out in section 9 of the said Act with respect to companies therein referred to) on all traffic moved during the year 1937, under the tariffs approved, on the Eastern Lines (as referred to in section 1 of the said Act) of the Canadian National Railways..	1,800,000 00
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97	Amount required to provide for payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1937-38 of the difference, estimated by the Board of Railway Commissioners and certified by the said Board to the Minister of Transport as and when required by him, occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (referred to in section 9 of the said Act) on all traffic moved during 1937 under the tariffs approved by the following companies: Canada & Gulf Terminal Railway. Canadian Pacific Railway, including: Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway Company, New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. Cumberland Railway & Coal Company, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company, Sydney & Louisburg Railway, Temiscouata Railway Company.. . . .	700,000 00
98	Hudson Bay Railway: Amount to provide for the difference between expenditures for operation and maintenance, and revenue accruing from operation during the year ending March 31, 1938, not exceeding.. . . .	336,500 00
99	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada: Maintenance and operation, including provision for the appointment of F. F. Burpee as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Registrar of the Board at a salary of \$3,240 per annum (less statutory deduction) not withstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.. . . .	239,987 00
100	Railway Employees' Provident Fund: To supplement pension allowances under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act so as to make the minimum payment during the period January 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, the sum of \$30 per month instead of \$20 as fixed by the said Act..	26,500 00
101	Interest on rails rolled for Canadian National Railways: To provide for payments of interest under the terms and conditions of Orders in Council P.C. 1462 and P.C. 1533 of June 7, 1935, respecting orders of steel rails for the Canadian National Railway Company (Revote \$10,000)	30,000 00
CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU SERVICE		
102	To assist in promoting tourist business in Canada.. . . .	250,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN		
103	Miscellaneous Services.. . . .	63,500 00
104	Printing and Stationery.. . . .	5,000 00
105	To provide for expenses in connection with St. Lawrence Ship Canal surveys and investigations.. . . .	3,000 00

XIII—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL

AIR SERVICE

71	Civil Aviation: Construction of airways, airports and radio stations.	761,355 00
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MARINE SERVICE

72	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel Dredging:	
	(a) To provide for contract dredging in St. Lawrence River and Montreal Harbour.	2,000,000 00
	(b) To provide for the maintenance and operation of the Government Ship Channel Fleet and the Government Shipyard while engaged in the deepening and improvement of the Ship Channel, including all necessary repairs and reconditioning.	700,000 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

73	Hudson Bay Railway: Construction and betterments. . .	71,500 00
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XIV—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Aids to Navigation:

86	Construction, maintenance and supervision of aids to navigation, including salaries and allowances to lightkeepers.	1,782,241 00
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AIR SERVICE

Civil Aviation Division:

74	To provide for the maintenance and operation of airways, Government and public airports, the general administration of the provisions of the Aeronautics Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion, and for grants to aeroplane clubs.	1,222,917 75
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Meteorological Division:

75	Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories, and allowance of \$380 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa.	417,800 00
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Radio Division:

76	To provide for the maintenance and construction of Radio Direction Finding Stations, Radio Beacons and Radiotelegraph Stations and general administration of the provisions of the Radio Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion.	608,784 00
77	To provide for the suppression of local electrical interferences and for the issue of radio receiving licences.	282,215 00

CANALS SERVICE

Canals:

78	Administration, operation and maintenance.	2,108,960 00
79	Improvements.	266,800 00

XVI—MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Canada and the United Kingdom, on the Atlantic, service between.	250,000 00
Canada and South Africa, service between.	112,500 00

PACIFIC OCEAN

British Columbia and China, and/or Australia, service between.	118,800 00
British Columbia and South Africa, service between.	84,000 00
Canada, China and Japan, service between.	600,000 00
Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific, service between.	300,000 00
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands, service between.	12,000 00
Vancouver and the British West Indies, service between.	30,000 00
Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia, service between.	18,000 00
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, service between.	12,000 00
Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, service between.	10,000 00

LOCAL SERVICES

135	Baddeck and Iona, service between.	8,000 00
	Charlottetown and Pictou, service between.	30,000 00
	Chester and Tancook Island, winter service between.	1,600 00
	Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between.	33,000 00
	Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence, service between.	2,000 00
	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, service between.	6,750 00
	Halifax and Sherbrooke, service between.	900 00
	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, service between.	2,000 00
	Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports, service between.	3,500 00
	Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton ports, service between.	4,000 00
	Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton, service between.	4,000 00
	Ile-aux-Coudres and Les Eboulements, service between.	1,100 00
	Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso, service between.	33,750 00
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between.	9,500 00
	Murray Bay and North Shore, winter service between.	40,000 00
	Pelee Island and the Mainland, service between.	7,000 00
	Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, service between.	11,000 00
	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, service between.	37,500 00
	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, service between.	85,000 00
	Quebec, or Montreal and Gaspé, calling at way ports, service between.	60,000 00
	Rimouski and Matane and points on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, service between.	50,000 00
	Riviere-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other North Shore ports, service between.	10,000 00
	St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac, service between.	3,500 00
	St. John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville and other way ports, service between.	1,500 00
	St. John and Bridgetown, service between.	800 00
	St. John and Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, service between.	2,500 00

80	St. John and Minas Basin ports, service between.	5,000 00
80	St. John and St. Andrews, calling at way ports, service between	3,000 00
100	St. John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports, service between.	13,000 00
	St. John and Weymouth, service between.	1,000 00
135	Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S., service between.	750 00
100	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, service between.	25,000 00
	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake Ports and West Coast of Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island,* service between.	22,500 00
	Sydney and Whycomomagh, service between.	16,000 00
	Inspection and subsidized steamship services.	5,020 00

XXXI—TRADE AND COMMERCE

276	An Act to place Canadian Coal used in the manufacture of iron and steel on a basis of equality with imported coal, Administration of.	600 00
277	The Canada Grain Act, including management, operation, and maintenance, also equipment of Elevators, Adminis- tration of.	1,899,200 00
278	Commercial Intelligence Service, including miscellaneous expenditure in connection with Canada's trade.	747,200 00
279	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	517,000 00
280	Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, Administration of.	750 00
281	Electricity and Gas Inspection Service.	230,000 00
282	Exhibitions and Fairs.	215,000 00
283	International Bureau of Exhibitions.	1,000 00
284	International Customs Tariffs Bureau.	2,700 00
285	Motion Picture Bureau.	41,880 00
286	National Research Council.	621,500 00
287	Port of London Authority.	2,233 82
288	Precious Metals Marking Act.	5,393 00
289	Printing of Departmental Publications.	110,000 00
290	Publicity and Advertising in Canada and Abroad.	65,000 00
291	Weights and Measures Inspection Service.	380,000 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

220	Grant to the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association.	9,000 00
221	Subscriptions to publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be distributed to Members of the House of Commons.	2,000 00
222	Grant to the Dominion Council of the Girl Guides.	4,860 00
223	Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Royal Astronomical Society.	1,620 00
224	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.	2,025 00
225	Grant to the Royal Society of Canada.	4,500 00
226	Grant to the Montreal Association for the Blind.	4,050 00
227	Grant to l'Institut Nazareth de Montreal to assist in work with the blind.	4,050 00
228	Grant to l'Association Canadienne-Francaise des Aveugles to assist in work with the blind.	4,050 00
229	Amounts required to provide for grants to be made to the Provinces of— Nova Scotia.	1,300,000 00

	New Brunswick	900,000 00
	Prince Edward Island	275,000 00
	British Columbia	750,000 00
230	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next Session	80,000 00
232	To provide for the administration of the Royal Canadian Mint, including salaries, contingencies, retiring and other allowances and general expenses	230,000 00
233	To provide for the maintenance of the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.	20,000 00
234	To provide for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Board, including additional provision by reason of the increased jurisdiction under the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act—Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or Regulations	180,000 00
235	To provide for the administration of the Bankruptcy Act	36,879 00
236	Administration of the Old Age Pensions Act	12,000 00
237	Federal District Commission—To provide for maintenance and improvement of properties under the control of the Federal District Commission	144,400 00
238	To provide for the expenses of work in the interests of fire prevention to be carried on by the Department of Insurance	15,000 00
239	To provide for a contribution to the Government Officers Guarantee Fund	20,000 00
240	Chief Electoral Officer—Salaries and contingencies of office	16,384 00
241	Dominion Franchise Commissioner—Salaries and contingencies of office, etc.	14,340 00
242	To pay Mrs. E. B. Hutcheson as Matron, notwithstanding the fact that owing to advanced age, she may not be able to continue the regular performance of such duties, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her late husband as Exhibition Commissioner	1,200 00
243	Grant to John Thomas (Jack) Miner to assist him in his wild life conservation work	4,000 00
262	Public Archives	77,600 00
266	To provide for report on cultural conditions in Canada (literature, art, drama, education, etc.)	2,500 00
268	Government's contribution to the Superannuation Fund	2,080,000 00
269	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for salaries, reclassifications and increases, and to authorize payment of the salary of any employee, who is made permanent, from the appropriation under which his salary as a temporary employee has been provided	100,000 00
231	To provide for expenses of the Comptroller of the Treasury's Office	1,751,053 25

XXXII—GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

- 292 Advances to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act to meet expenditures during the calendar year 1937 on any or all of the following accounts:

(a) Retirement of Maturing Debentures and Bank Loans—

Halifax..	\$ 964,338 37	
St. John..	305,000 00	
		1,269,338 37

(b) Reconstruction and Capital Expenditures—

Halifax..	\$ 10,100 00	
St. John..	309,225 00	
Quebec..	120,000 00	
Chicoutimi..	2,750 00	
Three Rivers..	14,000 00	
Montreal-Jacques Cartier Bridge..	2,000 00	
Churchill..	10,000 00	
Generally Unforeseen..	100,000 00	
		568,075 00

CANADIAN NATIONAL (WEST INDIES) STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

293 Advances to Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, repayable on demand with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine and to be applied in payment of capital expenditure in connection with vessels under the Company's control during the year ending December 31, 1937..	48,500 00
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XXXIII—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

295 To provide for Soldier Land Settlement advances and for advances under the British Family Schemes recoverable from the British Government..	292,810 00
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XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

153 Costs of Litigation and Legal Expenses..	4,000 00
154 Amount to provide for expenses in connection with determination of boundaries of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Province of British Columbia..	3,000 00
155 Amount required to cover the payment of retiring leave to officials other than those on Civil Government..	2,800 00

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

156 Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, including grant of \$500 to McGill University..	56,504 00
157 Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria..	20,370 00
158 Investigation and national inventory of water and power resources of Canada; investigation and study of international waterway problems; the Dominion Hydrometric Survey and the administration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts, etc..	164,088 00
159 Amount required to meet expenses of Lake of the Woods Control Board..	7,288 00

160	To provide for the expenses incurred under the agreement between the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba, confirmed by the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928, for the construction of a dam at the outlet of Lac Seul and its operation by the Lake of the Woods Control Board; moneys expended to be reimbursed to the Dominion by the Province of Manitoba under the terms of paragraph 8 of the Manitoba Transfer Agreement.	20,000 00
161	Control operations—precise levelling based on mean sea level, triangulation, geodetic astronomy and investigations—all basic for correlation of water areas, power developments, charts and maps and for the scientific study of the earth's crust, curvature, figure and dimensions. The above is the recognized basis of operations for federal and provincial departments, municipal authorities and engineering projects over the whole country.	134,620 00
162	To recoup the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin.	240 00
163	Expenses connected with the maintenance in a state of effective demarcation of the international boundary.	29,200 00
164	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the operation, maintenance and repair of Hydrographic Steamers.	405,510 00
165	Compiling, drawing, printing and distributing geographical base maps for all purposes; preparing electoral district maps and various maps for government purposes; printing marine charts; making land and mining claim surveys of all remaining Dominion Lands (Northwest Territories, National Parks, Ordnance Lands); maintaining central office for indexing, filing and recording of legal surveys, notes and plans; making topographical maps from ground and aerial surveys.	109,903 00
166	Amount required to provide for the purchase of air photographs or negatives for adding to the National Air Photographic Library.	5,000 00
167	Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D.L.S., of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of room and furniture, etc. (the fees of F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry Parry, Members of the Board and J. A. Cote, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum)	820 00
168	To assist in printing the publications of the Canadian Institute of Surveying (formerly the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors).	350 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 35. For "nine" substitute "seven".
2. Page 3, line 40. After "been" insert "continuously".

3. Page 3, line 1. For "Six" substitute "Four".

4. Page 3, line 3. Insert the following as sub-clause (4):—

"(4) The directors may appoint an executive committee of three of their number. Such committee may exercise all the powers of the directors but every act or decision of the Committee shall be reported by it to the Board at its next ensuing meeting."

5. Page 4, line 19. For "purchasing" substitute "acquiring".

6. Page 4, line 42. For "purchase" substitute "acquire".

7. Page 6, line 17. For "hereafter" substitute "hereinafter".

In the Title

For "An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines." substitute "An Act to incorporate Trans-Canada Air Lines."

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 88, An Act respecting Department of Transport Stores, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, lines 18 to 23, inclusive. For clause 3 substitute the following:—

"3. The Department of Transport shall prepare an inventory as of the first day of April, 1937, of such of the stores mentioned in section two as are usable, and when such inventory is approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury the value of such stores as shown by such inventory may be credited in the Public Accounts of Canada to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada and a corresponding asset account may be opened."

2. Page 2, line 5. For "utilised" substitute "used".

3. Page 2, line 29. Leave out the word "stocks".

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 104 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Henry Pergley."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 105 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff."—*Mr. Factor*.

Bill No. 106 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 107 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Gordon Kahn."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Bill No. 108 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Arthur Allen."—*Mr. Tomlinson*.

Bill No. 109 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Rose Wright Clark."—*Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West)*.

Bill No. 110 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Constance Hope Davidson."—*Mr. Heaps*.

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Albert Henry Pergley, Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff, Kate Mary Briggs Robinson, Mildred Gordon Kahn, Ernest Arthur Allen, Florence Rose Wright Clark and Constance Hope Davidson respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Young, pursuant to Special Order made April 1st instant, the above mentioned Divorce Bills were read a first and a second time and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together

with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the said Divorce Bills were founded).

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,— Report of the Bank of Canada on the Financial Position of the Province of Alberta, dated April 7, 1937.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then sixteen minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 60

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

Mr. Johnston (Lake Centre), from the Select Special Committee appointed to inquire into Farm Implement Prices, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Resolved—

That a Select Special Committee of the House be appointed to continue and complete an Inquiry begun by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, pursuant to a resolution of the House on March 2, 1936, into the causes underlying the high prices of farm implements, with particular reference to the advance in prices in the year 1936.

That the said Select Special Committee shall have the power to send for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to report from time to time.

That the said Select Special Committee be authorized to engage the services of Counsel, auditors, technical advisers, clerks, stenographers and investigators to aid and assist the said Committee in the Inquiry, and to print the evidence, proceedings and documents received by the Committee.

That Standing Order 65 be suspended in relation thereto, and that the Select Special Committee shall consist of twenty-five members and the following be appointed members of the said Committee:—Messrs. Bouchard, Brooks, Cochrane, Coldwell, Davidson, Donnelly, Fraser, Gardiner, Golding, Johnston (*Lake Centre*), Lacroix (*Beauce*), Leader, Macdonald (*Brantford City*), McLean (*Melfort*), McNevin, Needham, Perley (*Qu'Appelle*), Reid, Robichaud, Senn, Stevens, Taylor (*Norfolk*), Thorson,

Tolmie, Ward, and furthermore, that the records, exhibits and evidence received and taken by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the last Session of Parliament be made available to the said Select Special Committee and made part of the records thereto.

Attest.

ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE,
Clerk of the House.

MONDAY, February 8, 1937.

Ordered—

That the said Committee be given leave to sit while the House is sitting, and that its quorum be reduced from thirteen to nine:

Attest.

ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE,
Clerk of the House.

Your Committee held forty sittings and examined twenty-nine witnesses, including Departmental Officials and Officers of the various companies manufacturing Farm Implements in Canada and in the United States of America.

Your Committee has heard twelve hundred and nine pages of evidence and also reviewed four hundred and seventy-six pages of the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1936, together with the thirty-nine exhibits which were, on the Order of the House of February 1, 1937, made a part of the record of your Committee.

Your Committee was fortunate in securing the services of the same Counsel and Auditor who had previously been engaged by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization in 1936, viz: Mr. R. T. Graham, K.C., of Swift Current, and Mr. Walter J. Macdonald, C.A., of Winnipeg, and desires to express its great appreciation of the competent services rendered by them.

The report of Mr. Macdonald, Auditor for the Committee, on the various implement companies, will be found printed as Appendices A to N inclusive throughout the evidence taken before your Committee.

While the time at the disposal of your Committee, has been limited, the evidence submitted to it has been subjected to an exhaustive and intensive study by the members of the Committee.

Your Committee feels that its conclusions, as set out in Chapter IX of its Report, are supported by the evidence and that the recommendations and suggestions accompanying these are moderate and reasonable in their nature.

It is respectfully requested that these suggestions receive the careful consideration of the House.

A copy of the evidence taken before your Committee, together with the Exhibits filed and on which the report of your Committee is based, is tabled herewith.

CHAPTER I

THE INQUIRY

On March 2, 1936, the House of Commons by resolution, directed that the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization make an immediate inquiry into the causes underlying the high prices of farm implements with particular reference to the advance in prices for the year 1936.

In its fourth and final report presented to the House of Commons, the Standing Committee indicated that, having regard to the limited time available, it was impossible to complete the Inquiry and report thereon before prorogation, and therefore recommended that the Inquiry be continued at the next session of the House.

On February 1, 1937, the House, by resolution, appointed a Select Special Committee to continue and complete the Inquiry begun by the Standing Committee aforesaid.

The resolution of February, 1937, further provided that the records, exhibits and evidence received and taken by the said Standing Committee during the last session of Parliament be made available to the Select Special Committee so appointed and made part of the records thereof.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization also recommended in its report that during the recess of Parliament, the Government take into consideration the necessity of continuing such investigation as might be deemed advisable for such continued inquiry.

Your Select Special Committee begs to report that the Government implemented this recommendation by having considerable investigation carried on during recess and this work greatly assisted the Committee in completing its task during the present session.

The specific purposes of the Inquiry are, of course, those appearing in the order of reference and the Committee had always in mind the value of placing on the public records such facts and information in sufficient detail as would permit an intelligent answer to the questions suggested by the said reference and of so much importance to those engaged in or dependent on agriculture. The Committee feels that this has been done.

In order that the scope of the Inquiry may be appreciated, the Committee appends hereto a copy of the Preliminary Report to the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization by Counsel assisting the Inquiry, of date March 27, 1936. With such additions and ramifications as were suggested in the course of the Inquiry, the Committees concerned followed, generally speaking, the plan of enquiry suggested therein.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, who were asked to survey the situation existing in their respective provinces, and in the state or states of the United States of America adjoining the boundary of each province. Such co-operation was invited of all the provinces, and some assistance was received from all, but the above named provinces made very comprehensive surveys and submitted reports based thereon to the Committee and the information contained therein proved of great assistance to the Committee in its work of inquiry.

A report of the survey made by Mr. L. G. Heimpel, Professor of Agriculture and Engineering at Macdonald College for the Government of the Province of Quebec, was only received by the Committee on April 1, 1937. The report was a valuable one and the Committee regrets that due to the limited time at its disposal, it was unable to have a digest prepared and to print it in the minutes. However, the report, has been filed as an exhibit and made part of the records of the Committee so that it may be available to any person interested.

The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance given to the Committee by numerous officers of different Departments of the Government upon whom the Committee had frequently to call for assistance in its work.

The Committee also desires to record its appreciation of the co-operation secured from the Companies engaged in the manufacture and distribution of farm implements. The Committee realizes that the collection and tabulation of the information requested of these Companies imposed a very considerable and somewhat expensive task upon them, and that notwithstanding this, the information asked for was furnished to the fullest possible extent by these Companies. In addition, officers of the Companies appeared before the Committee and amplified and clarified the facts on which the Committee required further information. The appearance before the Committee of company officials from the United States assisted materially in comparing conditions in Canada with similar conditions in that country.

The committee considers it advisable to point out that the information gathered by it is not fully contained in the printed Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, but that valuable information and in greater detail is contained in the exhibits as filed with the Committee. A list of these exhibits with a brief description of each is appended hereto.

The Committee continued its sittings to receive evidence into the week commencing March 29th, and it is obvious that having regard to the early prorogation of the House a thorough and complete analysis and co-relation of all the evidence submitted has not been possible. This report, therefore, will reflect this inability.

There were certain phases of the Inquiry on which the Committee would have liked more information. These were:—

- A. The suggestion contained in the 1920 report of the Federal Trade Commission of the United States that the implement companies in the United States concerted to maintain, and on occasion, increase farm implement prices.
- B. Actual retail prices on selected typical implements in the United States over a period of years 1913-1936 inclusive.
- C. Actual retail prices on selected typical implements in countries of export other than the United States.

The representatives of the International Harvester Company with head office in Chicago, Illinois, and of Deere and Company with head office at Moline, Illinois, all denied the existence at any time of any such concerted action as suggested in A.

In the United States it is apparently unlawful for the manufacturing companies to publish retail prices or to influence the dealer in the price at which he sells to the consumer. The Committee had hoped to secure concrete information from the representatives of the provinces as a result of their survey of the neighbouring states of the Union, but these reported an inability to secure exact information except for very recent years. The Committee has, received considerable general information referable to this matter, but wishes that it had been more specific and exact and covered a longer period of time.

The Committee through the co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce received reports from our Canadian Trade Commissioners in certain Empire and foreign countries with regard to the distribution of farm implements in those countries and the general level of prices for the selected typical implements. In addition, the officers of the companies were questioned as to the prices prevailing in those countries as compared with Canada. These officers strongly denied any suggestions that the Canadian consumer was discriminated against and affirmed that in every case the foreign purchaser had to pay a higher price, at least sufficient to take care of any added cost for transportation and other necessary charges. The reports of the Trade Commissioners referred to, supported these statements.

The Committee desires to draw attention to the fact that co-incidental with the inception of the present Inquiry by this House, a like inquiry into the same matters was instituted by the Congress of the United States of America. It was hoped that your Committee would have had the benefit of that inquiry, but it appears that it is proceeding much more slowly than our own and that a report will not be available for some time. The Committee understands the inquiry in the United States is making a very exhaustive investigation into matters indicated in A, B and C, heretofore referred to.

For the above reasons your Committee believes a useful public service could be performed by some agency of Government, making a careful analysis of the evidence submitted to the Committees of this House and keeping in touch with the results of the Inquiry now proceeding in the United States, with a view to reporting in due course to the Minister of Agriculture, so that these reports could be included with the records of this Committee.

The Inquiry was commenced in March, 1936. As a result most of the information gathered by the Committee relates to a period ending in January, 1936. The present Committee has, however, attempted to secure later information wherever it was considered vital for the purpose of the Inquiry.

CHAPTER II

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO
THE FARM IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY

The companies readily agree that the prosperity of the industry is almost wholly dependent on the economic position of their customer, the Canadian farmer. It is obvious, therefore, that in periods in which agriculture is depressed this is quickly reflected in the volume of sales made by the implement companies and that generally speaking, periods of relative prosperity coincide in the industry and in agriculture.

Although the Inquiry is national in scope, and the underlying problem is common to the whole of Canada, this problem becomes peculiarly acute in Western Canada, for various reasons. It is because of this that the Inquiry has perhaps emphasized the position of Western Canada although at the same time giving full consideration to Eastern Canada.

The International Harvester Company during the period 1926 to 1935 inclusive, marketed 77·60 per cent of its total Canadian sales volume in Western Canada and 22·40 per cent in Eastern Canada. In the same period the percentages for the Massey-Harris Company show 66·69 marketed in Western Canada and 33·31 in Eastern Canada. In addition Deere and Company confines its operations wholly to Western Canada and this is largely true of the remainder of the companies manufacturing in the United States and marketing their products in Canada. In view of the fact that only slightly over 40 per cent of the total number of farms in Canada are located in the four Western Provinces, the importance of the problem to this section of the Dominion, in comparison with the East, can readily be realized.

All of the large Canadian companies manufacturing and distributing farm implements are located in the Province of Ontario and as a result, there is added to the cost of the farm implements to Western and Maritime farmers the cost of freight in moving their requirements from the Eastern factory to the point of consumption.* In Western Canada, taking Regina as a base, this freight cost constitutes roughly 9 per cent of the farmer's dollar expended in the purchases of farm implements.

The Western farmer is further handicapped by the fact that he is carrying on his farm operations in the middle of the northern part of this Continent, far removed from sea-board and it is submitted that all agencies concerned should realize the necessity of overcoming this natural handicap by lessening or removing all artificial handicaps that make it more difficult for him to compete on a position of equality in the markets of the world in the sale of his products. Again, it should be kept in mind that climatic conditions over which the farmer has no control make it necessary that wheat constitute the large factor in the crop program over a considerable portion of Western Canada. Notwithstanding the admitted desirability of diversity of crops as a stabilizing influence, it remains abundantly clear that wheat is and is likely to remain the chief source of farm income for the Western farmer in these sections.

The increase in the value of farm machinery on Canadian farms is illustrated by the following information submitted to the Committee by Dr. J. F. Booth, chief of the Economics Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

* See evidence Deere & Co. *re* Decentralization of Industry.

Value of machinery on Canadian farms:—

Year	Total Value
1885..	\$ 46,569,725
1895..	50,944,385
1901..	108,665,502
1911..	257,007,546
1921..	665,180,416
1931..	650,664,000

It might be instructive to quote an expression of opinion submitted to the Committee by Dr. Booth:—

“The expansion of grain production in Western Canada has, as intimated, been made possible in very large measure by the development and introduction of machinery suitable to large scale production. When new equipment or new methods are introduced farmers must of necessity purchase such equipment or cease farming. Competition makes this inevitable. Agriculture is no different in this respect to other industries.”

The matter of farm implement prices is of particular importance at the present time and for the immediate future, inasmuch as the evidence submitted to the Committee indicates clearly that during the depression, farmers were not able, because of their lack of purchasing capacity, to maintain their normal requirements of farm implements, with the result that as soon as their financial condition permits them to do so, the farmers will not only have to purchase their annual requirements but in addition, must provide for the backlog of requirements which remained unsatisfied during the years 1931 to 1936 inclusive.

Information of value in connection with this problem is given in the following table showing the apparent consumption of farm implements in Canada, and estimated apparent farm purchases of implements and machines, 1920 to 1935.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED APPARENT FARM PURCHASES OF
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY, 1920-1935

Year	Apparent consumption (1) (selling value at works)	Apparent purchases (2) (amount paid by farmers)
1920..	\$61,226,509	\$82,183,180
1921..	40,531,796	54,405,060
1922..	20,931,554	28,096,027
1923..	29,732,573	39,909,468
1924..	21,676,663	29,096,173
1925..	23,630,879	31,719,280
1926..	38,897,573	52,211,473
1927..	52,537,820	70,520,518
1928..	66,532,919	89,305,873
1929..	52,385,827	70,316,500
1930..	38,410,397	51,557,546
1931..	12,129,909	16,281,746
1932..	6,118,909	8,213,295
1933..	6,106,022	8,195,997
1934..	8,670,565	11,638,335
1935..	12,730,092	17,087,370

(1) Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Industry, Farm Implements and Machinery in Canada, 1935.

(2) Calculated by making provision for freight and agents' commission, estimated in the Price Spreads Report at 25.5 per cent of the sale price of farm machinery.

Dr. Booth in his evidence estimated that the normal annual purchases of farm implements by the Canadian farmer totalled 51.7 millions. Using this estimate, he further finds, as a result, that the Canadian farmer failed to purchase in the years 1931 to 1936 his normal requirements and that his actual purchases were less than his normal requirements during this period by a total of approximately \$200,000,000.

Considering these estimates, it is apparent that some time within the next few years, the farmer's financial position permitting, the implement companies will be called upon to satisfy a very large volume of purchases by the farmer. If conditions permit the farmer to replace his worn-out and obsolete equipment during the next 5 years, these figures indicate that he will purchase in that period \$450,000,000 worth of farm implements. Should his purchasing capacity not permit this to happen in 5 years, but in, say, 10 years, during that 10-year period he should absorb some \$700,000,000 worth of farm implements. Even if these estimates are substantially reduced, it may be inferred that the farmer's requirements of farm implements total a very large sum and assure to the farm implement industry a volume of production and sales that should result in one of the most prosperous periods in the history of the industry.

It is for the above reasons that the Committee wishes to point out the importance to the farmer of securing his farm implement requirements, particularly during the next few years, at a reasonable price, having regard to all the facts involved in the fixing of that price at cost plus a reasonable profit, under conditions of efficient production and distribution.

It is important, too, to point out that an increase in price such as took place in January, 1936, is relatively much less important during a period in which the farmer is not able to purchase his normal requirements than in a period in which he is purchasing not only his normal requirements but of necessity a very much increased amount in order to replace his worn-out and obsolete equipment. In addition, it should be noted that in the years in which the farmer is not purchasing his normal requirements, the farm implement industry suffers because of lack of volume of production and sales. This increases its over-head per unit of production, and reflects itself in the financial results of its business.

The companies having during the depression years maintained, relatively, their price levels, the Committee suggests that now they are approaching a period of normal or above normal volume of production and sales, the companies can well afford, comparatively and actually, to lower their prices and still make satisfactory financial returns, because of the great saving in overhead per unit of production. This policy would be of particular benefit in the period in which the farmer is making necessary replacements.

Much confusion exists as to the relative level of implement prices because of varying methods and weights used in computing index numbers of the prices of farm implements and machinery. The principal difference of opinion lies in the extent to which tractors should be included in the computation of an index number. It was suggested by representatives of some of the companies appearing before the Committee that the present level of prices of farm implements was not as high as were the prices of some other commodities, compared to the pre-war level. Some of this information was based upon an official index published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Government. It should be borne in mind, however, that the index cited includes prices of tractors, which in later years had been given a weight of about forty per cent of the total index. Thus this item, in such an index, effectively masked the trend of many other items which were, and still are, of relatively great importance to the purchaser of these goods.

The results have been very confusing to those studying price trends over this period. During the period 1913 to 1936 the price of tractors declined by about fifty per cent. On the other hand prices of the general line of horse drawn implements and machines showed a level in 1936 between fifty and sixty per cent higher than in 1913.

The complaints of the farmers are principally directed to the increase in prices of horse-drawn equipment since 1913. Many farmers are still using and purchasing the general line of equipment. In Canada only one farmer out of every seven possesses a tractor. Therefore, from the standpoint of the vast majority of farmers, present equipment costs appear to be relatively high. The Committee consider as particularly instructive, information contained in data supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and given to the Committee by Mr. H. F. Greenway of that Bureau. This is set forth below in tabular form. From this it will be noted that the prices of the general line of farm implements in 1935 were relatively high, being only exceeded by two other classifications.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN WHOLESALE PRICES FOR SPECIFIED
FARM PURCHASES BETWEEN 1913 AND 1935

Item	Percentage Change	Item	Percentage Change
Gasoline..	- 31	Furniture..	+ 30
Binder Twine..	- 28	Cotton Fabrics..	+ 38
Men's Rubbers..	- 15	Wire..	+ 44
Manila Rope..	- 6	Hardware..	+ 45
Boots and Shoes..	+ 12	Brick..	+ 51
Lumber..	+ 15	Farm Implements..	+ 54
Flour and other Milled Products..	+ 16	Tea, Coffee, etc..	+ 59
Cement..	+ 16	Tools and Hand Implements..	+ 76
Paint Materials..	+ 17		

On the basis of the pre-war relationship between prices of farm products and the retail prices of the general line of farm equipment, parity obtained between the two series during the years 1925 to 1929. This parity reflected itself in the prosperous period enjoyed by the farm implement industry during those years.

The decline in sales of farm implements commencing with 1930, reaching its low point in 1933, and only partially and progressively recovering from then on, parallels the decline in the prices for farm products, affected of course by the crop yield in each of the years.

It needs little argument to support the general statement that the economic condition of agriculture since 1929 has been extremely bad. Almost every factor that could possibly affect the position of the farmer has operated to his disadvantage during that period. In Western Canada the coincidence of poor crops over a long period and of abnormally low prices for farm products, combined with unfavourable world and local conditions, made the farmer's position a particularly unfavourable one. While industry attempted to restrict its losses by decreased production, entailing the laying off of employees, the reduction of expenses, and by the maintenance of prices for its product, the farmer, by virtue of being forced to market his products at prices largely determined by agencies other than himself, has had very little control of the financial results of his industry.

Governments, both Dominion and Provincial have clearly recognized the almost impossible position in which agriculture has found itself and, as a result all Governments, particularly in Western Canada, are spending and have spent very large sums of money by way of relief to enable the farmer to "stay in business." In addition, the Dominion Government and some of the Provincial Governments are spending very large sums to stabilize agricultural conditions in certain portions of Canada.

The Committee feels, therefore, that it is quite fair and proper to point out to the farm implement manufacturers that these Governments are spending such sums in order to keep the farmers who constitute the customers of the farm implement industry on their farms, and to stabilize and improve their condition. It is, therefore, not too much to expect the farm implement companies, who will indirectly benefit thereby, to make a substantial contribution toward the same end and that this contribution should consist of

supplying the farmers of Canada with the implements of production at the lowest possible price, particularly during that period in which the farmer will have to purchase the additional requirements resulting from his inability to purchase his normal requirements in the years of depression.

The Committee wish to point out that in its opinion nothing could contribute to a solution of the major problems facing Canada to-day so much as placing agriculture in a position where it is reasonably prosperous and can express that prosperity by releasing the purchasing power resulting therefrom. It would assist unemployment by enabling the manufacturers and distributors of goods to secure volume of production and sales, thus giving steadier employment to a larger number of employees. It would assist the railroad problem by the resultant increase in traffic. It would assist the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the problem of taxation and in the solution of the accumulated debt load faced by these governing bodies. In addition most people will agree that Canada should be able to support a much larger population and it is suggested that the surest and safest way to encourage this desired result would be to place the basic industry of Canada, namely, agriculture, on a much sounder and more profitable basis than has hitherto existed. Throughout Canada, it is an unfortunate fact, but generally speaking true that the farmer can only attain reasonable financial security by the practice of thrift which might otherwise be described as self-denial.

For the above reasons, the Committee feels that every agency concerned, both public and private, should be energetically directed to improving and stabilizing the position of agriculture in Canada.

It is encouraging that the prices of farm commodities have risen greatly in the last year and particularly that wheat prices have reached new high levels in 1937. If these prices, or prices as relatively favourable, be maintained it requires only the coincidence of reasonably good crops to improve the position of the farmer. However, the Committee feels that it should be pointed out that the farmer has as yet had no opportunity of capitalizing on the present high prices of wheat or other grains; that the 1936 crops of wheat and other grains were disappointing in yield, and much of this crop was sold prior to the sharp increase in price, and that the farmer can only hope to secure for himself, the benefits of increased prices if these continue to exist and if he succeeds in growing normal crops in the future.

It is obvious, too, that if the prices of the commodities which he must purchase increase, that to the extent of the increase the opportunity for him to re-establish himself financially will be lessened. The farmer is in the peculiar and unfortunate position of being generally unable to pass on to his consumer the added cost of farm operation imposed on him by such increase.

It should also be kept in mind that the mere coincidence of good prices and good crops in one or two years will not be sufficient for the farmer to take care of his accumulated debts and to satisfy the many expenditures that he must make in order to recondition his farm and its equipment and to supply the many personal wants which he and his family have been denied during the depression.

Industry, therefore, should be willing to mark time in the matter of making profits until the farmer has had an opportunity of so reconditioning himself and again in the long run this will benefit the manufacturer as well as the farmer. The backlog which has been indicated in the matter of implement requirements will be present to a greater or lesser extent in the various durable and semi-durable goods required by farmers in the conduct of their business and in the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living.

CHAPTER III

THE FARM IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPANIES IN THE INDUSTRY
FROM 1926 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

In view of the relatively short period allotted to the Committee to complete its work, attention has been directed principally to the operations of the four largest companies in the industry although valuable information was also furnished by the Minneapolis-Moline Company, the Oliver Company, by the De Laval Company as to cream separators and milkers, and others. The gross sales to the farmer in Canada of these four larger companies, in dollars and as a percentage of the estimate of \$392,000,000, being the gross value of purchases by the farmer in the ten-year period ending in 1935, are as follows:—

	Gross Sales	Percentage of Total Sales %
International Harvester Co.	\$129,000,000	33·0
Massey-Harris Company Limited.	75,257,000	19·2
Deere & Company.	48,000,000	12·2
Cockshutt Plow Company Limited		
Frost & Wood Company Limited		
East of Peterborough. \$8,200,000		
West of Peterborough. 37,400,000		
	45,600,000	11·6
	\$297,857,000	76·0

The four major companies to which the committee has directed its attention have thus supplied between them approximately three-quarters of the farmers' needs in respect to farm implements and machines and parts therefor, in the ten-year period ending in 1935.

The records of certain of the companies were incomplete prior to 1926 so that the Committee has been compelled to accept statements which reflected only the financial results of the ten-year period from 1926 to 1935, although valuable information was furnished by certain companies in regard to prior periods. The committee points out that this ten-year period is the worst ten-year period as to sales volume which could be selected in the post-war era and draws attention to the following figures of apparent farm implement purchases in Canada since the war. (Dr. Booth's figures):—

Ten years, 1920 to 1929 inclusive.	\$547,764,000
" 1921 to 1930 " 	517,138,000
" 1922 to 1931 " 	479,015,000
" 1923 to 1932 " 	459,132,000
" 1924 to 1933 " 	427,419,000
" 1925 to 1934 " 	409,961,000
" 1926 to 1935 " 	392,000,000

All of the financial results must therefore be considered in light of the fact that they cover a ten-year period of exceedingly low sales volume even after including the peak years of 1928 and 1929.

The work of the Auditor in determining for the Committee the profits made by the various companies serving the Canadian domestic market has been complicated by two major factors.

The first of these arises from the fact that practically all of the importations into Canada by United States implement manufacturers have been invoiced to the Canadian sales subsidiaries or other selling agencies at the relatively high values used by the Department of National Revenue in computing duty, sales tax and special excise tax (except in the case of tractors of the Massey-Harris Company). With that exception the companies seemed to be entirely unaware of the fact that importations of goods of a class or kind not made in Canada, such as tractors, did not require to be invoiced at these high prices.

The use of these higher prices on all lines imported into Canada has caused a substantial retention of profits by the United States parent companies, the amount of which has been difficult to evaluate. The auditor to the committee has however, made an approximation of the effect thereof in the case of the two principal importing companies, i.e., International Harvester Company and Deere and Company.

The other major factor which has made determination of the profitability or otherwise, of the operations in Canada of the companies concerned more difficult, occurs in the Massey-Harris Company more particularly, in that this company sells only one-third of its products in the Dominion market, the remaining two-thirds being sold outside of Canada. Not all of the products so sold are manufactured in Canada as the company maintains two manufacturing plants in the United States and two smaller plants in Europe.

The Auditor to the Committee has made an approximation of the profits within Canada (in this case losses) in order that the Committee might form an idea of the outcome of the operations of the company in so far as the Canadian domestic market is concerned, for the ten-year period ending in 1935. In so doing he distributed on a pro rata basis certain expenses which the company do not normally allocate as between business within Canada and business outside of Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

In supplying the Canadian market with implements and machines and parts this company draws approximately 50 per cent of its requirements from the United States' factories and supplies the remaining 50 per cent from its Canadian factory at Hamilton. Tractors constitute from three-fifths to two-thirds of the goods supplied from United States' factories of the Harvester Company to Canada.

In addition to supplying the domestic market the Canada company has shipped \$21,445,000 to the export subsidiary of the parent company for sale in countries outside of Canada and the United States. This amount represents approximately one-third of the output of the Canadian implement plant and it may be inferred that the plant in Hamilton, Ontario, is utilized to the extent of two-thirds of its capacity in supplying the Canadian domestic market and to the extent of one-third in supplying goods for export.

The Canada company has also sold trucks, truck parts and twine in Canada and for export to the value of nearly \$45,000,000 in the period under review.

The financial statements of the company for the ten-year period, adjusted for bad debt losses and certain minor factors, show a profit before income tax in the amount of \$7,500,000. In addition, however, there was a retention of profit in the United States for reasons hereinbefore indicated, in the amount of approximately \$17,000,000 thus producing a total profit of \$24,500,000 before income tax, to which the company have substantially agreed. This latter figure, however, includes the operations on trucks which are stated, by the company, to have been less profitable than its operations in regard to farm implements, machines and parts, and twine.

The Auditor to the Committee suggests that this figure of \$24,500,000 should be increased to \$27,000,000. It is not possible to evaluate certain loss factors

brought into the accounts of the company in its financial statements but which might not be allowed in determining the true profits of the company, in terms of this inquiry; one of these factors would be the extent to which the lack of profit in truck operations is reflected in the figure of \$24,500,000.

In respect to capital investment, the financial statements compiled for the Committee show an average capital invested in the Canadian company in the ten years ending in 1935 to the amount of approximately, \$27,000,000. To this must be added an approximated amount for the investment of the parent company in plant facilities in the United States utilized in supplying 50 per cent of the Company's share in the Canadian domestic market. This investment was estimated by the company at \$11,700,000 increasing the claimed total capitalization to \$39,000,000. The Auditor to the Committee suggests that \$35,000,000 would probably be a fairer estimate of the total investment of the company.

On the minimum basis admitted by the company, a profit of \$24,500,000, or \$2,450,000 per annum, on a capital investment of \$39,000,000 produced a return of 6.3 per cent over the ten-year period before income tax. On the basis suggested by the Auditor, the return would be \$27,000,000 on an average capital investment of \$35,000,000 equal to a return of 7.7 per cent before income tax.

Income tax averaged approximately 16 per cent on the profits of the company, *taxable in Canada*, in the ten-year period under review, but in that a substantial portion of profit was retained in the United States and tax paid thereon in the United States, it is difficult to compute the income tax which would have been paid in Canada had the retention of profits not occurred.

It has already been stated that the retention of profit in excess of actual factory cost in the United States in the ten years, was \$17,000,000.

The President of the Canadian company, who is also a Vice-President of the parent company, stated that the parent company would have been glad to charge the Canadian company at the prices which it used in charging its American sales subsidiary (approximately 33½ per cent in excess of factory cost) and had the company used these prices in invoicing its Canadian company for all U.S. made goods, sold in Canada, 1926 to 1935, it would have charged approximately \$6,000,000 less. It was precluded from so doing by the dumping section of the Customs Act in respect to implements and machines and parts, other than tractor goods. If it had understood the provisions of the Customs Act in respect to tractors and tractor parts and had charged its Canadian subsidiary the prices which it used in invoicing tractors to its American sales subsidiary, it would have charged \$3,750,000 less than it actually did, increasing the profits of the Canadian subsidiary by a like amount.

At least 80 per cent of the tractor profit retention occurred in the earlier (profit-producing) years of the ten-year period, and at the minimum income tax rate then obtaining (8 per cent) the loss to the Canadian Government, in income tax, is estimated at \$240,000 on tractor profits alone.

The officials of this company admitted that they had not estimated the total profits earned by the parent company on sales made in and through its Canadian organization, and it is to be regretted that the utilization of the relatively high "fair market value" in invoicing the Canadian company has resulted in the true financial results in Canada not being appreciated by the executive officials of the company who, in the final analysis, determine the Canadian retail prices.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

This company sold in the ten-year period ended in 1935 in Canada, the United States and its overseas markets, \$240,000,000 gross to the farmer. Of that figure its gross sales in Canada of implements, machines and parts were over \$75,000,000 in addition to which it merchandized in Canada approximately \$3,000,000 of twine not manufactured by the company.

The Auditor to the Committee compiled an approximate statement of profit and loss divided as between Canada, United States and other countries.

The company did not agree to the Auditor's proration of engineering expenses, administrative and other similar expenses, but submitted no alternative proration for the information of the Committee. The approximate result shown by the Auditor, before income tax, is as follows, for the ten years ended November 30th, 1935:—

	Before interest on borrowings	After interest on borrowings
Loss in Canada	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 5,800,000
Loss in the United States	8,600,000	10,200,000
Total	\$11,900,000	\$16,000,000
Profit in other countries	4,900,000	1,000,000
Net loss	\$ 7,000,000	\$15,000,000

Income tax amounted to \$856,190 in the ten-year period under review.

The company claimed that the loss in Canada reflected by the Auditor to the Committee should be increased.

The average capital investment of the company during this period was slightly in excess of \$36,000,000.

The Committee points out that the distribution expense of the Massey-Harris Company, referred to in a later section of this report, during the ten years ended in 1935, was over \$20,000,000 on net sales of approximately \$60,000,000 a rate of approximately 33 per cent. The comparable rate of distribution of the other companies in the industry was 22 per cent. Deere and Company, Cockshutt Plow Company and Frost and Wood, companies with smaller sales volume than the Massey-Harris Company, as well as the International Harvester Company which had a larger sales volume, all operated on a percentage close to the average.

If the Massey-Harris Company had distributed its products as economically as the other companies it would have effected a saving greater than the indicated loss of \$3,300,000 in Canada.

The Committee further points out that the Massey-Harris Company enjoys in Canada a factory production volume, in part by virtue of its export trade, half as great again as the International Harvester Company of Canada. The latter company, in purchasing raw materials, derives no benefit from its connection with the parent U.S.A. company and secures as much of its requirements as possible in Canada.

On the other hand, the Committee notes that the Massey-Harris Company does not enjoy as large a share of the profitable tractor market in Canada as does the Harvester Company.

DEERE AND COMPANY

In the ten-year period ending in 1935 this company sold approximately \$48,000,000 at selling price to the farmer in the Canadian domestic market. All but a small portion of these sales were effected in Western Canada as the Company does not maintain a distribution system in Eastern Canada.

Approximately 90 per cent of the product marketed by Deere and Company subsidiaries in Canada was supplied from the United States manufacturing plants. Two-thirds of the remainder represented the product of Eastern Canadian manufacturers of farm implements and machines marketed by the company in Western Canada and one-third represented products of the Welland, Ontario Deere plant which operated only in the last four years of the period.

In regard to profits earned, the financial statements of the Canadian Deere companies in the ten-year period under review, before income tax and before paying interest to the parent company, showed a loss of a little over \$1,000,000.

This loss, however, does not take into account a substantial retention of profits by the parent company in the United States by virtue of the factor already referred to. The Auditor to the Committee estimates that in the ten-year period under review this amounted to \$9,000,000, producing a profit before income tax and before interest to the parent company, of approximately \$8,000,000.

The average capital investment in the Canadian Deere companies for the ten-year period, was slightly in excess of \$10,000,000 but this reflected an increased value in stock in trade by virtue of the high prices at which the goods had been invoiced by the parent company to the Canadian subsidiaries, and did not reflect the capital investment in United States manufacturing facilities necessary to satisfy requirements of the Canadian market for Deere and Company products. On the basis of similar figures stated approximately by the officials of the International Harvester Company and adjusted by the Auditor to the Committee, it may be inferred that \$6,000,000 would be a fair net provision in these respects. Thus the capital investment of Deere and Company and its subsidiaries in satisfying the requirements for its product in the Canadian market may be stated at a figure not in excess of \$16,000,000.

A return of \$8,000,000 in the ten-year period under review averages \$800,000 per annum or a return of approximately 5 per cent on the average capital investment of \$16,000,000 before provision for income tax.

The officials of this company stated that they had at no time attempted to evaluate the profit in excess of factory cost actually earned on the Canadian division of its business.

Due to the fact that it has invoiced its tractors at the values used by the Department of National Revenue in computing the sales tax, this company also has paid income tax in the United States which should have been paid in Canada.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

THE FROST AND WOOD COMPANY LIMITED

These affiliated companies sold in the ten-year period under review \$45,600,000 in the Canadian domestic market of which \$8,200,000 was marketed east of Peterborough by Frost and Wood Company Limited and \$37,400,000 was marketed west of Peterborough by the Cockshutt Plow Company Limited. In addition, these companies have sold for export in the same period, \$7,772,000 worth of their products in markets outside of Canada.

The operating profit as shown by the combined operations of the two companies in the ten-year period ending in 1935, and before income tax, was as follows:—

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited, profit.	\$204,580
Frost and Wood Company Limited, loss.	183,820
	<hr/>
Apparent net profit before income tax.	\$ 20,760

This result, however, is heavily weighted by the interest paid on bank borrowings.

The information available to the Committee does not enable it to pass an opinion on the reasons attached to the failure of these long-established Canadian implement companies to effect an increase in their sales in Canada at a rate comparable with the other companies operating in the domestic market.

* * *

In the light of the foregoing, the Committee points out that in spite of the minimum sales volume during the ten years under review and in spite of the abnormally high bad debt losses incurred by all companies and referred to in more detail in Chapter IV, all of the companies, excepting the Massey-Harris Company, have operated without incurring a loss.

The International Harvester Company and Deere and Company, after paying duty, sales and excise taxes, reflected profits which, in light of prevailing conditions, must be considered substantial.

The officials of the Massey-Harris Company admit the abnormality of its distribution expenses in the first five years of the period under review although they have since effected substantial economies therein. This abnormally high distribution expense had its counterpart, according to the evidence, in high engineering costs in the same period and the Committee suggests—that other departments of its operations in Canada may have reflected similar costs in excess of normal.

In light of all these facts and since the company enjoyed a volume of manufacturing production half as great again as the International Harvester Company, the Committee is of the opinion that the loss reflected in Canada, was not a true indication of what this company should have done had manufacturing, distribution and administrative expense been normal in the period prior to 1931.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE COMPANIES FROM INCEPTION TO 1935

The Committee also considered the financial history of the two major companies, the Massey-Harris Company and the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited from the inception of their operations in Canada and reports thereon as follows:

International Harvester Company of Canada Limited from 1903 to 1935 inclusive

This company had its inception in 1903 in which year the parent (U.S.A.) company took capital stock to the amount of \$1,000,000. This amount of capital stock remained the same until 1917.

In the period from 1904 to 1912, the parent company advanced monies, either directly or through its subsidiaries, in amounts varying from \$1,000,000 to \$7,000,000, upon which advances it received interest in each year, apparently at the then current rates. In this period the profits, after paying the interest referred to, amounted to approximately \$3,500,000 (of which \$2,750,000 was withdrawn in the way of dividends by the parent company). The Committee is not aware of the values at which the products of the parent company were invoiced to the Canadian selling subsidiary in these years and is not therefore in a position to evaluate the retention of profits (if any) in the United States by virtue of charging the relatively high prices which were apparent in the years 1926 to 1935 in invoicing to the Canadian Harvester Company.

In the years from 1913 to 1919, inclusive, the same procedure was followed as in the years 1903 to 1912, excepting that the capital stock in 1917 was increased to \$10,000,000 and in 1918 to \$15,000,000. The parent company continued to receive interest on its advances, direct or through its subsidiaries, except in 1914, presumably at the then current rates of interest and, in addition, the operations of the company resulted in a profit of \$3,000,000. In this period there was a retention of profits in the U.S.A. and the amount of this retention in terms of prices which the International Harvester Company would have charged its American selling subsidiaries, is estimated by the Auditor to the Committee at 10 per cent of the total importations from the United States parent company in that period. The total importations were over \$42,000,000, and the apparent retention on the above stated basis was approximately \$4,200,000, additional to the \$3,000,000 already indicated.

In the years 1920 to 1925, including the relatively poor years of 1921 and 1922, the company's apparent profits were over \$800,000. In addition, a surplus was transferred from the International Plow Works of Canada Limited

in the amount of \$287,556. No interest was paid in this period on the current account advances of the parent company. In 1921 a dividend of \$3,000,000 was paid to the U.S.A. company. In this period also, there was a definite retention of profits in the United States of America estimated by the Auditor to the Committee, on the basis above indicated, to amount to over \$4,000,000.

In the period 1919 to 1925, the average non-interest bearing capital investment of the parent company in Canada was apparently \$30,000,000 per annum, including profits undistributed.

The profits from 1926 to 1935 are stated elsewhere in this report as at least \$24,500,000, but are computed on a basis different to that used in the prior periods, in that the profits retained in the United States are stated in terms of factory cost and not in terms of price to the United States selling subsidiaries.

To summarize the results of operations of the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited during the period from 1903 to 1935, inclusive:

In the period from inception to 1912 it earned \$3,500,000, paid interest on all advances from the parent company and, if the policy of later years was followed at that time, earned in addition an undetermined amount of profits retained in the hands of the parent company. This was on a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

In the period from 1913 to 1919 inclusive, it earned \$3,000,000 plus a profit retained in the United States estimated at \$4,200,000 and, in addition, paid interest on all advances from the parent company. This on a capitalization of \$1,000,000 up to 1917; a capitalization of \$10,000,000 in 1917 and a capitalization of \$15,000,000 in 1918 and 1919.

In the years 1920 to 1925 inclusive, it made profits of \$800,000 after absorbing the heavy losses of 1921 and 1922; received a surplus of \$287,556 from the International Plow Works of Canada Limited and earned for the parent company a profit, retained in the United States and not shown in the operating results of the Canadian company, estimated at not less than \$4,000,000. In these years it paid no interest on the advances received from the parent company and the capitalization was maintained at \$15,000,000 increased by surplus, reserves and moneys owing to the parent company, to an average of \$30,000,000 per annum.

A dividend of \$3,000,000 was taken in 1921 by the parent company.

In 1926 to 1935, it earned on a different basis to the foregoing at least \$24,500,000 on an adjusted capitalization claimed to be about \$39,000,000.

Massey-Harris Company Limited—From 1891 to 1935 inclusive

The company had its inception in 1891 with the merging of the Massey and Harris interests; the paid up capital of the company at its inception being approximately \$3,500,000 of which \$300,000 was paid in cash and the remainder was given in exchange for the assets of the constituent firms in the merger.

In the period from 1891 to 1912 this original capitalization of \$3,500,000 plus \$1,000,000 additional cash capital received in 1911, enabled the company to return the following values to its stockholders:—

1. Cash dividends amounting to..	\$11,212,349
2. Stock dividends..	8,500,000
Total dividends..	\$19,712,349
3. The creation of a rest account of..	\$ 6,500,000
4. The setting up of a special contingent account in the amount of..	1,680,000
5. The retention in surplus account, unallocated, of..	1,061,000
Total..	\$28,953,349

In a word, therefore, \$3,500,000, of which \$300,000 was new cash capital, invested in 1891, together with \$1,000,000 invested in cash in 1911, produced in the twenty-one years ended in 1912, a return of nearly \$29,000,000, of which \$11,212,349 was actually paid in cash.

This represented, as admitted by the company, a very profitable period in the company's experience.

* * * *

During the years 1913 to 1921, inclusive, cash dividends were paid to a total amount of approximately \$9,142,000. Stock dividends were declared in 1916, 1918 and 1920 to the extent of \$11,044,200. Of these, however, nearly \$9,000,000 represented profits in the period ended in 1912.

The period from 1922 to 1925 showed no appreciable change in the position of the company. It paid no considerable amounts in dividends and earned no large profits.

The loss for the period 1926 to 1935 inclusive, will be found stated in another section of this report as over \$15,000,000.

The Committee notes that the sum of \$1,100,700 was paid to holders of the old 7 per cent preference shares as a premium for redemption thereof. These shares were replaced by the 5 per cent preferred share now in existence.

The dividends paid during the period 1926 to 1935 inclusive, were as follows:—

Dividends paid on Preference Stock:—

Fiscal year ending in 1926	7%	\$ 846,293	
“ “ 1927	7%	846,293	
“ “ 1928	7%	846,293	
“ “ 1929	7% $\frac{1}{2}$ year	423,147	
“ “	5% $\frac{1}{2}$ year	302,247	
“ “ 1930	5%	604,495	
			<u>\$3,868,768</u>
Dividends paid on no par value Common shares:			
Fiscal year ending in 1929	. . . . .	\$1,269,440	
“ “ 1930	. . . . .	1,637,016	
			<u>\$2,906,456</u>
			<u>\$6,775,224</u>

The company paid dividends in 1930 to the amount of \$2,241,000 but concurrently suffered a loss of \$2,247,440 in its operations.

The capital stock investment over the period 1891-1935, inclusive, is briefly stated as follows:—

1891 Original Capital Stock issued		
For assets of the constituent firms in the merger..		\$ 3,200,000
For cash..		300,000
		<u>\$ 3,500,000</u>
1911 For cash..		1,000,000
1891 to 1912 Stock dividends..		8,500,000
		<u>\$13,000,000</u>
1916 to 1920 Stock dividends..		11,044,200
1919 to 1921 For cash..		135,600
		<u>\$24,179,800</u>
1929-30 For cash—245,813 shares..		14,608,255
		<u>\$38,788,055</u>
Total as at November 30, 1935..		

In 1926 the then capital of \$24,179,800 common stock of \$100 par value was reconstituted, in that one-half (\$12,089,900) was converted to 7 per cent preferred shares, redeemable at \$110. These in 1929 were replaced by 5 per cent cumula-

tive convertible preferred shares at a cost to the company of \$1,100,770. Actually the holders of 110,077 shares of the old preferred stock accepted redemption for cash at a 10 per cent premium and a firm of underwriters bought, under agreement, an equivalent amount of the new 5 per cent preferred shares to provide funds for this redemption.

The common stock of \$100 per share par value was, in 1927, converted into no par value common stock on a 4 for 1 basis.

The capital as at November 30, 1935, was therefore as follows:—

Preferred stock (5 per cent Cumulative Redeemable),	
120,899 shares.	\$12,089,900
Common stock, 729,409 shares.	26,698,155
	<hr/>
	\$38,788,055

In the period 1926 to 1927 the company also incurred bonded debt to the amount of \$12,000,000 which was by 1935 reduced to \$9,078,900.

INCOME TAX IN THE INDUSTRY

It has been argued by the companies that income tax is an expense factor which they must take into account in determining prices. This point is not agreed to by the Committee in that income tax is usually considered an appropriation of profit.

It is obvious, however, from the financial statements submitted by the Auditor to the Committee, that all of the companies have experienced cycles of prosperity followed by cycles of adversity, the success or otherwise of their operations being dependent upon the varying fortunes and buying power of the farmer. This has been more marked than usual in the ten years, 1926 to 1935. The leading companies made, or should have made, substantial profits in the years 1926 to 1930, as indicated by the results of the International Harvester Company, but lost money in the years immediately succeeding. As they are required to pay income tax in all years in which their operations produce a profit but, of course, receive no rebate of income tax for the years in which they suffer a loss, the amount of income tax which the companies have actually paid over the ten-year period has been much higher than if profits had been consistently earned in each year.

It is appreciated that the Income Tax Act cannot be amended to fit the requirements of each individual industry in the country but it is suggested, in view of the vicissitudes which this industry must apparently suffer with the farmer, that the implement companies might receive as equitable treatment as possible from the Department of National Revenue in order that the load of income tax may be more equally spread over the years, the actual tax paid over a period of years thus being reduced, and income tax as an argument for higher prices, to an extent, removed.

This principle has particular validity in respect to treatment of provisions for bad debt losses. Practically all of the companies appear to be allowed, for income tax purposes, only the bad debt losses actually written off in the year in which the accounts are found to be bad. Thus bad debt losses normally attached to the extension of credit in years of prosperity and of consequent profit, e.g. 1926 to 1930, under the present system may be unduly reflected in the years of adversity and consequent losses, e.g. 1931 to 1935, for income tax purposes.

It would appear reasonable and sound that bad debt provision should be set aside annually as a percentage of sales in terms of the actual bad debt experience of each company over a reasonable period of years, and that the percentage so set aside should be allowed as a deduction from taxable income. Adoption of such a policy would assist the companies in setting aside with due propriety adequate reserves for bad debt losses in the years of larger volume in which profits are

more likely to arise and consequently in which such provisions can be most easily made, and the making of such reasonable provision should strengthen the position of the companies and assist them to reduce prices to the consumer in the years of low farm income. The Committee recommends that the companies explore this possible avenue of economy.

Attention has already been drawn to the tractor profits retained in the United States owing to a misunderstanding by the companies of the dumping provisions of the Customs Act. The Committee points out that the total importations of non-dutiable tractors and tractor parts into Canada, 1926 to 1935, amounted to approximately \$76,000,000. A part of these importations were invoiced properly by the Massey-Harris Company at a percentage over factory cost and possibly other importations have been properly made by companies whose operations in this respect have not been the subject of inquiry by this Committee. Nevertheless, it is obvious that a large proportion, estimated by the Auditor to the Committee at not less than \$50,000,000 of tractors, were brought in by companies who should properly have charged these tractors and tractor parts to their Canadian subsidiaries at a much lower price than that which they used. The difference is estimated conservatively at 10 per cent or \$5,000,000. The Canadian Government due to this misunderstanding therefore, lost in income tax an amount estimated conservatively at \$400,000 in the ten years, or 8 per cent of \$5,000,000.

The Committee points out that this misapprehension has now been removed and that in future U.S.A. companies invoicing tractors to their Canadian subsidiaries may be expected to use values lower than heretofore. In addition, since the Committee commenced its operations, the values at which the American companies can invoice to their subsidiaries, implements, machines and parts, have been brought down to levels comparable to those which they use in invoicing their U.S.A. selling organizations. These two factors should materially increase the amount of net revenue which the Canadian Government will receive from this industry in succeeding years, after making due allowance for the decreased amount of duties which it will collect. This will occur by reason of income heretofore improperly taxed in the United States being taxed hereafter in Canada and will therefore impose no additional burden on the companies.

CHAPTER IV

SECTION 1

FARM IMPLEMENTS SELECTED FOR PURPOSES OF INQUIRY

This chapter deals with the costs of manufacturing and distributing the implements selected for the purpose of this Inquiry as being typical of the product of the industry.

The companies readily agree that they have a duty to perform to their shareholders, to their employees and to their customers and they recognize the position they occupy in the national economy.

They also agree that their farmer purchasers have a right to expect that farm implements be manufactured and distributed at as low a price as is consistent with the most efficient methods of manufacturing and distribution. They also agree that there should not be included in the price to the farmer any cost addition resulting from inefficiencies or errors of judgment on the part of the companies and that these, if they occur, should be absorbed by the shareholders, since the decisions on company policy must of necessity rest with the board of directors chosen by the shareholders.

The implements selected for the purposes of the Inquiry and upon which information was requested in the Questionnaire to the companies, included the following:—

- 2 furrow 14" gang plow only.
- 14' single disc.
- 9' stiff tooth cultivator—duck foot.
- 8' binder complete.
- 6' mower.
- Cream separator 450 lbs. capacity.
- Tractor 3 plow or 4 plow.
- Reaper thresher.
- 10" walking plow.
- 4 section iron diamond harrow with cross bar.
- 13 run single disc 7" spring drill.
- 10' dump rake.
- One way disc (Tiller combine).

That these implements are truly representative of the industry is evident from the fact that in the case of the International Harvester Company, information supplied thereon covered 75 per cent of its implement production at Hamilton, exclusive of parts.

As in other branches of the Inquiry the information submitted by the International Harvester Company of Canada was particularly valuable in that its cost accounting policy and system has been consistently followed since 1913 and in that its costs are all-inclusive. This company has, in the final analysis, only two kinds of expense, i.e., manufacturing and distribution, and every expenditure of the company eventually finds its way into one or the other of these categories. In addition, the Committee judges from the evidence that the International Harvester Company of Canada is a well-managed concern with a well-located and efficiently equipped production plant, has been throughout its history well financed and can reasonably be taken as a standard by which to judge the whole industry in the matter of manufacturing and distribution costs.

The companies agreed that all information submitted with regard to a binder could be placed on the printed records of the Committee in order to give concrete information as to manufacturing costs and selling values in the industry. The binder was found by the Auditor to be in most particulars close to the average of all the smaller typical implements selected by the Committee. For this reason the under-noted tables as to the binder can be treated as truly informative.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURING COSTS—8 FT. BINDER—USING AN AVERAGE BURDEN—1913, AND 1919 TO 1936
WITH SALES REALIZATION COMPARABLE THERETO

—	Factory Cost Data						Sales Realization			
	Material	Labour	Total material and labour	Over-head or burden	Experimental work	Total cost	Price to the farmer (cash price Regina)	Com-mission	Freight	Net sales realization
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913...	45 56	11 97	57 53	17 96	0 34	75 83	167 02	30 45	17 80	118 77
1919...	94 83	24 85	119 68	37 27	1 01	157 96	261 00	34 00	22 33	204 67
1920...	92 74	31 78	124 52	47 67	1 31	173 50	269 00	33 00	19 17	216 83
1921...	112 12	31 65	143 77	47 47	1 29	192 53	326 00	44 00	26 00	256 00
1922...	80 51	22 56	103 07	33 84	1 98	138 89	266 00	41 00	25 02	199 98
1923...	80 54	21 85	102 39	32 77	1 15	136 31	274 00	47 00	25 02	201 98
1924...	83 62	22 20	105 82	33 30	1 15	140 27	308 00	41 00	26 13	240 87
1925...	80 47	22 57	103 04	33 85	1 73	138 62	283 00	40 50	25 02	217 48
1926...	77 50	28 85	106 35	43 27	0 79	150 41	283 00	40 50	24 70	217 80
1927...	75 42	26 22	101 64	39 33	0 63	141 60	283 00	40 50	24 70	217 80
1928...	76 48	23 03	99 51	34 55	0 76	134 82	283 00	44 50	24 98	213 52
1929...	75 60	24 81	100 41	37 22	0 91	138 54	283 00	44 50	25 42	213 08
1930...	76 35	24 39	100 64	36 44	1 31	138 39	278 00	46 50	25 42	206 08
1931...	81 50	27 09	108 59	40 64	3 88	153 11	278 00	46 50	25 42	206 08
1932...	87 01	27 16	114 17	40 74	9 64	164 55	273 00	46 50	25 12	201 38
1933...	79 35	20 65	100 00	30 98	2 50	133 48	263 00	44 50	25 12	193 38
1934...	75 11	21 51	96 62	32 26	2 71	131 59	263 00	44 50	25 12	193 38
1935...	70 56	20 48	91 04	30 72	1 56	123 32	263 00	44 50	25 87	192 63
1936...	71 06	22 62	93 68	33 93	2 55	130 16	281 00	45 50	26 08	205 42

NOTE.—Burden is stated as a fixed percentage of direct labour in each year (150%).

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURING COSTS—8 FT. BINDER—USING AN AVERAGE BURDEN—1913, AND 1919 TO 1936 WITH SALES REALIZATION COMPARABLE THERETO

Year	Type of Machine	Factory Cost Data					Sales Realization			
		Material \$ cts.	Labour \$ cts.	Total Material and Labour \$ cts.	Overhead or Burden \$ cts.	Total Cost \$ cts.	Price to the Farmer (Cash Price Regina) \$ cts.	Commission \$ cts.	Freight \$ cts.	Net Sales Realization \$ cts.
1913.....	No. 5	55 87	10 21	66 08	18 88	84 96	165 00	19 80	22 17	123 03
1919.....	"						260 00	29 80	27 67	202 53
1920.....	"						279 00	34 37	28 41	216 22
1921.....	"	143 07	20 66	163 73	38 22	201 95	329 00	39 87	35 51	253 62
1922.....	No. 5A.						277 00	34 31	33 54	209 15
1923.....	"						280 00	45 40	33 54	201 06
1924.....	"	116 47	16 80	133 27	31 08	164 35	310 00	35 30	34 67	240 03
1925.....	"	102 31	16 80	119 11	31 08	150 19	284 00	34 82	28 62	220 86
1926.....	No. 5 B.	101 58	14 01	115 59	25 92	141 51	284 00	34 82	35 35	214 13
1927.....	"	98 85	15 80	114 65	29 23	143 88	284 00	34 82	35 35	214 13
1928.....	"						285 00	40 00	35 35	209 65
1929.....	"	95 42	15 95	111 37	29 50	140 87	285 00	40 00	35 35	209 65
1930.....	"	94 54	15 18	109 72	28 08	137 80	281 00	41 00	35 19	204 81
1931.....	"						281 00	41 00	36 54	203 46
1932.....	"	87 36	13 40	100 76	24 80	125 56	276 00	41 00	36 54	198 48
1933.....	"						262 00	40 00	36 54	185 46
1934.....	"	88 30	13 33	101 63	24 70	126 33	262 00	40 00	35 85	186 15
1935.....	No. 5 B. (oil bath)	89 52	13 50	103 02	25 27	128 29	265 50	40 00	38 22	187 28
1936.....	"						280 00	40 00	38 22	201 78

Note 1. Sales Realizations do not include special 10% discounts for cash 1932 and 1933.

Note 2. Factory costs are based on normal factory overhead 185% and foundry 165% and do not include any proportion of management and administrative overhead.

Note 3. Costs are not reliable prior to 1932.

SCHEDULE 6—(EXHIBIT E)

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED

SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURING COSTS—SFT. BINDER—USING AN AVERAGE BURDEN—1913 AND 1921 TO 1936

With Sales Realization Comparable thereto

Year	Weight of machine lbs.	Factory Cost Data						Sales Realization			
		Material \$ cts.	Labour \$ cts.	Total material and labour \$ cts.	Overhead or burden \$ cts.	Total cost \$ cts.	Price to the farmer (cash price in eastern Ontario) \$ cts.	Commis- sion \$ cts.	Freight \$ cts.	Net sales realization \$ cts.	
1913.....	2,025	55 44	17 80	73 24	30 79	104 03	154 00	23 00	12 15	118 85	
1921.....		144 32	34 95	179 27	60 46	239 73	308 00	37 00	12 58	258 42	
1922.....		96 78	29 04	125 82	50 24	176 06	253 00	33 00	12 58	207 42	
1923.....		93 14	31 24	124 38	54 05	178 43	262 00	39 00	12 58	210 42	
1924.....		103 20	29 91	133 11	51 74	184 85	294 00	31 00	12 58	250 42	
1925.....		90 67	29 91	120 58	51 74	172 32	270 00	31 00	12 58	228 42	
1926.....		86 06	30 12	116 18	52 11	168 29	270 00	31 00	12 58	226 42	
1927.....	2,097	86 17	30 38	116 55	52 56	169 11	270 00	31 00	12 58	226 42	
1928.....	2,097	91 24	30 10	121 34	52 07	173 41	270 00	31 00	13 41	225 59	
1929.....	2,097	90 88	29 22	120 10	50 55	170 65	270 00	33 00	13 41	223 59	
1930.....	2,235	88 99	29 10	118 09	50 34	168 43	265 00	33 00	13 41	218 59	
1931.....	2,235	84 61	30 10	114 71	52 07	166 78	265 00	33 00	13 41	218 59	
1932.....	2,235	83 57	25 58	109 15	44 25	153 40	260 00	33 00	13 41	213 59	
1933.....	2,235	79 63	26 40	106 03	45 67	151 70	251 00	31 00	13 41	206 59	
1934.....	2,065	77 27	25 40	102 67	43 94	146 61	251 00	33 00	12 76	205 24	
1935.....	2,127	78 78	26 17	104 95	45 27	150 22	251 00	33 00	12 76	205 24	
1936.....							268 00	35 00	12 33	220 67	

NOTE 1. Burden is stated as a fixed percentage of direct labour (173%) and is comparable with that of the Harvester Company.

NOTE 2. Sales Realization data is based on the Eastern Ontario List.

This information disclosed that in the binder costs of the International Harvester Company, the cost of raw materials increased from \$45.56 in 1913 to \$71.06—in 1936, that the direct labour cost increased in the same period from \$11.97 to \$22.62 and that burden increased correspondingly.

It should be noted that only direct labour in the factories is included in labour costs and that these do not include labour in the foundries which manufacture grey and malleable castings. This item of labour cost with foundry material and foundry burden is included in the heading "Material."

Canadian made Implements

A condensed statement of the factory cost and sales realizations on 35 implements manufactured in Canada by four companies is set out hereunder in index form (cash price to the farmer stated as 100):—

COMPARISON OF TYPICAL IMPLEMENT COSTS AND SALES REALIZATION DATA
INDEXED AVERAGES OF COSTS AND SALES REALIZATIONS IN CANADA OF 35 TYPICAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN CANADA BY FOUR COMPANIES

Weighted in Terms of Sales Volume — Ten Years, 1926 to 1935 inclusive — Cash Price = 100

	International Harvester Company			Massey-Harris Company			Cockshutt Plow and Frost & Wood			De Laval		All Companies—Weighted		
	Ontario basis	Regina basis	Total	Ontario basis	Regina basis	Total	Eastern basis	Regina basis	Total	Winnipeg basis (Cream Separators)	Eastern basis	Western basis	Total	
A. Price to farmer—1 fall.....	106 08	103 97	104 25	104 00	104 00	104 00	104 00	104 00	104 00	104 97	104 73	104 00	104 09	
B. Deduction for cash.....	6 08	3 97	4 25	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 97	4 73	4 00	4 09	
C. Cash Price to farmer	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	
D. Deduction—														
1. Commission to Agent.....	16 40	15 89	15 96	15 40	14 07	14 23	16 52	15 92	15 96	22 40	15 82	14 88	15 00	
2. Freight from factory	4 62	8 69	8 15	3 76	9 49	8 79	5 30	9 36	9 05	1 70	4 15	9 17	8 56	
3. Total.....	21 02	24 58	24 11	19 16	23 56	23 02	21 82	25 28	25 01	24 10	19 97	24 05	23 56	
E. Net Sales realization	78 98	75 42	75 89	80 84	76 44	76 98	78 18	74 72	74 98	75 90	80 03	75 95	76 44	
F. Factory Cost.....	52 76	49 05	49 54	*47 16	*47 46	*47 43	53 03	53 50	53 45	†57 20	49 47	48 61	48 71	
G. Gross Profit.....	26 22	26 37	26 35	33 68	28 98	29 55	25 15	21 22	21 53	†18 70	30 56	27 34	27 73	
H. Mark up over factory cost.....	49·70%	53·76%	53·19%	71·42%	61·06%	62·30%	47·43%	39·68%	40·28%	32·69%	61·77%	56·24%	56·93%	

* Costs not all-inclusive, as in other companies.

† The De Laval separators are only partially manufactured in Canada and a considerable portion of profit would be retained in other countries.

STATEMENT OF TRACTOR COSTS AND SALES REALIZATIONS
 COMPARED IN INDEX FORM FROM WEIGHTED AVERAGE FIGURES
 Period 1926 to 1935 inclusive

	Inter-national Harvester Company (3 tractors, weighted)		Massey-Harris Company (1 tractor, weighted)		Minneapolis-Moline Company (3 tractors, weighted)		Deere and Company (1 tractor, simple average)		Oliver Limited (6 years, 2 tractors, weighted)		Simple average	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
A. Price to the farmer—I fall.....	105 00		104 70		108 80		102 50		109 00		106 00	
B. Deduction for cash.....	5 00		4 70		8 80		2 50		9 00		6 00	
C. Cash price to the farmer.....	100 00		100 00		100 00		100 00		100 00		100 00	
D. Deductions:												
1. Commission to Agent—cash basis.....	15 24		13 25		15 00		16 22		13 40		14 62	
2. Freight from factory.....	5 58		4 00		2 15		2 97		4 60		3 86	
3. Sales and Excise Tax.....	2 29		1 67		1 26		3 61		2 10		2 19	
4. Exchange.....	0 21										0 04	
5. Total Deductions.....	23 32		18 92		18 41		22 80		20 10		20 17	
E. Net Sales Realization to the Company.....	76 68		81 08		81 59		77 20		79 90		79 29	
F. Factory Cost.....	*43 49		43 41		44 65						43 85	
G. Excess over factory cost when invoiced to U.S.A. distributing company.....	16 54											
H. Price to U.S.A. distributing company.....	60 03											
I. Excess over H. or F. when invoiced to Canadian distributor.....	8 94		10 28		14 46						16 74	
J. Price to Canadian Company.....	68 97		53 69		59 11						60 59	
K. Gross Profit to Canadian company.....	7 71		27 39		22 48						19 19	
L. Gross Profit to U.S.A. Manufacturer (G+I).....	25 48		10 28		14 46						16 74	
M. Combined Profit.....	31 19		37 67		36 94						35 93	
N. Mark up over factory cost.....	76 31%		86 77%		82 73%						81 94%	

*Factory cost carries a proportion of administration not shown in costs of other companies.
 Note:—Profits indicated are apparent gross profits before distribution costs and without provision for special discounts, depreciation on floor stocks, obsolescence and other similar loss factors.

The Committee draws attention to certain features on tractor costs and sales values, as follows:

No tractors are made in Canada.

The excess over cash price to the farmer for a one-fall payment varies extremely as between the different companies; in the case of Deere & Company it is as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in the case of the Minneapolis-Moline and Oliver Companies the increase is as high as 9 per cent. The International Harvester Company, the largest vendor of tractors in Canada, carries a loading of 5 per cent over the cash price.

Commissions appear to vary considerably also as between companies, the highest commission paid being that of Deere & Company and the lowest being that of Massey-Harris Company. If properly weighted as to volume, 15 per cent of the cash price to the farmer would be the average rate of commission on all makes of tractors for all companies on a cash basis. Commissions on time sales are always less than on cash sales.

In regard to freight on tractors, the figures are not directly comparable as between companies. Some of the companies have furnished information f.o.b. Winnipeg while others used an f.o.b. Regina price. The International Harvester Company figure of 5.58 per cent is on a Regina basis. In the case of the Minneapolis-Moline Company, the freight shown is that from Minneapolis to Winnipeg only.

The net sales realization to the Company is lowest in the case of the International Harvester Company but would be equalled by the other companies, excepting Massey-Harris, if brought to a common freight basis.

Attention is drawn in this case to the fact that the International Harvester Company retains in the United States on tractors, three times the amount of gross profit in excess of factory cost, which accrues to its Canadian subsidiary. In the case of the other two companies, i.e., Massey-Harris Company and the Minneapolis-Moline Company, a relatively larger amount of gross profit is allowed to accrue to the Canadian company and a correspondingly smaller profit to the American manufacturing company.

The average mark up over cost, after making all due deductions from selling price for freight, commissions, duties and exchange, amounts to 81.9 per cent and the Committee points out that, in its opinion, this is a very substantial mark-up particularly in view of the fact that factory cost represents only 43.9 per cent of the selling price to the farmer.

Cream Separators

Three companies have furnished information on cream separator factory costs and sales realizations, and a tabular statement of the results with index figures to facilitate comparisons, is appended:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CREAM SEPARATOR FACTORY COSTS AND SALES REALIZATIONS

Years 1926 to 1935 inclusive

	International Harvester Co. Made in U.S.A., 1926-1934		Massey-Harris Company. Made in Canada, 1926-1935		De Laval Company. Made in Canada, 1926-1935	
	\$ cts.	%	\$ cts.	%	\$ cts.	%
Price to the farmer at Regina (1 pay)...	107 58	100-00	97 72	100-00	108 77	100-00
Commission (without quantity discounts).....	24 21	22-50	20 78	21-26	22 22	20-42
Freight from factory.....	2 47	2-30	2 89	2-96	1 80	1-65
Duty in dutiable years only.....	3 07	2-85				
Excise Tax and Sales Tax.....	0 72	0-67				
Exchange.....	1 75	1-63				
Total Deductions.....	32 22	29-95	23 67	24-22	24 02	22-07
Net Sales Realization.....	75 36	70-05	74 05	75-77	84 75	77-91
FACTORY COST—						
Labor.....	10 01	9-31	17 25	17-65	1 69	1-55
Material.....	12 14	11-28	7 24	7-41	52 44	48-21
Burden.....	19 57	18-19	†20 09	20-56	5 52	5-07
Total.....	*41-72	38-78	44 58	45-62	59 65	54-83
Apparent Gross Profit before Distribution.....	33 64	31-26	29 47	30-16	25 10	23-07

*All inclusive U.S.A. factory cost.

†Not accurate as to burden; information not complete.

The Committee points out the high rate of mark-up obtained by the International Harvester Company on its cream separator, equivalent to 80 per cent on its all-inclusive factory cost, and its points out that this mark-up is obtained *after* making provision for commission at the rate of 22·50 per cent on selling price to the farmer. The Harvester Company cream separator, which costs \$41·72 at the factory door, is retailed to the farmer at Regina for \$107·58, of which \$2·47 only represents freight.

The Massey-Harris Company figures on its Canadian made machine are not accurate as to factory cost.

The De Laval Company obtains a mark-up of only 42 per cent on its factory cost but, in the opinion of the Committee, this does not represent the total gross profit made by the De Laval interests. The Committee points out that over the ten-year period, the labour cost on its separator made in Peterborough, Ontario, only amounted to \$1·69 and as this company states that it imports from its United States parent company a large percentage of the principal parts used in building the machine in Peterborough, it would appear that there is a retention of profits by the United States De Laval Company in respect to the material so supplied to the Canadian plant.

The Committee points out that, additional to the relatively high commission rate paid by the companies selling cream separators, it has been the custom in the trade to grant cash and quantity discounts to dealers. In the case of the International Harvester Company these extra discounts increased the gross commission and discount obtainable by an agent to 34·40 per cent of the selling price to the farmer.

The International Harvester Company machine was made in Milwaukee for the period 1926 to 1934 and it is for that period that the figures are furnished.

1936 in regard to each. The Committee has prepared an average statement of cost and sales values on all four models in these years which is set out below, stated in dollars and in index form (cash price to the farmer, f.o.b. Winnipeg, stated as 100).

	Simple Average	Index
Price to farmer f.o.b. Winnipeg—1 fall..	\$46.48	104.26
Deduction..	1.90	4.26
Cash price f.o.b. Winnipeg..	\$44.58	100.00
Deductions:		
1. Commission..	9.98	22.39
2. Freight, Peterborough to Winnipeg.. . . . .	.58	1.30
3. Total..	\$10.56	23.69
Net sales realization to Canadian company at Peter- borough, Ont..	\$34.02	76.31
Price to Canadian company, f.o.b. Sweden..	\$13.05	29.27
Add: Ocean and inland freight and insurance to Peterborough.. . . . .	.70	1.57
Duty (includes excise tax)..	3.90	8.75
Total cost to Canadian company at Peterborough, Ont..	\$17.65	39.59
Profit to Canadian company..	\$16.37	36.72
Mark up over cost, f.o.b. Peterborough..	90%	

The Committee points out that these models, selling to the farmer on an average at \$44.58, f.o.b. Winnipeg, cost in Sweden, including a profit to the producing factory, \$13.05. It further points out that in selling this machine, after paying the regular commission rate and after paying freight to Winnipeg, the company secured a mark up over laid down cost in Peterboro, of approximately 90 per cent.

Attached hereto is submitted an analysis of countries of origin (with percentages) of cream separators imported into Canada since 1913.

CREAM SEPARATOR IMPORTS INTO CANADA
1913 TO 1936, INCLUSIVE, WITH PERCENTAGES

Year	Total Imports \$	United Kingdom \$	U.S.A. \$	Sweden \$	Belgium \$	Other Countries \$	Total Imports %	United Kingdom %	U.S.A. %	Sweden %	Belgium %	Other Countries %
1913.....	468,000	94,000	351,000	15,000	7,000	1,000	100	20.1	75.0	3.2	1.5	0.02
1914.....	400,000	43,000	303,000	26,000	24,000	5,000	100	10.7	75.6	6.5	6.0	1.2
1915.....	409,000	41,000	292,000	28,000	40,000	8,000	100	10.0	71.4	6.8	9.8	2.0
1916.....	304,000	14,000	258,000	31,000	1,000	1,000	100	4.6	84.9	10.2	.....	0.03
1917.....	334,000	11,000	297,000	29,000	.....	1,000	100	3.3	88.9	7.5	.....	0.03
1918.....	478,000	.....	469,000	9,000	.....	.....	100	.....	98.1	1.9	.....	.....
1919.....	652,000	1,000	594,000	57,000	.....	.....	100	0.02	91.1	8.7	.....	.....
1920.....	749,000	27,000	687,000	19,000	16,000	.....	100	3.6	91.7	2.6	2.1	.....
Average for eight years.....	474,375	28,875	406,375	26,250	10,875	2,000	100	6.09	85.66	5.53	2.29	0.42
1921.....	957,000	102,000	686,000	80,000	89,000	.....	100	10.7	71.7	8.3	9.3	.....
1922.....	314,000	26,000	190,000	36,000	62,000	.....	100	8.3	60.5	11.5	19.7	.....
1923.....	230,000	.....	201,000	14,000	13,000	2,000	100	.....	87.4	6.1	5.7	0.08
1924.....	510,000	11,000	431,000	44,000	20,000	4,000	100	2.2	84.5	8.6	5.9	0.08
1925.....	409,000	2,000	263,000	82,000	47,000	15,000	100	0.5	64.3	20.0	11.5	3.7
Average for five years.....	484,000	28,200	352,200	51,200	48,200	4,200	100	5.83	72.77	10.57	9.96	0.87
1926.....	743,000	26,000	545,000	98,000	20,000	54,000	100	3.5	73.4	13.2	2.7	7.2
1927.....	998,000	7,000	729,000	154,000	33,000	75,000	100	0.7	73.1	15.4	3.3	7.5
1928.....	611,000	.....	357,000	107,000	79,000	68,000	100	.....	58.5	17.5	12.9	11.1
1929.....	853,000	12,000	586,000	101,000	96,000	58,000	100	1.4	68.7	11.8	11.3	6.8
Average for four years.....	801,250	11,250	554,250	115,000	57,000	63,750	100	1.40	69.14	14.35	7.11	7.96
1930.....	955,000	.....	682,000	130,000	64,000	79,000	100	.....	71.4	13.6	6.7	8.3
1931.....	1,099,000	.....	859,000	107,000	86,000	38,000	100	.....	78.8	9.8	7.9	3.5
1932.....	456,000	.....	338,000	104,000	.....	14,000	100	.....	74.1	22.8	.....	3.1
Average for three years.....	833,667	.....	626,333	113,666	50,000	43,667	100	.....	75.13	13.63	6.00	5.24
1933.....	263,000	1,000	206,000	42,000	.....	14,000	100	0.4	78.3	16.0	.....	5.3
1934.....	457,000	35,000	330,000	79,000	2,000	11,000	100	7.7	72.2	17.3	.....	2.4
1935.....	363,000	41,000	146,000	150,000	12,000	14,000	100	11.3	40.2	41.3	3.3	3.9
1936.....	307,000	61,000	51,000	178,000	1,000	16,000	100	19.9	16.6	58.0	0.03	5.2
Average for four years.....	347,500	34,500	183,250	112,250	3,750	13,750	100	9.93	52.73	32.30	1.08	3.96

MANUFACTURING

Each of the companies submitted information showing its manufacturing costs analysed into the constituent parts so that the Committee could scrutinize each of these elements.

Manufacturing costs are broken down primarily into materials, labour and burden.

Materials

In order to establish the relationship which each principal raw material utilized in the farm implement industry bore to the total material requirements of the industry, annual consumption statements were furnished to the Committee by the two principal firms. The data furnished by the International Harvester Company is exceedingly complete and is set forth hereunder. The information furnished by the other principal company in the industry was not considered sufficiently accurate from a statistical standpoint to be of value to the Inquiry.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON IMPLEMENT PLANT

STATEMENT OF MATERIALS CONSUMED IN PRODUCTION
1926 to 1935 inclusive

		%
Steel..	\$10,399,216	37·918
Lumber—production stock and crating.. . . .	2,758,846	10·059
Cotton duck, webbing and drilling.. . . .	1,010,831	3·686
Black pipe..	36,713	0·134
Paint—dry colours, varnish, oils and thinners.. . . .	767,726	2·800
Miscellaneous..	3,526,586	12·859
Foundry castings from own foundries:		
Grey iron—Schedule A 1..	5,163,751	18·829
Malleable iron—Schedule A 2..	3,761,331	13·715
Total..	\$27,425,000	100·00
Deduct: Not used in implement or parts production at Hamilton..	746,482	
Net amount used in production..	\$26,678,518	

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON GREY IRON FOUNDRY

STATEMENT OF MATERIALS CONSUMED IN PRODUCTION
1926 to 1935 inclusive

		%
Pig iron..	\$ 1,194,758	65·565
Scrap..	285,844	15·686
Total pig iron and scrap..	\$ 1,480,602	81·251
Coke..	182,765	10·030
Sand..	77,795	4·269
Core oil..	39,018	2·141
Gas..	10,637	0·584
Fuel oil..	6,708	0·368
Nails..	6,344	0·348
Facing..	6,271	0·344
Limestone—purite..	6,244	0·343
Miscellaneous..	5,876	0·322
Total..	\$ 1,822,260	100·00
Total as above, raw materials..	\$ 1,822,260	
Labour and burden added in foundry..	3,341,490	
Total..	\$ 5,163,750	

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
HAMILTON MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY

STATEMENT OF MATERIALS CONSUMED IN PRODUCTION
1926 to 1935 inclusive

		%
Pig iron..	\$ 629,362	56.061
Scrap..	140,368	12.503
Total pig iron and scrap..	\$ 769,730	68.564
Coal..	211,647	18.852
Annealing pots..	58,891	5.246
Sand..	31,960	2.847
Core oil..	19,527	1.739
Fuel oil..	13,909	1.239
Gas..	5,775	0.514
Nails..	4,246	0.378
Facing..	3,559	0.317
Miscellaneous..	3,413	0.304
	\$ 1,122,657	100.00
Total as above..	\$ 1,122,657	
Labour and burden added in foundry..	2,638,674	
Total..	\$ 3,761,331	

The information furnished to the Committee by the companies shows that over the period under review there has been an increasing tendency to purchase raw materials in Canada.

Steel is shown as the most important item in the materials used and the evidence indicates that over a long period the Canadian price is approximately the United States price plus duty plus freight. However, in the years 1933 to 1935, Canadian steel prices did not follow the trend in the United States and the United Kingdom, and prices in Canada remained relatively lower in that period. Since then, however, there has been an increasing inclination for Canadian steel to follow the trend in the two countries referred to. The Committee was informed by the Companies that since December, 1936, there has been a decided up-turn in the price of steel and that the increase since then has been approximately 23 per cent. This increase is important but a proper evaluation of its relative importance as a factor of cost should be made clear.

It will be noted that the steel requirements of the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, which may be considered to manufacture implements and machines and parts in volume equal to 25 per cent of the total average domestic consumption in Canada, has spent in the ten years ended in 1935 a little over \$10,000,000 in the purchase of steel in its various forms. Reduced to an annual average, this represents \$1,000,000 per annum and the increase above indicated (23 per cent) would apparently cost the company an additional sum of \$230,000.

It may be relevant to note that the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, in its manufacturing operations, does not purchase any considerable amount of its material requirements from the parent company or from any subsidiary thereof. It is thus in no better position in so far as purchases of raw material are concerned than the Massey-Harris Company, its principal competitor in Canada; in fact, the Massey-Harris Company, to satisfy its export business and its Canadian business, produces a considerably greater volume of farm implements in Canada than does the International Harvester Company, the ratio being approximately 3 to 2. In addition due to its larger volume of export business, the Massey-Harris Company takes advantage of the draw back provision of the Customs Act and purchases more steel in the United States than does the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited.

In regard to price trends in materials, the information produced by the International Harvester Company was again considered more accurate, statistically, than that given by any other company. It is set forth in the under-noted table:—

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL UNIT COST PRICE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
CONSUMED IN PRODUCTION
Hamilton Implement Plant—1913-1935 inclusive

Manufacturing Year	Pig iron	Bought scrap	Steel	Lumber	Fuel oil	Coal	Coke	Cotton duck
	G.T.	N.T.	cwt.	M. ft.	gal.	N.T.	N.T.	yd.
1913.....	16.02	13.81	1.74	39.50	0.062	3.30	5.42	0.41
1914.....	16.42	14.72	1.58	39.67	0.046	3.54	5.61	0.32
1915.....	16.07	15.06	1.68	46.66	0.040	3.30	5.74	0.29
1916.....	14.74	13.09	1.72	37.05	0.045	3.25	5.09	0.35
1917.....	22.48	16.44	2.56	27.50	0.060	3.89	6.23	0.47
1918.....	42.37	26.61	3.78	36.63	0.095	7.01	9.67	0.76
1919.....	41.70	36.30	3.74	48.23	0.095	6.90	12.40	1.31
1920.....	36.38	33.70	3.02	56.44	0.08	6.24	12.35	1.15
1921.....	42.61	35.71	3.80	63.30	0.13	11.60	17.29	1.07
1922.....	27.38	10.37	3.26	75.00	0.061	7.57	10.01	0.52
1923.....	29.31	24.58	2.71	68.02	0.087	7.82	14.85	0.59
1924.....	27.26	24.15	3.08	82.94	0.081	5.96	11.68	0.81
1925.....	23.01	18.55	2.76	82.08	0.081	4.87	9.98	0.71
1926.....	22.29	17.67	2.60	80.00	0.082	5.03	9.43	0.67
1927.....	21.59	18.04	2.64	80.76	0.088	5.29	8.72	0.53
1928.....	19.82	18.24	2.72	90.78	0.075	5.13	7.57	0.55
1929.....	20.12	17.27	2.66	98.20	0.069	5.03	9.39	0.55
1930.....	20.29	17.16	2.37	99.98	0.074	4.76	6.33	0.61
1931.....	19.22	14.31	2.37	102.87	0.069	4.48	5.09	0.39
1932.....	19.20	12.36	2.44	88.82	0.059	4.36	8.82	0.46
1933.....	19.05	10.22	2.31	82.20	0.066	3.84	7.92	0.48
1934.....	18.86	11.23	2.33	73.83	0.078	3.38	10.31	.....
1935.....	19.04	10.79	2.40	73.74	0.062	2.58	11.07	0.28

Labour

Mr. Losee submitted to the Committee a statement showing the number of employees and the average salaries and wages paid in the industry from 1920 to 1935, inclusive, as follows:—

Year	Number of salaried employees	Salaries	Average salary	Number of wage earners	Wages	Average wage
1920..	1,718	\$3,047,426	\$1,774	11,120	\$13,894,561	\$1,249
1921..	1,664	2,881,240	1,732	7,534	8,927,460	1,185
1922..	1,348	2,282,890	1,694	4,873	4,802,057	985
1923..	1,353	2,395,367	1,770	6,439	6,716,847	1,043
1924..	1,288	2,317,521	1,799	5,412	5,875,340	1,085
1925..	1,353	2,254,068	1,665	6,206	6,835,153	1,101
1926..	1,528	2,548,069	1,667	8,563	10,088,846	1,178
1927..	1,518	2,427,643	1,599	9,493	10,887,857	1,146
1928..	1,659	2,935,250	1,769	9,208	10,664,703	1,158
1929..	1,765	3,323,356	1,882	9,643	11,452,533	1,187
1930..	1,530	2,915,138	1,905	5,875	6,648,911	1,131
1931..	1,064	2,034,734	1,912	3,407	2,962,998	869
1932..	691	1,322,367	1,913	2,067	1,775,608	859
1933..	615	1,094,880	1,780	2,424	1,952,621	805
1934..	578	1,090,107	1,886	3,128	2,686,811	858
1935..	830	1,323,053	1,594	4,159	4,002,567	962

The following table shows the average number of employees at two of the largest plants in Canada for each of the months of 1935:—

	International Harvester Company		Massey-Harris Company (Toronto plant only)
1st monthly period	1,107	January	730
2nd " "	1,120	February	806
3rd " "	1,145	March	850
4th " "	1,187	April	860
5th " "	1,220	May	928
6th " "	1,215	June	870
7th " "	1,478	July	810
8th " "	1,484	August	684
9th " "	1,452	September	608
10th " "	1,443	October	676
11th " "	1,469	November	773
12th " "	1,460	December	927
13th " "	1,428		

From the foregoing figures it will be apparent that the industry cannot be regarded as a seasonal one inasmuch as employment is more or less continuous throughout the year.

The two principal companies in the industry operate pension plans for their employees and to form a nucleus of a pension fund, the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., set aside approximately \$1,000,000 in 1929 out of the profits of that year. This was disallowed by the Canadian taxing authorities as a deduction from taxable income but was allowed in part by the Auditor to the Committee as a deduction from profits in determining the return on the investment of the International Harvester Company for the ten-year period ended in 1935.

The following statistical information was furnished by the International Harvester Company regarding average wage rates in the Hamilton implement plant from 1922 to 1936, inclusive:—

Week ending—	Hamilton, Ont. implement plant
February 11, 1922 . . . . .	.45 per hour
10, 1923 . . . . .	.47 " "
9, 1924 . . . . .	.51 " "
14, 1925 . . . . .	.53 " "
13, 1926 . . . . .	.52 " "
12, 1927 . . . . .	.53 " "
11, 1928 . . . . .	.54 " "
9, 1929 . . . . .	.54 " "
8, 1930 . . . . .	.54 " "
14, 1931 . . . . .	.56 " "
13, 1932 . . . . .	.51 " "
18, 1933 . . . . .	.45 " "
17, 1934 . . . . .	.49 " "
16, 1935 . . . . .	.49 " "
15, 1936 . . . . .	.51 " "

The Massey-Harris Company furnished information on the average rates paid on all classes of work at its Toronto plant for the period 1913 to 1936 as follows:—

	Cents per hour
1913	22½
1917	29
1921	53
1926	44½
1930	48
1934	45¾
1936	45

From the foregoing it is clear that labour costs are now approximately 100 per cent higher than they were in 1913 and the Committee is informed that

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED—HAMILTON IMPLEMENT PLANT

STATEMENT OF FACTORY OVERHEAD (BURDEN)
For the years 1913, 1921, and 1926 to 1935 inclusive
Factory Expense

Memo. direct labour included in prime cost	Factory year ended in	Indirect labour		Indirect material		Fixed		Variable		Depreciation on plant		Experimental work		Inventory adjustments and other items		Total factory overhead	
		Per cent to direct labour	Per cent to direct labour	Per cent to direct labour	Per cent to direct labour												
\$ 483,292	1913	108,707	34.91	72,911	15.09	9,909	2.05	291,818	60.39	58,998	12.21	16,955	3.51	48,886	10.12	570,412	118.03
1,408,352	1921	572,777	40.67	250,158	17.76	61,488	4.37	899,534	61.74	193,272	13.72	53,127	3.77	32,023	2.27	2,032,379	144.29
1,369,555	1926	399,590	29.18	215,917	15.76	197,813	14.44	788,850	57.60	187,219	13.67	31,403	2.29	115,444	8.43	1,705,348	124.51
1,418,384	1927	428,457	30.21	244,535	17.25	121,789	8.59	885,137	62.40	152,707	10.76	27,722	1.95	44,736	3.13	1,815,911	128.01
1,363,640	1928	451,763	33.13	216,998	15.91	103,849	7.84	732,589	58.12	153,747	11.27	35,687	2.62	1,092	0.08	1,756,543	128.81
1,481,027	1929	506,251	34.18	274,004	18.50	140,148	9.45	980,498	66.15	163,257	11.02	39,446	2.66	77,589	5.24	2,026,005	136.83
1,408,151	Average for four years to 1929	446,516	31.69	237,939	16.89	141,649	10.06	861,768	61.20	164,232	11.66	33,565	2.38	59,717	4.24	1,825,952	129.67
1,096,411	1930	443,105	40.41	203,245	18.54	97,174	8.86	851,144	77.62	196,110	17.89	41,982	3.83	51,938	4.74	1,789,802	162.46
336,909	1931	276,300	82.01	47,540	14.09	78,842	23.40	330,588	15.63	213,538	63.97	31,399	9.32	5,991	2.97	1,047,898	336.06
326,212	1932	177,111	54.31	31,970	10.83	79,888	24.48	130,303	14.45	181,397	143.87	27,707	21.95	15,391	13.78	734,827	350.89
209,594	1933	173,028	82.56	38,453	18.35	70,901	33.16	240,303	113.55	164,046	78.47	17,810	8.80	18,385	9.08	734,047	350.42
256,181	1934	210,346	82.10	59,458	23.21	93,341	36.34	240,916	113.55	160,045	63.47	20,800	7.82	13,044	6.09	820,985	330.42
494,063	1935	245,932	49.78	107,952	21.85	86,246	17.46	384,798	77.88	158,981	31.08	26,510	5.37	32,632	6.49	972,807	196.92
419,893	Average for six years to 1935	254,304	60.56	78,518	18.70	83,763	19.95	389,512	92.76	178,556	42.52	27,573	6.57	8,615	2.05	1,003,611	239.01
815,198	Average for ten years to 1935	331,188	40.63	142,286	17.46	106,918	13.12	578,414	70.95	172,827	21.20	29,970	3.65	29,056	3.57	1,332,547	163.47

SCHEDULE 3—(EXHIBIT C)

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED—HAMILTON IMPLEMENT PLANT

ANALYSIS OF INDIRECT LABOUR

For the years 1913, 1921, and 1926 to 1935 inclusive

	Factory executives and clerical salaries	Watchmen	Draughtsmen and technical	Stores—less unloading	Foremen and assistants	Clerks and time-keepers	Janitors and oilers	Truckers (non-productive)	Elevator men	General non-productive	Total	Deduct applicable to foundries and twine mill	Net indirect labour applicable to implements
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Factory year ended in—													
1913.....	49,963	15,406	3,985	27,128	40,493	18,636	13,626	1,338	4,994	19,066	194,636	25,929	168,707
Factory year ended in—													
1921.....	176,211	43,378	19,838	60,994	129,600	83,608	54,495	3,453	13,439	60,657	645,673	72,896	572,777
Factory year ended in—													
1926.....	163,854	32,234	12,513	28,961	112,494	26,486	34,423	4,638	11,146	49,099	475,752	76,162	399,590
1927.....	165,485	30,895	14,458	29,964	124,989	31,147	31,510	7,702	9,699	65,469	511,318	82,861	428,457
1928.....	173,018	29,846	14,769	29,199	129,177	33,406	29,982	8,384	10,719	72,906	531,400	79,635	451,765
1929.....	185,280	31,057	16,159	39,201	141,427	33,694	29,624	9,327	10,025	91,795	587,591	81,340	506,251
Average for four years.....	171,909	31,008	14,475	31,831	127,022	31,181	31,385	7,512	10,397	69,795	526,515	79,999	446,516
Factory year ended in—													
1930.....	180,453	29,841	13,290	33,079	126,298	25,681	21,779	8,331	8,202	69,198	516,152	73,047	443,105
1931.....	144,106	27,886	7,145	20,301	73,554	17,484	7,210	2,711	4,400	25,280	330,077	53,777	276,300
1932.....	121,525	29,219	7,012	13,864	66,106	20,084	17,150	.....	3,217	14,325	286,502	109,391	177,111
1933.....	110,137	21,310	7,550	13,303	59,942	21,310	17,350	.....	3,731	18,358	273,000	99,972	173,028
1934.....	121,118	25,138	9,951	14,835	70,114	25,850	19,420	.....	4,874	20,144	311,444	101,098	210,346
1935.....	121,827	25,846	8,831	18,883	90,252	33,026	26,419	.....	6,228	28,072	359,354	113,422	245,932
Average for six years.....	133,194	25,540	8,963	19,039	81,044	23,908	18,222	1,840	5,109	29,229	346,088	91,785	254,303
Average for last ten years.....	148,680	27,727	11,168	24,156	99,435	26,817	23,487	4,109	7,224	45,456	418,259	87,071	331,188
Per cent to direct labour	18.238%	3.401%	1.369%	2.963%	12.198%	3.289%	2.881%	0.504%	0.886%	5.576%	51.307%	10.681	40.627%

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED—HAMILTON IMPLEMENT PLANT

ANALYSIS OF FACTORY EXPENSE—VARIABLE

For the Years 1913, 1921, and 1926 to 1935 inclusive

	Em- ployees' Welfare Con- pensation Insurance	Factory office expense	Insurance on materials and work in progress	Travel- ing	Repairs and main- tenance	Steam and water	Power and light	Stable and garage	Docks, roads, sewers and fences	Switching and miscel- laneous	Labora- tories	Pensions	Total	Deduct applicable to Foundries and Twine Mill	Applic- able to Imple- ments
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fiscal period ending in 1913..	11,592	48,220	575	2,919	141,366	60,352	37,528	11,409	4,416	9,802	2,553	.....	330,792	38,974	291,818
Fiscal period ending in 1921..	66,967	129,486	2,994	4,602	358,963	239,233	68,809	44,307	14,035	20,186	9,019	.....	958,601	89,067	869,534
Fiscal period ending in 1926..	30,431	121,957	761	15,330	438,351	113,092	108,664	31,168	21,984	13,740	7,686	.....	902,464	113,614	788,850
1927..	50,240	133,309	991	8,533	527,206	108,486	116,043	31,266	27,180	18,584	9,579	.....	1,030,727	145,590	885,137
1928..	50,402	134,821	391	7,630	447,726	92,541	124,906	31,471	26,927	14,380	7,292	.....	938,487	145,898	792,589
1929..	80,743	146,852	837	7,458	516,674	90,015	143,890	43,334	13,729	16,075	10,081	78,214	1,152,932	172,431	980,498
Average for the four year period.....	56,704	131,315	745	9,818	482,489	101,033	123,376	34,360	22,455	15,695	8,659	19,553	1,006,152	144,384	861,768
Fiscal period ending in 1930..	95,003	135,753	822	4,023	406,723	93,001	127,312	38,383	31,428	14,837	7,722	60,421	1,015,438	164,294	851,144
1931..	49,311	126,514	871	3,671	140,993	82,329	71,890	20,942	5,050	5,977	3,449	25,214	515,541	125,953	389,588
1932..	25,675	100,693	1,472	2,493	38,693	48,368	35,702	6,473	3,379	9,963	3,748	.....	314,619	134,256	180,363
1933..	23,380	81,700	1,368	2,171	132,198	51,469	36,029	2,485	5,366	15,884	3,973	.....	376,515	136,212	240,303
1934..	34,639	81,549	1,298	2,171	156,826	60,312	60,663	1,653	6,750	33,538	13,387	.....	447,308	156,458	290,850
1935..	54,421	97,053	908	3,289	176,896	73,486	81,528	1,421	11,399	30,974	7,584	31,715	570,724	185,966	384,758
Average for six year period..	47,071	103,944	1,132	3,039	178,560	65,830	75,004	11,823	10,567	18,529	4,977	19,558	540,034	150,523	389,511
Average for the last ten years	50,925	114,892	977	5,751	300,132	79,911	94,352	20,818	15,332	17,395	6,450	19,556	726,481	148,067	578,414
Per cent to direct labour....	6.247%	14.094%	0.120%	0.705%	36.817%	9.803%	11.574%	2.554%	1.880%	2.134%	0.791%	2.399%	89.117%	18.163%	70.954%

Reference: B.

Attention is drawn to the marked upward trend in burden, due to low volume, in the years 1931 to 1934; in 1932 it was 526·80 per cent of direct labour as against an average in the ten years of 163·47 per cent, in 1935 it again approaches normal. In the opinion of the Committee comparisons of total factory costs in these years with similar costs in years of more normal volume must be made in light of this fact.

Foundry burden is not included in the burden statements submitted but appears, in common with other factors in casting costs, as direct material. Foundry burden in the years 1931 to 1934 also was abnormal and, as reflected in material costs, further impairs the value for comparative purposes of factory costs in these years.

CHAPTER IV

SECTION 2

DISTRIBUTION

The Committee has dealt with the problem of distribution of farm implements under the following headings:—

- (a) System of distribution in Canada and comparison with other countries.
- (b) Comparison of distribution costs in Canada as between companies.
- (c) Costs items therein including:—
 1. Commissions;
 2. Credit policy including collection expenses and bad debt losses;
 3. Interest charged and credit sales loading as factors in retail prices;
 4. Servicing.
- (d) Freight rates.

In light of Section I of Chapter IV the cost of distribution is obviously one of the most important factors in causing the spread between the factory cost of implements and the price which the farmers must pay for them.

System of distribution in Canada and comparison with other countries

The Committee had the opportunity of securing information on the system of distribution of farm implements in the United States as compared with that in Canada. In addition, the reports of the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the British Isles, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Argentine and Continental Europe outlined the systems of distribution in each country. Naturally these varied with the type of country, business traditions of the particular country and the economic position of the distributor and the farmer as existing in each country.

The officials of the United States companies state that the chief difference existing between Canada and the United States is that in the United States, the companies sell outright to the dealers. The dealer is furnished with a suggested list price but may determine the retail price actually charged. He is held responsible for delivery to the customer, for the servicing of the implements sold, and in addition thereto, assumes the load of financing his customer if this be necessary.

In Canada the implement companies consign their goods to the dealer, with the exception of repairs, and accept in settlement, the notes given by the farmer in payment thereof. The companies suggest that in Canada they maintain an extensive servicing system, the cost of which is borne largely by the companies themselves. The credit load in Canada is also borne by the companies.

The officials of the companies who were questioned as to the comparative merits of the systems prevailing in the United States and Canada indicate that in their opinion, from the company's standpoint, the United States system was preferable, as it removed from the companies a number of items of cost which are carried by the companies in Canada. Viewed, however, from the standpoint of the customer the companies were unable to express an opinion as to whether one system was better than the other. As a matter of fact, it would appear that there is very little difference in the two systems in actual practice so far as the customer is concerned. United States companies maintain expert service men to assist the dealers in the United States. They maintain collection agents to assist in the collection of farmer's notes and, particularly during recent years, have found it necessary to finance the dealer by accepting farmer's notes as security for the amount owing to the companies by the dealers.

In the United States the dealer in theory, at least, is allowed to determine his own retail price, but in the Report of the Federal Trade Commission made in 1920, it is pointed out that the companies in their own interests, bring certain influences to bear on their dealer organizations to maintain a uniform price in a given territory. In Canada the retail price is determined by the companies and it is problematical which is the more beneficial to the consumer as in all likelihood the territorial uniformity of price existing in Canada would be more widely known than is the case where the individual determines the dealer price. As a result discrimination between districts and between individual purchasers should be lessened.

In Canada, it is exceptional to find dealers handling the products of more than one company. In England it would appear to be quite customary for a dealer to handle the products of several companies. It is obvious this should result in a saving in the distribution system.

The companies, however, while recognizing the problem of duplication in distribution agencies, are each loath to rely on a common agency either to distribute its goods or to act as a servicing, collection or sales agency. Each appears to feel that it might lose its competitive position as a result, and none seem willing to consider this as a possible saving in distribution as it now exists in Canada.

The companies all recognize the very substantial cost of distribution of farm implements in Canada, and insist that each is studying the problem and attempting to cut down this expense. However, unless some outside agency or competition forces them to do so, it is unlikely that the companies will themselves initiate a more economical policy as each fears the loss of identity of its own organization.

Dealing generally with the cost of distribution it may be noted that the Ford Bacon and Davis Company, industrial engineers, with apparently a high reputation in the United States, in reporting to the Massey-Harris Company in 1930, states as follows:—

“Mechanically farm implements being produced by the leading companies are excellent, but the selling and distribution methods are below the standard recognized as first-class in other fields of business.”

This would appear to indicate that the implement companies can further improve their system of distribution and decrease the very substantial cost incurred by their present system.

Comparison of Costs of Distribution as between Companies

Figures have already been submitted showing the approximate position in the Canadian market of each of the principal companies supplying the Canadian farmer.

The distribution expenses of these companies for the ten years ended in 1935 have shown considerable variation, as will be noted from the following tabulation:—

	Approximate gross sales in Canada only	Distribution expenses in Canada	Per cent to gross sales
International Harvester Company..	\$129,000,000	\$25,300,000	19·61
Massey-Harris Company (including twine)..	78,600,000	20,223,000	25·70
Deere and Company..	48,000,000	8,472,000	17·65
Cockshutt Plow Company—			
Frost and Wood Company—			
East of Peterborough..	8,200,000	1,598,000	19·49
West of Peterborough..	37,400,000	5,366,000	14·35
Total..	\$ 45,600,000	\$ 6,964,000	15·27
All Companies..	\$301,200,000	\$60,959,000	20·23
All Companies except Massey-Harris Company..	\$222,600,000	\$40,736,000	18·30

In considering this tabulation it will be remembered that the expenses shown for the International Harvester Company comprise only that portion which apparently applies to the distribution of implements and machines and parts. In actuality, the distribution costs of implements and machines and parts and of trucks and twine, are not accurately separated in the Company's records. The figure of \$25,300,000 was produced from approximate figures supplied to the Auditor of the Committee by the company.

In addition, it must always be remembered that the International Harvester Company expenses are all-inclusive in that they carry a fair proportion of the administrative expenses of the company. This is not true of the other companies. If it were possible to state the distribution figure for this company without a proportion of administrative expense, it would, of course, be considerably reduced.

The Massey-Harris figure of \$20,223,000 carries no proportion of administrative expense and it will be noted that the distribution system of this company costs a larger amount per sales dollar than any other company in the industry.

In fairness to this company, the present officers appear to be aware of this unwarranted cost of distribution in years prior to 1930, and have since made substantial reductions.

Similar figures to the foregoing but based on net sales in Canada for the ten years ended in 1935 show the under-noted results:—

	Net sales in Canada	Distribution ex- penses in Canada	Per cent of net sales
International Harvester Company (including twine and trucks but excluding export sales)	\$139,000,000	\$30,761,000	22·13
Massey-Harris Company (including twine)	60,425,000	20,223,000	33·46
Deere and Company (implements and machines and parts)	37,530,000	8,472,000	22·57
Cockshutt Plow Company—			
Frost and Wood Company—			
East of Peterborough	6,132,000	1,598,000	26·06
West of Peterborough	28,078,000	5,366,000	19·10
	<u>\$34,210,000</u>	<u>\$6,964,000</u>	<u>20·36</u>
All Companies	\$271,165,000	\$66,420,000	24·47
All Companies except Massey-Harris Company	\$210,740,000	\$46,197,000	21·91

Commissions:

Generally speaking, the commissions paid by the various companies to their dealers are the same in the net result. The Massey-Harris Company pay as commission a lower percentage of the sale price than the International Harvester Company does, but, this is off-set by the fact that the Massey-Harris Company absorb the local freight whereas the International Harvester Company expects the dealer to do this.

The companies do not generally favour co-operative associations as dealers. They draw a distinction between co-operative associations which distribute dividends, on shares, in the same manner as other companies and those co-operatives which distribute patronage dividends. They point out, in their opinion, that use of the latter type would be unfair to their present dealer organizations from a competitive standpoint. They also suggest that their experience has not been satisfactory as there is, as yet, lack of permanence and stability in the co-operative agencies. The companies say that they are maintaining an open mind as to the future, indicating that if the co-operatives show an ability to maintain themselves as a distributing agency giving efficient service on a permanent basis that the question of selling through them would be considered. The attitude of the companies varies slightly in degree, but generally speaking, the above correctly outlines the general attitude toward distributing through co-operative associations.

From 1913 to 1936 the rate of commission as expressed in terms of the retail price has not greatly increased. However the amount of the commission in dollars has considerably increased. To illustrate this, an I.H.C. 8-foot binder, with tongue truck and bundle carrier sold in Regina in the year 1913 for \$167.02 cash. The commission thereon was \$30.45. In 1936 an 8-foot binder with tongue and truck bundle carrier sold in Regina for \$281 cash, and the commission thereon was \$45.50. Stated in percentage the commission in 1913 was approximately 15 per cent of the sales price. In 1936 the commission was approximately 16 per cent. The increase in commission expressed in dollars was \$15.05 or an increase of approximately 40 per cent of the amount paid as commission in the year 1913. This is one of the causes of the increase in the price of farm implements, from 1913 to 1936. It should be noted, however, that the dealer's commissions includes local service charges.

Detailed information with regard to the commissions paid by the International Harvester Company on the sale of specific implements in Western Canada are set out in the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of this Committee on page 316 and the same information with regard to typical machines sold in Eastern Canada is set out on page 317 of the same report.

Interest

In Eastern Canada the prevailing rate of interest is 6 per cent before maturity, and 7 per cent after maturity; in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, 7 per cent before maturity, and 8 per cent after maturity; in Saskatchewan 7 per cent before maturity and 7 per cent after maturity. In earlier years, in Western Canada, the rate of interest before maturity ranged from 6 to 9 per cent and the rate of interest after maturity from 6 to 10 per cent.

Loading on Credit Sales

The following table sets out clearly the loading policy on credit sales pursued by each of the principal companies in the sale of the general line of small implements.

	Eastern Canada		Western Canada	
	1 fall	2 fall	1 fall	2 fall
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
International Harvester Co.	6.52	8.11	7.51	9.75
Massey-Harris Co.	6.82	8.79	6.16	9.93
Cockshutt Plow Co.	4.92	7.61	6.57	11.23
Frost & Wood.	4.77	7.49	....	....
Deere & Co. . . . .	....	....	5.87	11.06

Terms of Payment:

The initial cash payment required on time sales is approximately the same in all companies. In view of the conditions in Western Canada the experience of the companies and possibly in view of the debt adjustment made necessary in some of the provinces, the companies have recently increased the initial payment required of a purchaser in Western Canada on time sales. Originally, in Eastern and Western Canada, the companies required, on most of the smaller implements a 25 per cent down or initial payment. Later this was increased in Western Canada to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, still later to 40 per cent and more recently has been increased to 50 per cent.

The companies state that they are now much more careful in accepting the credit of customers, and that in certain districts of Western Canada, unless a farmer's financial condition clearly justifies it, the companies insist on all cash or on more than the normal initial payment.

The Committee consider that the matter of the terms of credit existing throughout the period under review, and the general credit policy pursued by the companies are of major importance.

Those interested are referred to the tables on pages 324 to 331 in the minutes of the Committee, where an analysis is set out of the additional cost to the farmer for machines bought on credit which was prepared from information supplied by the companies.

The only criticism offered by the companies so far as the actual data used in the tables are concerned, was that the thresher was not, in fact, sold on the terms as set out in Tables 1 to 4. For this reason the Committee omits reference to this implement.

The officials of the Massey-Harris Company indicated their agreement with the general statements of fact contained in the said tables provided one accepted the method of combining the interest actually charged on time sales with the amount added as loading to the cash price, and stated the result in terms of an annual interest rate.

To illustrate the matter being discussed Tables Nos. 1 and 5 follow:—

TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL COST TO FARMER FOR MACHINES BOUGHT ON CREDIT

REGINA BASIS

Prices Effective January 20, 1936

	8 ft. Binder	3F-14" Tractor Plow	W. 30 Tractor ¹	22 x 38 Thresher	6 ft. Heavy Mower	6 Horse Stiff Tooth Cultivator	Cream Separator	7 ft. Single Disk
CASH PRICE.....	\$ 281 00	160 00	944 00	1,109 00	117 00	137 50	108 50	69 00
Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ Delivery—Balance								
Oct. 1.....	\$ 289 00	167 00	1,000 00 ⁵	1,149 00	120 00	144 50	114 50	73 50
Difference Cash and Credit Price	\$ 8 00	7 00	56 00	40 00	3 00	7 00	6 00	4 50
Balance Due.....	\$ 144 50	83 50	666 67	574 50	60 00	72 25	57 25	36 75
Date Purchased.....	July 15	June 1	June 30	Aug. 1	June 15	June 1	April 1	April 30
Days to Due Date ²	81	125	96	64	111	125	186	157
Rate of Interest.....	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Amount of Interest.....	\$ 2 34	2 00	12 27	7 05	1 28	1 73	2 04	1 11
Total Credit Charges.....	\$ 10 24	9 00	68 27	47 50	4 28	8 73	8 04	5 61
Per Annum Rate ³	33.8%	34.4%	42.5%	50.2%	24.7%	39.1%	30.8%	40.4%
Per Annum Rate ⁴	31.9%	31.5%	38.9%	46.7%	23.5%	35.3%	27.5%	35.5%

HOLDING DATE OF PURCHASE CONSTANT

Days to Due Date—100.....								
Amount of Interest.....	\$ 2 77	1 60	12 79	11 02	1 15	1 39	1 10	0 70
Total Credit Charges.....	\$ 10 77	8 60	68 79	51 02	4 15	8 39	7 10	5 20
Per Annum Rate ⁵	28.8%	41.0%	41.1%	34.8%	26.6%	46.9%	50.6%	58.3%

¹ Winnipeg price.

² Including 3 days of grace.

³ On balance excluding credit charge.

⁴ On balance including credit charge.

⁵ One-third cash on delivery.

TABLE 5.—ANALYSIS OF ADDITIONAL COST TO FARMER FOR MACHINES BOUGHT ON CREDIT

REGINA BASIS

Prices Effective January 20, 1936

	8 ft. Binder	6 ft. Heavy Mower	6 Horse Stiff Tooth Cultivator	Cream Separator	7 ft. Single Disk
CASH PRICE.....	\$ 281 00	117 00	137 50	108 50	69 00
Price— $\frac{1}{2}$ Delivery; Balance 2 October Payments.....	\$ 297 00	123 50	148 50	117 50	76 50
Difference Cash and Credit Price.....	\$ 16 00	6 50	11 00	9 00	7 50
Balance Due to October 1st (1st Year).....	\$ 148 50	61 75	74 25	58 75	38 25
Date purchased.....	July 15	June 15	June 1	April 1	April 30
Days to Due Date ¹	81	111	125	186	157
Rate of Interest.....	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Amount of Interest.....	\$ 2 31	1 31	1 78	2 10	1 15
Balance Due to October 1st (2nd Year).....	\$ 74 25	30 87	37 12	29 37	19 12
Amount of Interest.....	\$ 5 20	2 16	2 60	2 06	1 34
Total Interest Charges.....	\$ 7 51	3 47	4 38	4 16	2 4
Total Credit Charges.....	\$ 23 51	9 97	15 38	13 16	9 99
Rate per annum ²	24.6%	22.4%	28.9%	27.1%	34.9%

¹ Including 3 days of grace.

² On Balance excluding credit charge.

These tables indicate the total charges for credit extended on the implements set out therein. Prices effective January 20, 1936, have been used, and a probable date of purchase was assumed for each machine. Table 1 shows the credit charges on implements and machines sold on terms of one-half cash on delivery, balance on October 1st, of the year of purchase. It should be noted that the terms for the tractor in this table are one third cash on delivery. Table No. 5 shows the charges based on terms of one-half cash on delivery, balance in two equal annual instalments payable on October 1st in each year.

Table one is given in two parts. In the second part the variability of the credit charges as among the different implements can be examined, since the duration of the note on each machine is constant.

In the case of the farmers purchasing on the terms set out on Table 1, it is shown that the credit expense expressed as an annual interest rate ranges from 24·7 per cent on the unpaid balance in the case of a 6-foot heavy mower to 42·5 per cent in the case of a W-30 tractor. In Table 5 the credit expense expressed as an annual interest rate ranges from 22·4 per cent on the unpaid balance in the case of a 6-foot heavy mower to 34·9 per cent in the case of a 7-foot single disc.

The Committee points out that in increasing the initial payment the companies have not decreased the amount of loading in the time prices. Thus the credit charges stated in the terms of a per annum rate of interest have increased appreciably as the amount of the down payment has been increased.

The Companies submitted that the above method of presentation is not fair as the "loading" on time or credit sales over the cash price is placed there for the purpose of inducing the purchaser to pay cash and that it was not meant to be an interest charge. They further suggest that in the last ten years their statements of financial results show that regardless of the interest charged or the loading added to the cash payment that all of it was required to pay the cost of bad debt losses and the collection expenses incurred in giving credit.

The Committee has carefully considered these submissions and considers that regardless of the purpose of the loading added to the cash price, the farmer who purchases an implement on time either on the one pay or two pay basis and who actually carries out the terms of his contract does pay rental for the credit extended as shown in the tables submitted.

The Committee is of the opinion that no industry, let alone agriculture, can possibly bear an interest load as indicated by the tables cited herein. It is forced to the conclusion that the companies ordinarily must profit greatly by the return on credit granted or in the alternative that if bad debt losses in normal times exceed the amount collected by way of interest and loading, this can only mean that there must have been unwarranted credit granted in the past and that the cash purchaser and "good" time purchaser have carried a load of cost of credit not fairly to be imposed upon them.

The Committee concludes, therefore, that there is in the implement industry, an inclination to believe that a large volume of sales on such terms of credit is profitable. Both the farmer and the industry will be benefited if credit is more carefully scrutinized and the saving to the industry resulting therefrom passed on to the farmer by way of a price reduction and by a reduction in credit cost.

The Committee recommends that the implement companies should consider the establishment of a territorially uniform cash price on implements, based on the over-all cost plus a reasonable profit and the adoption of a method of finance whereby the farmer wishing to buy on credit will be informed of the increase over the cash price which he will have to pay to purchase on credit so that he may definitely have brought to his attention the load which he is undertaking. It is true that the companies do not at the present

time conceal the differential between the cash and time price as these are indicated in the price list or can be easily secured from the dealer. Nevertheless, it is submitted by the Committee that the average farmer purchasing on credit has no clear realization of the rental charge which he is paying for that credit.

Two different points of view were expressed by members of the Committee in the discussion over the credit policy pursued by the companies. Some members were of the opinion that the cash purchaser of farm implements has been paying some of the cost on the credit sales. Other members of the Committee were concerned with the cost of credit to the purchaser who found it necessary to purchase implements on time. After consideration of these two points of view, and evidence relating thereto, the Committee is of the opinion that the cash and credit purchasers have been paying too much for implements and the credit purchasers too much for the credit extended to them.

The companies point out that they extend credit to the farmers when no other credit agencies will extend such credit to them. Having in mind the terms on which this credit is extended, the Committee regret that some agency such as our banks or other loaning institutions have not evolved a method whereby credit for this purpose could be extended to the Canadian farmer on a more satisfactory basis. The farmer, of all classes in our economic life, can least afford this undue burden of cost of credit. If this undue use and cost of credit is continued it is likely to result in periodic need of debt adjustment such as is now being experienced. The losses by the implement industry during the recent years of depression illustrate the unfavourable result of such a condition to the farmer and industry alike.

Expenses Incidental to the Granting of Credit

Bad debt losses have, of course, been an important factor in the distribution expense and the Auditor to the Committee has compiled the under-noted tabulation showing the ratio of losses to net sales for each of the principal companies in the industry. This covers the period*from 1926 to 1935, inclusive.

	Approximate net sales in Canada	Bad debt expenses in Canada	Per cent of net sales
International Harvester Company (including trucks but excluding twine)	\$117,000,000	\$ 6,625,000	5.7
Massey-Harris Company (excluding twine)	58,000,000	3,452,000	5.9
Deere and Company	37,530,000	1,256,000	3.3
Cockshutt-Frost and Wood—			
East of Peterborough	6,132,000	147,000	2.4
West of Peterborough	28,078,000	1,246,000	4.5
Total	\$ 34,210,000	\$ 1,393,000	4.0
All companies	\$246,740,000	\$12,726,000	5.2

The International Harvester Company of Canada Limited furnished a tabulation of bad debt losses stated in terms of the year in which the credit was extended. This statement follows:—

	Total bills receivable accepted	Bad debt losses written off	Estimated losses still to be sustained	Total estimated bad debt losses
1913..	\$12,100,788	\$ 836,798	....	\$ 836,798
1926..	4,793,060	47,151	\$ 113,000	160,151
1927..	7,384,067	112,123	402,000	514,123
1928..	11,447,265	487,794	1,403,000	1,890,794
1929..	8,777,896	525,658	1,587,000	2,112,658
1930..	6,489,056	339,263	1,112,000	1,451,263
	<u>\$38,891,344</u>	<u>\$1,511,989</u>	<u>\$4,617,000</u>	<u>\$6,128,989</u>
1931..	\$ 2,206,913	\$ 57,480	\$ 157,000	\$ 214,480
1932..	2,255,472	34,618	134,000	168,618
1933..	2,102,393	13,015	93,000	106,015
1934..	2,918,023	11,820	60,000	71,820
1935..	4,021,415	2,283	79,000	81,283
	<u>\$13,504,216</u>	<u>\$ 119,216</u>	<u>\$ 523,000</u>	<u>\$ 642,216</u>
Total for 10 years.. . . .	<u>\$52,395,560</u>	<u>\$1,631,205</u>	<u>\$5,140,000</u>	<u>\$6,771,205</u>

This represents a loss on credit extended of nearly 13 per cent for the ten-year period, an exceedingly high ratio, particularly when coupled with the collection expense of 8.44 per cent to produce a total of 21.44 per cent of credit actually extended.

The foregoing figures illustrate the abnormal bad debt loss resulting from the depression and the inability of the farmers to pay their debts to the company.

Credit extended by the International Harvester Company in the years 1926 to 1930 inclusive, amounted to a very considerable sum, approximately \$39,000,000. From 1931 to 1935, inclusive, the credit extended amounted to only \$13,500,000. The credit policy of the company hardened in recent years and in addition the down or initial payment increased.

The company has incurred heavy losses resulting from the easy credits extended in the earlier years when an aggressive sales policy was pursued.

The bad debt losses expressed in percentages as given in each year rise from 3.4 per cent of credit extended in 1926 to a high of 24 per cent in 1929. The abnormal nature of this write-off in 1929 is indicated by the fact that in the world business of the International Harvester Company including Canada, the bad debt losses over its whole history, excepting the recent depression years, have not exceeded one per cent of net sales. Deere and Company report that their experience has been the same in their total world business and that even including the depression years that this percentage would not exceed 2½ per cent of net sales.

The position of all the companies with regard to bad debt losses for the future is very substantially improved. In Canada over a normal period, bad debt losses should not exceed 2 per cent of net sales, whereas during the ten-year period 1926 to 1935 these amounted to 5.2 per cent.

Had this suggested normal rate of 2 per cent applied to the sales of the last ten years it would have resulted in a reduction of \$7,500,000 in the bad debt losses of the companies.

The collection staff of the companies during the depression was, of course, kept to a minimum. Nevertheless, the companies agree that the staff retained could easily take care of considerably more work and that the cost of collection should in the future show a considerable saving in ratio to net sales over the past ten years.

Servicing

The introduction and rapid spread of mechanical farming equipment was thrust upon many farmers whose previous experience had only been concerned with relatively simple implements. Thus the introduction of the more complex machines was accompanied by the provision of a field staff of experts to instruct farmers and to adjust these machines. However, during the last decade particularly, as a result of experience gained by farmers, by means of short course at agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and branch houses of the companies, many farmers' sons have been instructed in the operation, care, repair and adjustment of farm machines and implements. In addition the industry has simplified and strengthened its implements, so that repairs and adjustments are less frequent now than formerly.

The Committee suggests that the industry explore the possibility of the co-operative employment of service men and that further, insofar as possible, the expense of maintaining these men should be borne by the customers who desire their services. This suggestion might be similarly applied to other phases of distribution cost.

Freight Rates

The Committee found it impossible to make an exhaustive study of the general questions of freight rates and the principles which determine these. It felt, however, that it was necessary to collect such information as would enable it to evaluate the factor of freight rates as one contributing to the increase in the price of farm implements over the period under review, 1913 to 1936.

As already indicated, the cost of freight to Western Canada, represents approximately 9 per cent of the farmer's dollar spent in the purchase of farm implements. In Eastern Canada it would approximate 4 per cent of the farmer's dollar. The problem is therefore, much more important to Western Canada, not only because of the percentages as above set out, but because of the much greater volume of purchases in Western Canada as compared with Eastern Canada.

On shipments of farm implements and machines and parts from the implement manufacturing district of the United States in and around Chicago, the carlot rates to Western Canada are from 6 per cent to 9 per cent higher than the corresponding rates from the implement manufacturing district of Eastern Canada.

The Committee had the assistance of Mr. Raymond G. Bangs, of the Transportation Branch of the Bureau of Statistics, in preparing and submitting to the Committee the information which it required. His evidence is reported on pages 107 to 127 of the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization. This evidence outlines in historical manner the increase in freight rates on farm implements and also on the raw materials entering into the manufacturing of farm implements. The Committee sets out below a table submitted by Mr. Bangs giving freight rates on farm implements to points in the Maritime Provinces.

TABLE No. 3—Carload Rates on Agricultural Implements in cents per 100 lbs. From Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford to Moncton, Halifax and Charlottetown

Tariff Number	Effective Date	Toronto to Moncton	Hamilton to Moncton	Brantford to Moncton	Toronto to Halifax	Hamilton to Halifax	Brantford to Halifax	Toronto to Charlottetown	Hamilton to Charlottetown	Brantford to Charlottetown	Average Per cent from the previous rates	Freight Rate Index 1913=100
CRC No. E 2475; 1633.....	Jan. 1, 1913	30	31	33	31	32	34	37	38	39	.....	100.0
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 9.....	Apr. 16, 1915	30	31	33	31	32	34	38	39	40	+0.9	100.9
CRC No. E 3463; 8322.....	Dec. 1, 1916	33	34	36	34	35	37	41	42	44	+9.1	110.0
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 4.....	Jan. 7, 1918	33	34	36	34	35	37	40	41	43	-0.8	109.1
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 6.....	Mar. 15, 1918	38	39	41.5	39	40.5	42.5	46	47	49.5	+15.1	125.7
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 9.....	Aug. 12, 1918	47.5	49	52	49	50.5	53	57.5	59	62	+25.1	157.2
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 15.....	Sept. 13, 1920	66.5	68.5	73	68.5	70.5	74	80.5	82.5	87	+39.6	219.5
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 16.....	Jan. 1, 1921	64	66	70	66	68	71.5	70	71.5	76.5	+	204.4
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 21.....	Dec. 1, 1921	59.5	61.5	66	61.5	63	66.5	65	66.5	70.5	-7.2	189.7
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 24.....	May 29, 1923	59.5	61.5	65	61.5	63	66.5	*55.5	*58	*61.5	-4.7	180.8
CRC No. E 3463; sup. No. 27.....	Apr. 14, 1924	54	55.5	59.5	55.5	58	61.5	55.5	58	61.5	-5.9	170.2
CRC No. E 1651.....	May 1936											

* Reduction putting Charlottetown on the main line basis.

The same information as to rates to points in Western Canada is here set out.

TABLE 1A.—ALL RAIL CARLOAD RATES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN CENTS PER 100 LBS. 6TH CLASS AND COMMODITY RATES, FROM TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BRANTFORD TO POINTS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

Tariff number	Effective date	Winnipeg	Brandon	Yorkton	Regina	Saskatoon	Swift Current	Calgary and Edmonton	Average per cent change from previous rate	Freight rate index 1913=100
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	%	
CRC No. E 2320	January 1, 1913	64.0	72.0	84.0	89.0	98.0	99.0	120.0	.....	100.0
CRC No. E 2841	September 1, 1914	62.0	72.0	81.0	86.0	94.0	95.0	115.0	- 3.4	96.6
CFA CRC No. 3	September 1, 1917	63.0	73.0	82.0	87.0	95.0	96.0	116.0	+ 1.2	97.8
CFA CRC No. 8	April 1, 1918	68.5	80.0	92.5	97.0	104.5	106.5	125.5	+10.3	107.8
CFA-CRC No. 16	August 20, 1918	82.5	95.0	106.5	112.5	122.5	124.0	149.0	+17.3	126.5
CFA CRC No. 19 Sup. No. 15	September 1, 1919	67.5	80.0	96.5	102.5	112.5	114.0	137.5	-10.3	113.3
CFA CRC No. 52	September 23, 1920	92.5	109.5	131.5	140.0	153.5	155.5	187.0	+36.8	154.9
CFA CRC No. 61	January 1, 1921	89.0	105.5	130.0	138.5	151.0	154.0	180.0	- 2.2	151.5
CFA CRC No. 88	December 1, 1921	82.5	97.5	120.5	128.0	139.5	142.5	166.5	- 7.5	140.1
CFA CRC No. 110 Sup. No. 67	April 30, 1928, to December, 1936	82.5	97.5	120.5	128.0	139.5	142.5	*163.5	.....	.....

* Edmonton.

The Committee does not feel that it can, in this report, discuss all the points raised by these tables, particularly as to the differentials existing between different points and suggests that those who are interested in this matter refer to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of both Committees conducting the Inquiry and, in addition, to the exhibits filed with these committees relating thereto.

The Committee, however, calls attention to the substantial increase in freight rates over the period under review and that this necessarily is a factor in the increase of the prices on farm implements to the farmers during the same period.

The Committee recalls that one of the recognized essentials of Confederation was that efficient transportation at low rates be provided between the component parts of Confederation, and as stated on one occasion by a leading statesman of the Dominion, this should be accomplished even if it imposed a load on the Dominion Treasury.

Owing to the concentration of manufacturing industries in central Canada, the need for recognition of this principle has become more and more necessary. A very large percentage of Canadian manufactured commodities purchased by consumers in the Maritimes and in Western Canada including British Columbia, originate in Ontario and Quebec. This concentration of secondary industries has contributed much to the advantage of these two provinces and is reflected in the greater stability apparent in these provinces.

This concentration however, has, of necessity, imposed a very substantial load in the matter of freight rate charges upon the more distant portions of Canada. The whole problem of equitable freight rates is one, therefore, that should receive the greatest consideration from our governing bodies and the agencies which they have set up to determine such matters.

No attempt was made by the Committee to ascertain the advantages of manufacturing implements in Eastern Canada as compared with Western Canada.

In 1898 the Dominion Government, recognizing the disadvantages of the early settlers in certain portions of Western Canada entered into the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Under the terms thereof, in return for assistance granted by the Government to the Railway, the Railway agreed that the rates on certain commodities, some eastbound and some westbound should never exceed a given fixed rate. Farm implements were included as one of the commodities dealt with by the Agreement. The rates on agricultural implements in carload lots, as originally published under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, effective January 1st, 1898, from Toronto and points, taking the same rates to the centres of distribution mentioned in the following statement, were as follows:—

To	Rate in cents per 100 lbs.
Winnipeg, Man...	68½
Regina, Sask...	97
Saskatoon, Sask...	116½
Calgary, Alta...	125½

A comparison of these with present rates appears below.

RATES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS TAKING 6TH CLASS RATES IN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS				
From Toronto to—	Crow's Nest Pass agree- ment, effec- tive January 1, 1898	Present rates	Increase present rates over January 1, 1898, in cents per 100 pounds	Per cent increase present rates over January 1, 1898
Winnipeg, Man...	68.5	82.5	14.0	20.44
Regina, Sask...	97.0	128.0	31.0	31.96
Saskatoon, Sask...	116.5	139.5	23.0	19.74
Calgary, Alta...	125.5	166.5	41.0	32.67
				Average—26.2

It will be noted that there has been in the period a substantial increase over the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates, particularly to Regina and to Calgary, two important distributing centres for farm implements. This increase was made possible by the change made in the application of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement in 1922.

The Committee feels that the conditions which urged the completion of the agreement in 1898 in order to give assistance to the settlers in Western Canada are more cogent at the present time, due to the larger number of people residing there, and to the depressed economic condition of those engaged in agriculture in the Prairie Provinces. The Committee urges the consideration of this matter by the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Canadian Railways and particularly by the Government of the Dominion.

The relatively disadvantageous position of portions of British Columbia, the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces in the matter of freight rates can be realized from a perusal of the evidence submitted.

The Committee is of the opinion that the primary principle recognized at the time of Confederation has been somewhat lost sight of, and should be reasserted and recognized by Parliament.

Comparative rates from Chicago and district in the United States to Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary are reported on page 207 of the present Committee's Minutes of Evidence and a comparison of these with the Canadian rates indicates that the Canadian implement manufacturer has an advantage over the U.S.A. implement manufacturer in the matter of freight rates to Western Canada.

It appears from the evidence of the officials of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, that this company has been able to practice economy in the cost of its transportation to Western Canada by using lake boats to Fort William under a special contract and rail route from there to the point of distribution. The saving is substantial, and the Committee finds that in moving a binder from Hamilton to Regina, a saving of approximately \$4.00 is made. The other Canadian companies use the all-rail route, and while it is true that the International Harvester Company has certain advantages in being located in Hamilton on the lake front, the extent of the saving would indicate that the other companies would be well advised to examine into this matter, and it is assumed that any such saving, in due course, should be passed on to the consumer in Western Canada.

Certain suggestions were made that might assist the implement companies in making further savings in the matter of their transportation cost. It was suggested that the railways might profitably give to the implement companies a train load rate at lower than the present carload rate and in addition give to the carload shipment certain stop-over privileges that would permit the companies to take advantage of the carload rate to certain points where less than a carload is required, but where two or more points fairly adjacent could absorb the whole carload. Again these suggestions were made on the assumption that any saving would be passed on to the purchaser.

To show concretely the increase in the cost of freight from 1913 to 1936, using an all-rail carload rate, it cost \$17.80 in 1913 to move a binder from Hamilton, Toronto, Brantford or Smiths Falls to Regina. Using an all-rail carload rate in 1936 it cost \$25.42. The weight of the binder in 1913 was 2,000 lbs. and in 1936 2,038 lbs. Thus the present freight cost on this implement is 43 per cent higher than it was in the prewar period.

CHAPTER V

RETAIL PRICES

The Committee finds that over the period under review, 1913 to 1936, the prices for the selected typical implements in Eastern and Western Canada have been generally the same for comparable implements and machines offered by all companies manufacturing and distributing these in Canada. There may have been, in certain localities, differences in the price of special implements but an examination of this particular locality would likely indicate that some particular implement had an advantage in that locality or that some element in the ordinary competitive situation was not present.

The Committee is of the opinion, as a result of the above finding, that there is competition in the matter of securing sales but little or no effective competition in the matter of prices as between companies. It is true that one company cannot increase its price unless other companies, particularly the larger ones, follow suit but, as illustrated in January, 1936, and throughout the period, increases in the prices or maintenance of prices when a decrease should have been expected, occurs simultaneously in all the companies. The companies insist that no understanding existed between them in the matter of the January, 1936, increase and that the increases resulted from the same conditions arising in each company. It is extremely difficult for the Committee to understand the remarkable coincidence of the increase occurring in the same month of the same year and, generally speaking, on the same implements and to the same extent. The companies state that it is the practice in the industry to exchange price lists and it may well be that this practice enables the companies to quickly gain uniformity in the matter of price levels.

The lack of free price competition in this industry, as in many other industries, is one of the real problems in modern economic life. From the standpoint of the business executives, free price competition was not a satisfactory condition and escape from it was one of the salient reasons for the formation of large corporate units by amalgamation of smaller previously existing companies. From the consumer's standpoint, however, it is apparent that this has resulted in higher and less flexible prices for the commodities which he has to purchase.

The efficiencies of large scale production, strong financial position and greater concentration of management should and have contributed considerably to the improvement of and, more efficient manufacturing and distribution of farm implements. The executive officers of the various companies appearing to give evidence impressed the Committee with their high standard of ability and experience and should be a real asset to the companies to which they are attached. Nevertheless, it is generally true that the corporate type of manufacturer is less appreciative of the position of its customers and is more concerned, because of the impersonal relationship to the customer, with results to the shareholder than to the customer. To save and to pass on the efficiencies mentioned, and still preserve the elements of true competition so that these may be reflected in prices, is a problem demanding the most earnest attention.

Since such corporations tend to limit free competition, the Committee suggests that a sturdy, well-managed, well-financed and independent co-operative movement might be encouraged by the consumers. The Committee has not before it sufficient information to pass a well-informed opinion on this, but

suggests that consumers could profit by a close study of the use of such an agency in supplying a competitive element in the distribution of farm implements.

Inquiries such as the present one occur infrequently and the beneficial results therefrom are limited because of an inability to undo what has already been done. Such an Inquiry is further limited in that the shareholders of an incorporated company are a constantly changing group and criticism directed at present shareholders might be unfair since these may have contributed little to the policies and practices being enquired into.

The Committee, therefore, suggests the need of a more constant scrutiny of the operations and financial results of what might be described as key industries, of which the farm implement industry is one.

A statement of the retail price of the selected typical implements in Eastern and Western Canada over the period 1913 to 1936 follows (insert).

In fairness to the companies it should be pointed out that the statement set out does not take into account the discounts offered by the companies in the years 1932 and 1933 for cash purchases, which amounted to approximately 10 per cent on the implements bearing such discount. (The total amount of these discounts as allowed by the two largest companies in the industry, was approximately \$1,000,000). However, the discount was discontinued at the end of 1933 and can be treated as only a temporary measure put into force by the companies. One of the companies suggested that this was done in order to assist the farmer in his plight. The Committee agrees that the officials of the company might have considered this reason, but are more strongly of the opinion that the chief reason for the discount was to attempt to sell some of the large inventories of finished implements which had been manufactured in 1929 and which, owing to the depression, the companies were not able to sell.

The Committee would also point out that owing to the inability of a great many farmers to purchase implements at any price in 1932 and 1933, the companies would confer a greater benefit upon the farmers if such policy were continued into the years in which the purchasing capacity of the farmer is sufficient to enable him to satisfy his requirements.

Until 1933 there was, as admitted by all witnesses examined in this particular matter, a greater differential as between United States prices and Canadian prices than has existed since then. The provincial representatives making the survey for their respective provinces, were asked to gather as much information as possible on the relative prices of comparable implements and machines at comparable points, so far as freight rates were concerned, in Canada and the United States. The provinces which submitted reports included considerable information on this point but found difficulty in securing information except as this related to the last few years. However, to illustrate the information obtained by the provincial representatives, part of the evidence submitted by A. E. Hardy, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Saskatchewan, on behalf of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan follows:—

TABLE NO. 1.—CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES FARM IMPLEMENT PRICES—ONE PAYMENT—1936

Implement	I. H. C. suggested List Price Crosby, N.D.	I. H. C. Retail Price Weyburn, Sask., and East	John Deere suggested List Price Crosby, N.D.	John Deere Retail Price Weyburn, Sask., and East	I. H. C. suggested List Price Minot, North Dak.	John Deere suggested List Price Minot, North Dak.	Massey-Harris Retail Price Weyburn, and East	Cock-shutt Plow Co., Retail Price Weyburn, Sask., and East
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 ft. Binder 4 H. Hitch Fore-carriage and Sheaf Carrier.....	257 60	289 00	264 80	290 00	257 20	264 80	288 00	288 50
20 Double Disc Drill Hand Lift 4 H.H.....	256 31	256 50	263 04	258 50	256 31	288 15	257 50	258 50
5 ft. Mower Oil Bath.....	100 85	118 00	101 51	119 50	100 85	101 51	119 00	116 00
10 ft. Hay Rake.....	52 55	61 05	56 82	62 00	52 55	56 82	61 00	60 50
8-8½-9 ft. Stiff Tooth Cult. 11 Tooth Power Lift Tractor H.....	136 25	143 00	144 64	146 50	133 55	141 52	145 00 (9')	154 50
8-8½-9 ft. 17 tooth Spring Tooth Cultivator Hand Lift 4 Horse Hitch.....	159 50	146 00	144 86	148 00	156 38	141 45	107 50	.....
17 Tooth Spring Tooth Harrow.....	30 89	37 00	28 47	.....	30 25	27 73	37 00	36 75
8' 6" Out-Throw Disc Harrow 4 H.....	69 90	77 50	72 46	81 50	68 46	72 46	76 50	76 50
10 ft. Tractor Tandem Disc. H. Harrow.....	146 65	176 00	169 84	288 00	143 31	169 84	178 00	195 00
Harrow Plow, One Way Disc. 8½' 20" Disc. Disc Tiller.....	265 70	302 50 (7½')	319 10 (7½')	320 25 (9')	260 13 (7½')	319 10	.....	.....
Manure Spreader.....	199 70	204 00 (9')	351 50 (9')	209 00	199 70	351 50 (8½')	320 25	349 00
4 Furrow Heavy Power Lift Tractor Disc. Plow 24' Discs.....	256 62	283 00	312 01	268 50	252 10	312 01	234 50	267 50
14 ft. Wide Disc Harrow Tractor Harrow.....	150 10	152 50	152 31	149 75	147 56	152 31	155 50 (16')	185 50

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

FARM IMPLEMENT PRICES (1 FALL PAYMENT)

For the period 1913 to 1936 Inclusive

	1913	1914	1915	1916		1917		1918	1919	1920		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
				to May 1st	after May 1st	to May 1st	after May 1st			to Feb. 25th	after Feb. 25th				after April 11th												
Western Machines—REGINA PRICES—	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 ft. binder, with carrier and tongue truck	170 00	170 00	165 00	173 00	178 00	194 00	202 00	259 00	271 00	261 00	279 00	336 00	276 00	284 00	315 00	290 00	290 00	290 00	290 00	290 00	285 00	285 00	280 00	271 00	271 00	271 00	289 00
6 ft. Mower.....	61 50	61 50	64 00	65 00	67 00	73 00	75 50	93 00	98 00	95 50	101 50	123 00	104 00	106 50	116 00	107 00	107 00	107 00	107 00	107 00	105 00	105 00	104 00	102 00	106 00	111 00	120 00
10 ft. Dump Rake.....	35 00	35 00	36 50	38 00	40 50	44 00	46 00	58 00	61 00	58 50	61 00	65 00	57 00	58 00	66 50	61 50	61 50	61 50	61 50	61 50	61 50	61 50	61 00	58 50	58 50	58 50	61 50
Manure Spreader.....	155 00	155 00	155 00	155 00	155 00	175 00	181 00	215 00	218 50	213 00	238 50	281 50	223 00	223 00	254 00	213 00	213 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	201 00	201 32	191 00	194 00	194 00	204 00
6 Section Diamond Harrow with cross-bar	32 50	32 50	29 50	30 50	30 50	31 00	32 00	39 00	40 60	40 90	45 90	56 85	54 10	43 30	44 75	42 50	42 50	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25	40 25
4 Section Diamond Harrow with cross-bar	22 00	22 00	19 50	20 00	20 00	20 00	21 00	25 00	26 70	27 10	30 40	37 25	36 15	28 95	30 00	28 50	28 50	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75	26 75
2 furrow, 14 in. Gang Plow.....	90 00	89 00	92 50	99 50	106 00	110 00	153 00	161 00	155 50	170 50	206 00	161 50	167 50	177 50	164 50	164 50	164 50	164 50	161 50	156 50	156 50	151 50	142 50	142 50	142 50	142 50	142 50
7 or 7½ ft. Stiff Tooth Cultivator— 4 H....	60 00	63 00	67 00	70 00	73 00	81 00	84 00	104 00	109 50	105 50	118 50	136 50	114 00	122 00	136 00	129 00	129 00	123 50	121 50	121 50	119 50	119 50	118 00	112 50	112 50	112 50	124 00
20 Double Disc Drill, H.L., 4 H.....	140 00	140 00	140 00	145 00	152 00	169 00	175 00	222 00	238 00	233 50	255 50	304 50	247 50	259 50	285 50	261 50	258 50	258 50	258 50	258 50	258 50	258 50	255 50	245 50	245 50	245 50	256 50
No. 450 or No. 500 Cream Separator.....	70 00	70 00	66 00	68 00	70 00	73 50	76 50	81 50	86 00	89 00	94 00	112 50	109 00	102 00	109 50	105 00	105 00	105 00	105 00	108 50	108 50	108 50	108 50	108 50	108 50	108 50	114 50
7 ft., 14 plate Single Disc Harrow, O.T., 4 H.H.	44 00	44 00	43 00	45 00	46 00	53 00	55 00	73 00	76 50	70 50	78 00	90 50	7 00	76 00	83 00	76 50	76 50	76 50	76 50	76 50	74 00	74 00	73 00	70 50	70 50	70 50	73 50
Eastern Machines—LONDON, ONTARIO, PRICES—																											
13 Run Single Disc Drill.....	80 00	80 00	80 00	87 50	93 00	97 00	125 00	130 00	127 50	149 00	179 00	142 00	148 00	155 50	157 00	154 00	154 00	154 00	154 00	154 00	154 00	154 00	152 00	143 00	143 00	143 00	155 00
9 in. or 10 in. Walking Plow.....	15 50	14 00	14 50	15 50	16 00	21 00	22 00	21 50	24 50	28 50	23 50	24 50	25 25	23 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	21 50	20 50	20 50	20 50	20 50	20 50
4 section, 80 tooth, Iron Diamond Smooth- ing Harrow with guard teeth.....	29 00	29 00	28 90	28 90	31 80	37 00	33 50	33 80	33 75	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00
10 ft. Rake with guard teeth.....	33 50	34 00	32 00	35 00	39 00	40 00	52 50	54 50	52 50	55 50	59 00	50 50	51 50	55 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	54 00	53 50	51 00	51 00	51 00	54 00
Tractors—REGINA—1 Pay.																											
No. 15/30.....	No data			2,355 00	2,580 00	2,630 00	2,335 00	2,635 00	No data	1,910 00	1,420 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,410 00	1,335 00	1,335 00	1,335 00	1,335 00	1,335 00	1,335 00	Not quoted
No. W. 30 (new machine—1935).....																										1,150 00	1,150 00

TABLE No. 2.—CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES IMPLEMENT PRICES—ONE PAYMENT—1936

Machine	I. H. C. suggested List Price at Wolfe Point, Montana	I. H. C. suggested List Price at Havre, Montana	John Deere suggested List Price at Wolfe Point, Montana	John Deere suggested List Price at Havre, Montana	I. H. C. suggested Prices, Assiniboia, Sask. and West	John Deere Retail Prices, Assiniboia, Sask. and West	Massey-Harris Retail Prices, Assiniboia, Sask. and West	Cockshutt Retail Prices, Assiniboia, Sask. and West
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 ft. Binder 4-H. Forecarriage with sheaf carrier.....	266 00	276 90	270 00	266 92	293 00	294 00	291 00	293 50
20 Double Disc Drill Hand Lift 4-H.....	263 98	273 37	285 00	264 83	260 00	262 00	261 00	262 50
5 ft. Mower Oil Bath.....	104 60	109 20	110 00	102 93	120 00	121 50	121 00	118 00
10 ft. Hay Rake.....	55 97	57 10	60 00	47 35	62 50	63 00	62 00	61 50
8-8½-9 ft. Stiff Tooth Cultivator II T. Tractor Hitch, Power Lift.....	140 31	147 50	170 00	147 50	145 50	149 25	147 75	157 00
8-8½-9 Spring Tooth Cultivator 17 T. Hand Lift, 4 Horse.....	163 90	172 50	170 00	148 00	149 00	150 50	109 50	
17 Tooth Spring Tooth Harrow Rev. Teeth.....	32 10	33 53	30 00	28 75	38 00	.....	37 50	36 75
8 ft. 16 in. Out-Throw Disc Harrow, 4-H.....	72 50	75 76	75 00	73 10	79 00	83 00	78 00	77 50
10 ft. Tractor Tandem Disc Harrow.....	152 75	160 55	175 00	171 30	180 00	186 00	182 00	199 00
Harrow Plow or one Way Disc 8½ ft. 20 in. Disc No. 7.....	276 00	288 90	370 00	324 50	308 00	(71½) (9)	326 00	356 00
Manure Spreader.....	186 87	195 63	180 00	172 65	208 00	357 00	200 00	205 00
4 Furrow Heavy Power Lift Tractor Disc Plow 24 in. Disc.....	255 10	275 44	325 00	314 65	238 00	272 00	239 50	272 50
14 ft. wide Disc Harrow with Tractor Hitch.....	154 80	160 70	165 00	153 50	155 00	152 25	158 00	(12) 158 00

TABLE NO. 3.—CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES IMPLEMENT REPAIR PRICES—1936

Parts	Saskatchewan				Minot, N.D.		Wolf Point, Mont.		Havre, Mont.	
	Int. Har. Co.	John Deere	Cock-shutt	Massey Harris	Int. Har. Co.	John Deere	Int. Har. Co.	John Deere	Int. Har. Co.	John Deere
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
8 ft. Binder Canvas Table.....	7 25	7 25	7 50	7 40	8 85	8 85	8 85	8 85	8 85	8 85
Reel Slat or paddle.....	0 40	0 40	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 45
Pitman.....	0 50	0 50	0 45	0 50	0 65	0 50	0 65	0 60	0 65	0 55
Binder Knife.....	3 35	3 40	3 35	3 50	3 65	3 65	3 65	3 75	3 65	4 00
Plows: Front Wheel Bearing.....	1 10	1 20	0 90	1 00	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 20
Front axle and Standard.....	3 00	2 95	1 90	2 75	2 75	3 00	2 75	3 25	2 75	1 30
14-in. Soft Centre Plow Share.....	**4 70	4 75	4 70	4 00	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25
Field Cultivators 6½-in. Shovel.....	0 80	0 75	0 55	0 60	0 70	0 75	0 70	0 75	0 70	0 80
11½-in. Shovel.....	0 15	0 20	0 10	0 20	0 15	0 20	0 15	0 20	0 15	0 25
Seed Drill: Inside scraper or spreader.....	0 55	0 65	0 80	0 20	0 55	0 55	0 55	0 60	0 55	0 60
Mower: Pitman Boxing.....	0 45	0 50	0 40	*1 10	*0 75	0 45	*0 75	0 45	*0 75	0 50
Knife Head.....	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 30	0 35	0 30	0 30	0 35
Guard Complete.....	2 10	2 40	.....	2 00	2 10	2 25	2 15	2 25	2 10	2 50
Tractor: Exhaust Valve.....	35 75	56 75	.....	43 50	35 75	52 50	38 00	54 00	38 00	55 00
New Cylinder Assembly.....	incl.	2 15	.....	incl.	incl.	2 00	incl.	2 00	incl.	2 20
Piston Pins.....	incl.	1 40	.....	incl.	incl.	1 30	incl.	1 30	incl.	1 45
Piston Pin Bushings.....	0 17	0 16	.....	0 11	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 20
28-in. Thresher, Cylinder teeth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Forging.

** Soft Centre Plow Shares Special \$2.95.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE PRICES—REGINA, SASK. AND BILLINGS, MONTANA, ON SIX TYPICAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A.

1926 to 1936

	No. 2 Cream Separator			15/30 Tractor			W30 Tractor			10/20 Tractor			No. 3-12" Harvester-Thresher			No. 11-12" Harvester-Thresher		
	Cash price			Cash price			Cash price			Cash price			Cash price			Cash price		
	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.	Regina Sask.	Billings, Montana (suggested)	\$ cts.
1926.....	100 00	100 30	1,345 00	1,352 25	1,352 25	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,871 00	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1927.....	100 00	100 20	1,345 00	1,352 25	1,352 25	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,921 00	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1928.....	100 00	102 60	1,345 00	1,352 25	1,352 25	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,921 00	938 00	918 20	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1929.....	103 50	102 40	1,345 00	1,357 40	1,357 40	938 00	920 70	1,950 00	1,921 00	938 00	920 70	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1930.....	103 50	102 45	1,345 00	1,361 90	1,361 90	938 00	922 00	1,950 00	1,921 00	938 00	922 00	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1931.....	103 50	102 15	1,270 00	1,281 00	1,281 00	898 00	879 10	1,950 00	1,921 00	898 00	879 10	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1932.....	103 50	102 30	1,270 00	1,159 95	1,159 95	898 00	881 65	1,950 00	1,921 00	898 00	881 65	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1933.....	102 50	90 90	1,270 00	1,142 30	1,142 30	898 00	870 51	1,950 00	1,921 00	898 00	870 51	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1934.....	102 50	90 90	1,270 00	1,091 00	1,091 00	958 00	869 30	1,950 00	1,921 00	958 00	869 30	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1935.....	.....	.....	1,270 00	1,191 00	1,191 00	1,094 00	1,042 00	1,950 00	1,921 00	1,094 00	1,042 00	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00
1936.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 00	1,099 25	1,950 00	1,921 00	1,094 00	1,099 25	1,950 00	1,921 00	2,204 00	2,118 00	2,204 00	2,111 00	2,111 00

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE CASH SALE PRICES—REGINA, SASK. AND DENVER, COLORADO—ON SIX TYPICAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A.

1926 to 1935

	No. 5 Hay Loader		No. 7 Manure Spreader		8½ ft. 1 way Disc		Corn Binder (less Sheaf Carrier)		Enslilage Cutter		Tractor	
	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado	Regina, Sask.	Denver, Colorado
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1926.....							239	00				
1927.....			195	00			239	00				
1928.....	132	00	195	00			240	00			1,395	00
1929.....	132	00	195	00	316	00	240	00	345	00	1,395	00
1930.....	131	50	195	00	280	00	237	50	346	00	1,355	00
1931.....	131	50	195	00	280	00	237	50	346	00	1,280	00
1932.....	129	50	195	00	276	00	237	50	346	00	1,280	00
1933.....	126	50					233	00	346	00	1,382	00
1934.....							233	00	346	00	1,382	00
1935.....							233	00	402	50	1,382	00
1936.....							241	00			1,352	00

NOTE.—No machines imported in years in which figures not given.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE PRICES—WINNIPEG, CANADA, AND MINNEAPOLIS, U.S.A., ON SIX TYPICAL IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A.

	17-23 Tractor		F.T. Tractor (F.T.A.-1935)		K.T. Tractor (K.T.A.-1935)		28 x 46 Standard Thresher		A. 16-ft. Combine		B. 12-ft. Combine	
	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Winnipeg, Manitoba	Minneapolis, Minnesota
1930.....	\$ 1,300 00	1,210 00	1,450 00	1,350 00	1,060 00	985 00	1,650 00	1,390 00	2,535 00	2,250 00	1,965 00	1,750 00
1931.....	1,300 00	985 00	1,450 00	1,350 00	1,060 00	985 00	1,650 00	1,390 00	2,408 00	1,985 00	1,870 00	1,650 00
1932.....	1,050 00	915 00	1,360 00	1,185 00	1,060 00	925 00	1,650 00	1,390 00	2,408 00	1,985 00	1,870 00	1,650 00
1933.....	886 50	795 00	1,224 00	1,095 00	940 50	845 00	1,602 00	1,390 00	1,719 00	1,450 00	1,539 00	1,300 00
1934.....	886 50	.....	1,224 00	1,095 00	895 50	845 00	1,602 00	1,390 00	1,719 00	1,450 00	1,539 00	1,300 00
1935.....	886 50	.....	1,305 00	1,095 00	1,170 00	930 00	1,602 00	1,350 00	1,719 00	1,200 00	1,539 00	.....
1936.....	886 50	.....	1,192 50	1,145 00	1,035 00	995 00	1,602 00	1,470 00	1,719 00	.....	1,539 00	.....

NOTE 1.—All prices are cash prices to the farmer at points designated.

NOTE 2.—No implements other than the F.T.A. and K.T.A. tractors were imported into Canada after 1930, and all subsequent sales were 1930 machines, while Minneapolis sales were of current model and manufacture.

The Committee points out that in the case of the International Harvester Company harvester thresher, the selling price in Canada remained at the 1930 level until 1936 but in 1933 to 1935 United States prices fell \$237 below 1930 prices without a similar reflection in Canada. A somewhat similar situation existed in respect to the corn binder of the Massey-Harris Company and the combine of the Minneapolis-Moline Company. This latter company was apparently still offering its 1930 combine in Winnipeg in 1935 at \$1,719 while it sold a newer model concurrently in Minneapolis at \$1,200. The Canadian prices of this company consistently show as abnormally high in terms of United States prices.

The Committee was interested in the criticism, frequently directed at the implement companies, that the prices of the general line of implements had not followed the striking downward trend in prices which has occurred in the case of automobiles and tractors, notwithstanding the very great improvements made on these products. The implement companies suggest that the industry, in the manufacture of tractors, has kept pace with the automobile in this regard. It is of interest to note that substantial reductions in the price of tractors and the evolution of the modern light type coincided with the entry of a new manufacturer into that field.

The companies contend that the economies of mass production occurred in the period commencing in the latter part of the 19th century and ending early in the 20th, and that such economies once made cannot be repeated. The Committee feel, however, that the progress of modern industry depends upon increased efficiency in all phases and that even some long-established industries are still effecting gains in the efficiency of production.

Some information regarding the early history of farm implement prices was submitted to the Committee. A chart and tabulation of implement prices and prices of other commodities was prepared to indicate the trends of these prices over the period 1860 to 1911. While there is evidence of a considerable decline in implement prices between 1860 and 1900, it should be observed that the general trend of prices during this period was downward and that the prices of many other manufactured commodities also declined greatly. There is some suggestion that a gain in the efficiency of production of farm implements was shown during this period, but it is difficult to estimate the amount of decline in prices of implements due to this factor, and the amount due to a decline in the prices of many of the materials which were used in such manufacture. For example, in the period 1860 to 1900, a very substantial decline occurred in the prices of metals and metal products. However, the Committee realizes that it has insufficient information to pass an authoritative and well-informed opinion upon this matter.

Repairs and Parts

All of the companies examined admit a very substantial mark-up in the price of replacements or repair parts in relation to the price of a completed implement composed of the same parts. This excess mark-up approximates over 65 per cent. The companies attempt to justify this excessive mark-up in the retail price of parts by submitting that they are forced to carry considerable stocks of repair parts in order to give proper service to the farmers purchasing the implements and that this entails the manufacturing of parts for obsolete models for a long period after production of such models has ceased. The companies suggest that there are other expenses connected with the sale and distribution of parts that impose added costs on the companies and that the excess mark-up in the retail price is justified.

The argument advanced by the companies is set out in the submission of the International Harvester Company to the Royal Commission on Price Spreads in 1934 and this submission appears in the Minutes of Evidence of the present Committee on page 147 et seq.

The Committee has considered the facts set out in the submission above referred to and as stated by the officers of the International Harvester Company. These officers agreed that the inventory load as stated in that submission is based on the selling price of parts and not on the factory cost price which, in the opinion of the Committee, it should have been. This would result in the reduction of the inventory load claimed, by over 50 per cent. To offset these additional costs of manufacturing and distributing parts it should be borne in mind that generally speaking all repair parts are sold for cash thus relieving the companies of the cost load of credit present in the sale of completed implements.

The Committee is definitely of the opinion, after consideration of all the evidence relative to the sale of parts, that the present and past level of retail prices for these repair parts is not justified and that there should be a drastic reduction in the price at which these parts are furnished to farmers. This opinion is substantiated in the report of Ford Bacon and Davis to the Massey-Harris Company in 1930. The matter is of such importance that excerpts from the said report are given below:—

“Replacement Parts Business (Extras)

This business is of the greatest importance to the Company as the net profits therefrom in the past two years have been more than half the total net profits from the business.”

The report continues and the figures dealing with Canada only are quoted herewith.

REPLACEMENT PARTS BUSINESS (CANADA ONLY)

	Sales		Decrease
1927	1928	1929	1927-1929
\$1,809,327	\$1,765,186	\$1,536,295	\$273,032

GROSS MANUFACTURING PROFIT

	Per cent sales		Per cent sales		Per cent sales	
1927	%	1928	%	1929	%	
\$1,054,813	58.3	\$1,057,526	59.9	\$895,795	58.3	

NET PROFITS ON MACHINES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS (EXTRAS)

1927		1928		1929	
Machines	Extras	Machines	Extras	Machines	Extras
\$670,893	\$450,448	\$208,439	\$430,329	\$254,264	\$254,617

NET PROFITS FROM MACHINES

	Per cent of total net profits			Per cent of sales		
1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
60%	33%	50%	7.4%	1.6	2.2%	

NET PROFITS FROM REPLACEMENT PARTS (EXTRAS)

	Per cent of total net profits			Per cent of sales		
1927	1928	1929	1927	1928	1929	
40%	67%	50%	24.9%	24.0%	16.6%	

The Massey-Harris officials, on having this particular portion of the Ford Bacon and Davis report called to their attention, suggested that they could not agree with the statement of fact or the inferences drawn. The Committee are somewhat surprised at this as the officials agree that the facts as set out were furnished to this firm by officials of the Company and the Committee has no

doubt that the compilation of the facts and the manner in which it was done and the inferences to be drawn therefrom would be discussed with the officers of the Company by Ford Bacon and Davis before being included in such an important report.

It should be kept in mind that the use of "repairs" is the "poor man's" method of keeping his implements in good condition when his financial position will not permit him to purchase a new machine, and that every effort should be made by the companies to keep the price of these repair parts as low as possible. This, in the opinion of the Committee, the companies have signally failed to do in maintaining the present and past price levels of these repair parts.

The companies deny any suggestion that they have encouraged a lack of standardization of parts, pointing out that the cost of manufacture of parts of new size or design entails a considerable number of changes in their manufacturing process and that such a policy would be against the interests of the companies themselves.

CHAPTER VI

FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

From the information submitted by Mr. Warne of the External Trade Branch, Bureau of Statistics Trade and Commerce, it is apparent that Canada's chief foreign source of supply has been and continues to be the United States of America. It will be noted that from 90 to 98 per cent of the total importations by Canada of farm implements, over the period 1913 to 1936, have originated in the United States.

For this reason the cost of manufacturing in the United States is one of considerable interest. The Canadian companies suggest that they are handicapped in the matter of competition with the American manufacturer by the very much larger volume manufactured in the United States compared with that in Canada.

However, it should be kept in mind that eleven companies divided approximately 80 per cent of the whole Canadian market between them, the balance being distributed among more than thirty smaller companies manufacturing some farm implements in Canada. In the United States, the evidence of the Deere and Company officials indicates that there are between 700 and 900 companies manufacturing farm implements in that country.

It should also be kept in mind that in volume of production, the Massey-Harris Company compares favourably with all of the American companies with the exception of the International Harvester Company, Deere and Company and J. I. Case Company. It exceeds in volume of production the International Harvester Company of Canada in its Canadian plant, Minneapolis-Moline, Oliver Farm Equipment Company and the balance of the American manufacturing companies.

Nevertheless, it is recognized that up to a certain point the greater volume of production obtained by the International Harvester Company in the United States and, to a lesser extent, by Deere and Company, and J. I. Case Company decreases the overhead or burden charge in the manufacturing cost of farm implements. Over a long period this would be more marked than at the present time due to the policy pursued by the present Government of the United States which resulted in increases in the prices of raw materials, manufactured commodities and in labour and wage rates.

The International Harvester Company furnished to the Committee a statement of the manufacturing costs in the United States of an eight-foot binder and of a six-foot mower in a recent year. From this information it appears that in the case of the eight-foot binder material costs were higher in the United States than in Canada by 4.19 per cent of the Canadian material cost; also, that the labour costs in the United States were 16.65 per cent higher than in Canada. The combined material and labour costs in the United States were 7 per cent higher than in Canada. Burden which is affected by the greater volume of production of this particular implement in the United States by the International Harvester Company is substantially lower in the United States. The total manufacturing cost of the eight-foot binder appears as 3.34 per cent less in the United States than in Canada.

It is appreciated that no exact conclusion applicable generally to the manufacture of implements could be drawn from the above information as there would likely be a differential in practically all the items of cost, namely material, labour and burden in the other implements. This would be particu-

larly true in the matter of burden if the difference in volume was accentuated in any particular implement as between the United States and Canada.

However, as the binder was found to be the most typical of all the smaller implements chosen by the Committee, there is some value in the inference to be drawn from the above facts. It should be pointed out that this comparison is based on figures submitted by the International Harvester Company and that this Company is much the largest producer of farm implements in the United States. The difference in burden would necessarily not be so apparent in a comparison between the burden costs of the International Harvester Company of Canada and those of the Deere, the Case, Minneapolis-Moline and other smaller United States companies. In view of these facts it is suggested that, for the present at least, the Canadian manufacturer, particularly the International Harvester Company of Canada and the Massey-Harris Company Limited, are under no great handicap in the matter of manufacturing costs and that any handicap that does exist is offset by the advantage of being "on the ground," as it were, and having established a long and valuable connection in Canada for the sale of their products as compared with the less firmly established importing companies.

In connection with the above suggestion, it will be noted that Governmental policy in the United States since 1933 was based on the definite objective of raising prices generally in that country. Means to this end were sought, both in the devaluation of the dollar and through the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act, now declared ultra vires. Aid to agriculture was extended first through the production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and later by payment of large sums of money to farmers from the federal treasury under the Soil Conservation Act. On the other hand, none of these policies have been followed by Canada in the same period. The result is that price levels of manufactured commodities in the United States should not necessarily be the same as in Canada.

It would be regrettable if the Canadian agriculturist did not obtain any of the benefits of such inflationary and bonus policy but would still have to pay the resultant increase if prices of manufactured commodities in Canada followed those of the United States. It is true, of course, that the general price level in Canada will be affected to a greater or less degree by that prevailing in the United States but the Committee is of the opinion that our Canadian policy should be based on the principle of keeping the prices of manufactured products at as low a level as possible.

It is to be noted from an examination of the digest of Mr. Warne's evidence, referred to before, that records of importations, over a long period, show that the policy of Canada has been to increase the number of items of farm implements in the duty free list. The reverse has occurred in the matter of importation of materials used in the manufacture of farm implements. Statistics of importations of materials indicate that the long-time trend has shown an increasing percentage of these items falling into the dutiable classifications. In all likelihood this policy was based on the desire of Canada to develop its own natural resources. In the manufacture of farm implements, it is suggested that the Canadian manufacturer would be assisted considerably by having the right to purchase his materials in the cheapest possible market with the understanding that the resultant saving should be passed on to the purchaser. This result could be obtained by the removal of the duties on these materials or by re-establishment of the draw-back provision formerly in force, permitting the Canadian manufacturer of farm implements to secure a draw-back of duties paid on the importation of materials used.

Sweden has become a fairly important source of supply in the matter of cream separators and attention is drawn to the submission by Mr. Walter Macdonald, Auditor for the Committee, in this connection. It is apparent that

Sweden is able to manufacture a suitable cream separator and sell it to the Canadian importer, paying the duty of 25 per cent now imposed on cream separators, and still permit a substantial margin of profit to the Canadian distributor.

The International Harvester Company submitted to the Committee the comparative cost of producing cream separators in the United States, and the cost of producing the same in Canada. The information so submitted together with the evidence given by the officers of the De Laval Company in connection with the importation by this company of cream separators from Sweden clearly establishes that it is apparently uneconomic to manufacture cream separators in Canada.

Under the chapter dealing with tariffs and other trade barriers, it will be shown that until 1932 cream separators entered Canada free of duty but since that time 25 per cent ad valorem duty has been imposed on the importation thereof from elsewhere than the United Kingdom. Under the terms of the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement, made in 1932, Canada agreed not to disturb the differential granted to the United Kingdom in the matter of cream separators. The Committee understands that in the renewal agreement lately consummated, Canada is not bound to maintain the differential on this particular item. In view of the fact that this particular farm implement is the handmaiden of thrift and widely used throughout Canada by agriculturists and, further, because of the reasons above set forth, the Committee is of the opinion that there is no justification for the imposition of duty on this particular implement and strongly recommends that this particular item and parts thereof be placed on the free list.

CHAPTER VII

TARIFF AND OTHER TRADE BARRIERS

Mr. Lloyd R. Younger, Reviewing Appraiser, Tariff Division of the Department of National Revenue, gave to the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, details of the history of the tariff on farm implements and parts thereof, materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements, combines, tractors and cream separators. This evidence is reported on pages 236 to 252 of the Minutes of Evidence taken by the above-mentioned Committee.

Mr. L. E. Allen of the Drawbacks Division appeared to instruct the Committee in the matter of drawbacks and Mr. J. A. Hooper of the Values Branch to instruct the Committee as to the manner in which the Department arrived at the fair market value of importations and the application of the dumping provisions of the Customs Act. Mr. Naumann, Assistant Commissioner of Excise, appeared to give information regarding the imposition of sales and excise taxes.

A historical summary of the rates of sales tax applicable to purchasers by, and sales of farm implement manufacturers are set out in the following table and the appropriate information with regard to the Special Excise Tax is included therein. It will be noted in connection with the sales tax that while on April 11, 1924, it was made not applicable to consumable and raw materials, finished implements and repair parts, it was continued to January, 1936, on tractors not subject to duty. In that month, the sales tax was removed so far as it affected tractors of all kinds.

RATES OF SALES TAX APPLICABLE TO PURCHASES BY AND SALES OF FARM IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS

	Consumable Materials		Raw Materials except Lumber		Lumber		Finished Implements or Repair Parts sold to or Imported by Dealers or Consumers	
	Do-mestic	Im-ported	Do-mestic	Im-ported	Do-mestic	Im-ported	Do-mestic	Im-ported
May 19/20 to June 16/20.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June 17/20 to May 9/21.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
May 10/21 to May 23/22.....	1½	2½	1½	2½	2	3	3	4
May 24/22 to Dec. 31/23.....	2¼	3¾	2¼	3¾	3	4½	4½	6
Jan. 1/24 to April 10/24.....	6	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	6
April 11/24 to present.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Special Excise Tax (applicable to Imported Goods only)—

June 2/31 to April 6/32.....	1% from all countries
April 7/32 to April 18/34.....	3% from all countries
April 19/34 to Mar. 22/35.....	3% (See exception)
Mar. 23/35 to present.....	3% (See exception)

Exception.—Imported goods which were entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade agreements between Canada and other British countries were subject to only 1½% from April 19th, 1934, to March 22, 1935; these goods were totally exempted from this tax effective March 23rd, 1935.

NOTE.—Although sales tax was removed from farm implements on April 10, 1924, it continued in effect on non-dutiable tractors, values at less than \$1,400.00, until January, 1936.

The chief upward change in the tariffs applicable to farm implements occurred in 1930, when it will be noted that the rate under the general tariff affecting the United States of America, the chief source of foreign supply, was increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on certain implements, 6 per cent on others, and again 10 per cent on still others, to 25 per cent on all. On October, 13th, 1932, it will also be noted that the cream separators which had been accorded free entry since 1913 were continued free entry from the United Kingdom, but had a duty of 25 per cent imposed on them under the intermediate and general provisions of the Customs Tariff Act.

In connection with the increase in 1930, it is of interest to note as appears from the evidence, that certain farm implement manufacturers in Canada wrote to the then Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, a letter dated August 27th, 1930, in connection with a suggested increase in the duty on farm implements. The letter is printed fully on page 937 of the present Committee's evidence. The following excerpts are quoted in order that they may be dealt with in this report:—

The manufacturers are of the opinion that consumers of agricultural implements should not pay higher prices for them, and they are equally emphatic in the statement that if the Canadian market is supplied from Canadian factories, instead of being supplied in such volume of goods manufactured elsewhere, they will not increase prices of implements to consumers, *provided the factors entering into manufacturing costs are not increased.*

In order to conserve for Canadian factories, the right of first opportunity in Canadian market, the manufacturers recommend that a duty of not less than 25 per cent be substituted for the rates which now prevail in the Canadian Customs Tariff on agricultural implements exclusive of tractors.

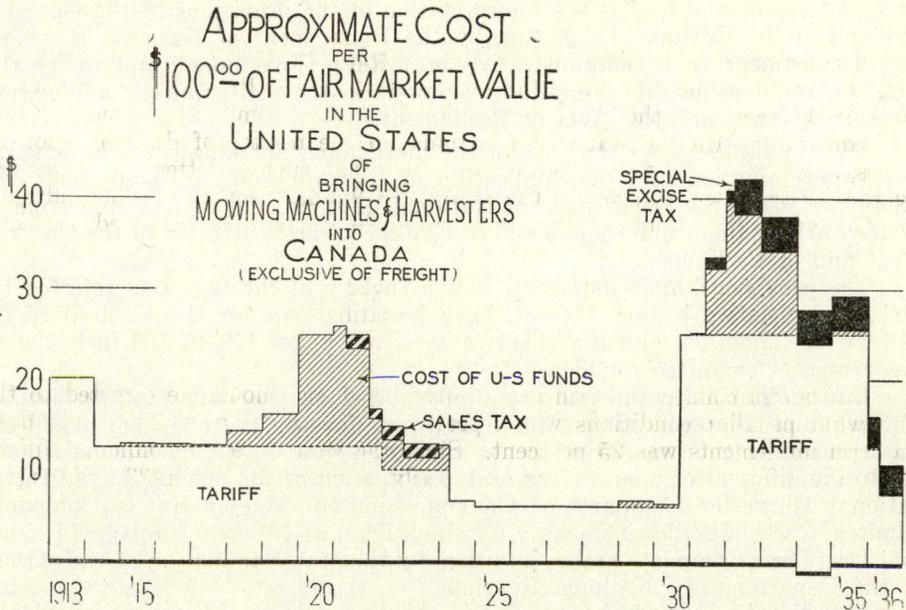
It is noted by the Committee that the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, did not join in this letter sent to the Prime Minister, and in view of the fact that the other companies admit the dominant position of this company in the United States and Canada, in the matter of determination of prices, the Committee is somewhat surprised that such a letter not joined in by the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, would influence the Government in determining the question of duty to be imposed on farm implements. In addition, the Committee wishes to point out that prices of farm implements are always relative, and that the maintenance of prices at an existing level or the lowering of prices to a certain extent does not indicate that the price level is necessarily as low as it should be, having consideration to all the elements and factors that enter into the determination of such a matter.

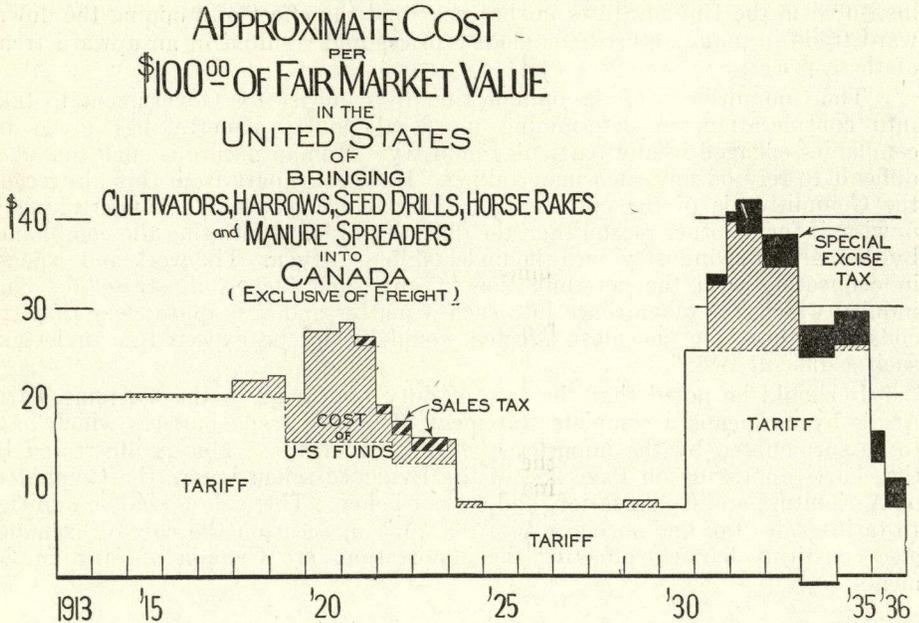
Further in connection with this matter, attention should be directed to the somewhat peculiar conditions which prevailed during the period that the duty on farm implements was 25 per cent. Since the year 1929, economic conditions in Canada grew steadily worse until the early spring months of 1933 and general price levels sharply declined. Under such conditions it would be normally expected that prices would fall rather rapidly. It has been very difficult to secure information relating to the comparative movement of implement prices in Canada and the United States during these years. However, by piecing together official data with that supplied by the companies it would seem that the quoted or suggested prices declined more in the United States during the years 1929 to 1932 than they did in Canada. In 1933, prices of implements in Canada fell to about the same index level as those prevailing in the United States. After 1933, the price trend in the United States has been upward and this reversal in trend confirms the suggestion already made that the Governmental policy

instituted in the United States in that year had the effect of stopping the downward trend in manufactured commodity prices and resulted in an upward trend of these prices.

The Committee is of the opinion that it is unwise for Government to take into consideration, in determining its fiscal policy, undertakings given by companies engaged in any particular industry. Human nature is such that it is difficult to rely on any such undertaking. However, apart from this altogether, the Committee is of the opinion that the reliance on such an undertaking is unwise, if for no other reason than the difficulty of substantiating the compliance by the particular industry with the undertaking so given. The work and expense in connection with the determination of any such fact is illustrated by any inquiry which has taken place into such a matter and it is quite clear that the consumer class, the one most affected, could hardly be expected to undertake such a difficult task.

It should be noted that the rate of duty appearing in the Customs Tariff Act is by no means a complete statement of all the trade barriers which have to be surmounted by the importer of farm implements. This is illustrated by the charts appearing on Page 283 of the Evidence taken before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and set out below. These show that in addition to tariffs sales tax and special excise tax, and on occasion the cost of exchange also constitute barriers affecting the importation into Canada of farm implements.





Department of National Revenue

The graphs referred to do not take into consideration a further very important element and that is the interpretation of the provisions of the Customs Act and of the Customs Tariff Act, by the Department of National Revenue. The Department is an administrative branch of Government and under the Act, is given considerable discretionary powers in the matter of the application of the provisions of these Acts of Parliament.

The Committee feels that one of the most important phases of the Inquiry was its examination into the application of the provisions of these Acts over a long period, by the Department of National Revenue, and that there are many matters arising therefrom that should receive the earnest attention of the Government and of Parliament.

The provisions, most important to the Inquiry of the two Acts referred to, and the legislative history thereof, have been digested for the Committee by Mr. D. W. Thomson, and this digest appears on pages 178 to 189 inclusive of the present Committee's evidence.

Information as to the interpretations placed on the important sections of the Acts and the application of these interpretations by the Department officers was secured for the Committee by the replies received to the questionnaire sent out to the different companies, the oral examination of the officials of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited, Frost and Wood Company Limited, and Deere and Company, and in addition, by the oral examination of the officers of the Department of National Revenue.

Attention has already been called in this report to the interpretation placed by the United States manufacturing companies upon the requirements of the Department of National Revenue, neglect in the observance of which might result in the payment of dumping duty by the importer, and it will be remembered that the International Harvester Company and Deere and Company, have consistently invoiced their Canadian selling subsidiaries at prices considerably in excess of those which they would have charged to similar selling

organizations in the United States, at which latter price both companies indicated they would be willing to invoice their Canadian subsidiaries had they not been afraid of contravening the rules of the department. This practice, as already pointed out, resulted in the retention in the United States of a considerable amount of profit which might, with lower invoice values, and more properly, have appeared in the financial results of the Canadian subsidiaries of the companies concerned.

The effect of this retention, on dutiable goods, may be gauged to an extent by reference to the following table which compares duty paid, stated in terms of dutiable imports, of all farm implements, machines and parts, with company income tax rates in Canada for the years 1926 to 1935, inclusive:

Year	Dutiable Imports	Duty Paid	Percentage of duty	Rate of Income Tax Per Cent
1926..	\$ 6,546,000	\$ 633,000	9.7	8.10
1927..	9,868,000	945,000	9.6	8.00
1928..	12,809,000	1,229,000	9.6	8.00
1929..	18,546,000	1,774,000	9.6	8.00
1930..	14,294,000	1,224,000	8.6	*10.00
1931..	8,935,000	865,000	9.7	*11.00
1932..	1,910,000	296,000	15.5	12.5
1933..	1,224,000	219,000	17.9	12.5
1934..	1,444,000	276,000	19.1	11.6
1935..	1,869,000	350,000	18.7	12.5
Total				
1926 to 1930	62,063,000	5,805,000	9.35	....
Total				
1931 to 1935	15,382,000	2,006,000	13.04	....
Total				
1926 to 1935	77,445,000	7,811,000	10.09	....

* Income tax exceeds duty in these years only.

The dutiable imports include certain items not imported by the larger implement companies and these, carrying a higher rate of duty, have the effect of increasing the percentage of duty paid in this table.

If the goods in question had been invoiced from the United States parent company at the lower values used by the parent companies in selling to their American subsidiaries, there would, of course, have been less duty paid, on account of the decreased dutiable value, but on the other hand income tax would have been collected by the Canadian taxing authorities on the increased profit earned by the Canadian subsidiary (if, in the final analysis, it showed a profit). From the foregoing table, it will be obvious that the question of whether income tax thus earned would have been as great as the duty actually collected is a difficult matter to determine.

The situation is different however, in regard to tractors and it is pointed out that, as an indirect consequence of the application of the dumping duty provisions of the Canadian Customs Act all companies excepting the Massey-Harris Company, have apparently been under the erroneous impression that they must invoice tractors to Canada at the same high value upon which the sales tax was computed, namely the "fair market value." Since 1924 tractors have not been of a class or kind of goods made in Canada, and lower values could have been used for invoicing. Thus in the case of tractors, the American companies have, under a misapprehension retained profits in the United States and have paid tax upon these profits to the United States Government which profits should have normally been taxed by the Canadian taxing authority.

The Auditor to the Committee estimates that the amount of this retention, in the case of the International Harvester Company, for the ten years ending in 1935 was \$3,750,000 for tractors and parts thereof.

A similar retention occurred in the case of Deere and Company's importations of tractors. The amount of this retention it has not been possible to evaluate, but is also substantial.

The reduction in price to the Canadian subsidiaries which would have been effected if tractors shipped from the United States had been invoiced to Canada at the price to American subsidiaries of the parent companies, is estimated by the Auditor to the Committee at approximately 13 per cent for the Harvester Company and an idea of the extent to which profits have been diverted to the United States, in the case of tractors imported by all companies, can be formed from the under-noted tabulation of duty free tractor importations for the ten years ended in 1935:

	No. imported	Value
1926..	6,762	\$ 4,992,000
1927..	9,101	6,847,000
1928..	18,471	14,894,000
1929..	21,777	18,932,000
1930..	15,276	12,573,000
1931..	6,550	4,817,000
1932..	474	336,000
1933..	136	108,000
1934..	199	123,000
1935..	788	563,000
Total..		<u>\$64,185,000</u>
13 per cent thereof..		<u>\$ 8,344,050</u>

It should be further noted that when tractors, in 1924, were ruled by the Department as being an article of a class or kind not made in Canada and, therefore, not subject to the dumping provisions of the Customs Tariff Act, no intimation was given to the International Harvester Company or to Deere & Company by the Department of National Revenue, specifically notifying these companies that tractors had been so ruled and that the parent companies in the United States could invoice or sell these tractors to the Canadian subsidiaries at whatever price the American companies saw fit. These companies continued to be under the impression that tractors had to be invoiced at the "fair market value" or dumping duty would be imposed. As a result, the International Harvester Company did not discover until during the course of the Inquiry that tractors were not subject to dumping duty if invoiced to the Canadian company at lower than fair market value as ruled by the Department of National Revenue and the officials of Deere and Company did not realize this until their actual appearance for oral examination before the Committee. The Department officers state that no public notice of any kind is made of such rulings by the Department and each company is expected to enquire and to find out from time to time the different decisions affecting the importations of different implements. They pointed out that they do not know all the firms in the United States that might wish to export these items to Canada and it would be impossible for the Department to feel certain that any notice directed to individual companies would include all exporters in the United States or elsewhere. The Committee feels that the Department officers are meeting from time to time officers of the particular concerns in Canada importing farm implements, and that some branches of the Department must have noted that the Canadian importers were continuing to import tractors at excess value over the amount paid by similar selling organizations in the United States and might easily have been expected to draw this to the attention of the Canadian importer. Even if this were not so, any important regulation decided upon by the Department of National Revenue or any change therein should be published in the Gazette or the public press so that some public notice would be given to persons and corporations interested in the changes occurring in the Departmental regulations.

In addition, the Committee is surprised at the interpretation placed by the Department throughout the period under review—1913 to 1936—on the term

appearing in both Acts "fair market value." The officers of the Department indicate that the Department adopts the ruling that this phraseology is to be interpreted to mean the selling price in the principal markets of the country of origin and at the time the article was exported to Canada. The answers of Mr. Hooper appearing on behalf of the Department as reported on Page 227 of the Minutes of Evidence of the present Committee are illuminating in this regard:—

By Mr. Graham:

Q. Mr. McLean's point is this: that the act imposes on you the duty of finding what is the fair market value?—A. No. What is the fair market value when sold for home consumption in the United States in the markets of the country and at the time the same was exported into Canada. We must take sales price.

Q. Let me give you an exaggerated case. Somebody has a monopoly in the United States and they operate through a dozen different subsidiaries and it is common gossip that the article is being sold at a tremendously high price; you would not suggest that that would be a fair market value, would you?—A. Yes, I think I would consider it the fair market value as established by the exporters' selling conditions. Take as an example the Gillette razor a few years ago. The fact that you can buy them very cheap now is an indication of the spread, but what is not known to the public is the extent or the amount spent by the Gillette Manufacturing Company to place its article on the market and to keep it favourably in front of the public for many years. It may be many times above manufacturing cost, but they must get the money back from some place. Therefore, it has to go into selling price.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that the Department feels that it is obligated under the provisions of the Act to determine the "fair market value" at the selling price established by each individual exporter in the country of origin, and this ruling results in each exporting company being treated differently by the Department in determining the basis at which it can export the requirements of its Canadian customers to avoid the incidence of a dumping duty.

In the Minutes of the Special Committee appears a chart furnished by Mr. Hooper of the above Department, setting out in historical sequence the discounts off certain fixed prices, for example, the dealer's price or the consumer's price in the United States, allowed each company dealt with by the Committee in this Inquiry and importing farm implements including combines, tractors, replacement parts, and cream separators. The points which should be noted are the changes occurring throughout the period in the basis on which each company had imported and in addition the difference in percentage of discounts allowed to the different companies. In the opinion of the Committee, the Departmental regulation is based on the wrong principle, in that its method of ascertaining the fair market value is not proper or equitable, and in that it differentiates between the manufacturers in the United States of like quality implements.

To further illustrate the inequalities existing in the regulations, it will be noted that up until 1917, the International Harvester Company was permitted to import its implements at a discount of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off dealers list price. In 1917, this Company drew to the attention of the Department that it had a jobber class in the State of Texas to which its parent organization in the United States was selling its products at a discount of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off dealers price, and submitted that the Canadian organization was entitled to a like discount. The Department thereupon ruled that the International Harvester Company could import its implements on a basis of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off dealers price, but that to the net amount there must be added 5 per cent of the said net amount to represent the money value of the territorial right which the Texas jobber had

as a result of his contract with the International Harvester Company in the United States. This resulted in the International Harvester Company being permitted to import its goods at a net discount of 13·375 per cent off dealer's price.

Although this concession was made to the International Harvester Company, no like concession was made to any other company and the Department officials justify this on the ground that no other company made application or submitted information to justify a like concession. The Committee consider that when this change was made it should have applied to all companies under like conditions.

In August, 1935 (made retroactive to May 7, 1935), the Department increased the discount at which the International Harvester Company could import its general line of farm implements to 20 per cent off dealer's price and in September, 1936, as a result of the attention drawn to the matter by this Inquiry, this discount was increased (retroactive to May 7, 1935) to 25 per cent and the International Harvester Company of Canada can now import from its parent company in the United States on the same basis as the International Harvester Company of America, the selling organization of the International Harvester Company in the United States can purchase from the same parent organization. In other words equality has now been established as between the United States and Canadian selling organizations of the International Harvester Company.

The discount of 25 per cent applies only to the importation of general lines of farm implements. On tractors, the International Harvester Company are now permitted to import at 20 per cent off dealer's price in the United States with the exception of the model W-D-40, on which a discount is allowed of 25 per cent. On importations of repairs it is allowed to import at consumer's list price less discount of 25 per cent and 35 per cent or a net discount of 51½ per cent.

The Massey-Harris Company, since an unascertained early period was permitted to make importations of their general line of implements at a discount of 15 per cent off dealer's price in the United States; at 12½ per cent off dealer's price on tractors and at 35 per cent and 15 per cent off consumer's price on replacement parts.

On October 31st, 1931, this ruling was changed as follows:—

Tractors at dealer's net price less 12½ per cent; Repairs, except net items, consumer's list price, less 25 per cent, 10 per cent and 15 per cent, or net 42·62 per cent off consumer's list price.

Since September 29th, 1934 and continuing up to the present the Massey-Harris Company have been allowed to import its general line of implements at 15 per cent off dealer's net prices; 12½ per cent off dealer's prices on tractors and 42·62 per cent net off consumer's list price on repairs generally and at a discount of 50 per cent off consumer's list price on a few specified repair parts.

The advantage of the Massey-Harris Company in the earlier years and the advantage obtained by the International Harvester Company in recent years in the matter of discount is apparent from the above information.

The departmental officials justify it on the ground that these percentages are arranged on the basis at which each company does business with like selling organizations in the United States. The Committee, however, points out that quite frequently the rates of discount allowed dealers by different companies are affected by an off-setting advantage or disadvantage in the contract with the dealer, and that generally speaking, all companies allow a discount and certain other privileges which net the same result to all.

It is not necessary to set out in detail the regulations as applied to the other Companies enquired into by the Committee. It is sufficient to say that a different basis of arriving at the value for duty purposes is in effect in each case.

The Committee does not believe that this is proper and considers the treatment given to exporters of other countries dealing with importers in Canada in goods of like quality and value should be the same between importers of a like class.

To illustrate its point of view, the Committee believes that a binder of like quality value produced by any company in the United States should be subject when imported by importers of a like class to exactly the same conditions of import regardless of the fact that different companies manufacture such a binder.

The Committee further believes that the "fair market value" should be defined in the Customs Act so that it would be ascertained and fixed, not necessarily at the actual selling price of different individual manufacturers through their distributor agencies in the countries of origin, but determined by what would constitute the "fair market value" having regard, among other things, to efficient cost of production and distribution and reasonable profit thereon. This value having been arrived at, should apply to all companies manufacturing goods or articles of like quality.

The Committee recognize the difficulty of establishing a basis that would be fair and practicable, having regard to all circumstances and offers the above, merely as indicative of a principle which should be recognized. In any event, the Committee recommends to the Minister in charge of the Department and to this House, the consideration of a thorough and complete survey of the provisions of the Customs Act and of the Customs Tariff Act and the application thereof by the Department of National Revenue so that any and all inequalities or wrong interpretations suggested in this report may be properly dealt with.

It will be noted from the above that very considerable powers of discretion are given to the officials of the Department of National Revenue as to the interpretation and application of certain Acts of Parliament. It is further pointed out that these interpretations may result in barriers greater than any duty imposed upon any article under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act and that, further the interpretation and application of the sections of these Acts are matters of extreme importance to the consumer class of Canada.

It is suggested by the committee that the present and past provisions of the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff Act impose upon the department officials a duty very difficult to carry out, and that the carrying of these out might permit the officials of an administrative branch of government to establish regulations contrary in spirit to that intended by the legislative branch of government.

To illustrate this, the department has had imposed upon it the duty of determining the actual manufacturing cost of imported articles and what would constitute a "reasonable profit thereon." In addition, the Acts call upon the departmental officials to determine the money value of territorial rights in certain jobber contracts in the United States, and altogether it is submitted by the committee that the intention of Parliament with regard to these sections of the Act referred to should be clarified and simplified so as not to impose so important and difficult a task upon an administrative branch of government.

The committee feels it of sufficient importance to draw to the attention of the house the fact that in 1921 the Customs Act was amended by chapter 26, section 7, an Act respecting the Department of Customs and Excise. In 1922 the said section 7, of the said Act respecting the Department of Customs and Excise was repealed. The committee is not advised of the reason that the Customs Act should be amended by the provisions of an Act other than the Customs Act but feels it should express the opinion that amendments to the Customs Act should appear in that Act of parliament.

The committee recognizes recent changes have resulted in a reduction of barriers affecting importations of farm implements into Canada.

The evidence submitted to the committee shows that the duty has been reduced from 25 per cent to 7½ per cent on the general line of farm implements

and tractors generally have been placed on the free list. The sales tax formerly imposed on non-dutiable tractors was removed in January, 1936, and the position of the Canadian importer under the regulations of the Department of National Revenue has been greatly improved.

In view of the evidence submitted, the committee feels that the inequality suggested between the different importing companies will be eliminated, but it recommends consideration of these to the attention of the Minister of this Department.

One undesirable result of the general policy of the Department of National Revenue in maintaining a relatively high "fair market value" for duty purposes, is that the operating results of the Canadian selling subsidiaries of the American manufacturing companies have been unduly weighted by the amount of these excessively high prices charged by the parent companies and have, in consequence, shown unfavourable results where these did not, in fact exist.

The officials of the International Harvester Company and of Deere and Company agreed that they had not attempted to evaluate the profit-producing value of the Canadian market, either in terms of factory cost or in terms of invoice price similar to that used to their United States selling companies, and the Committee is of the opinion that the officials of these companies must have attached some importance, at least, to the apparently unfavourable results shown by the financial statements of their Canadian subsidiary companies.

Thus the policy of the Department of National Revenue has indirectly introduced a factor unfavourable to the maintenance of low prices in Canada in the case of these two companies, one of which sells one-third of the total requirements of the Canadian farmer while the other occupies a strong position in the Western Canadian market.

The Committee, therefore, feels that this whole matter has an important bearing on the question of retail prices on farm implements in Canada.

Effect of Reductions in Tariffs

The Committee is of the opinion after considering all of the evidence submitted that a reduction in tariff undoubtedly should, and actually does, in the long run, operate to reduce to the lowest competitive figure the ultimate price to the consumer. The extent of the reduction is effected by the degree to which free price competition is allowed to operate.

This is shown by the letters forwarded to the Committee in May 1936 by the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Massey-Harris Company Limited, and Deere and Company, in which each of these companies announce reductions in prices on certain listed implements. The actual details of the implements and the amount of reduction in each case are reported on pages 215 to 200 of the Minutes of Evidence of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization.

In the case of the International Harvester Company it announced reductions on some 168 items. In the case of the Massey-Harris, reductions on 6 items, and in the case of Deere and Company, 103 items. A letter was also received from the Oliver Farm Equipment Company indicating that it was making price reductions but particulars of these were not furnished. Each of the companies stated that these reductions were made as a result of the saving to the companies in duty resulting from the tariff reductions which were announced in the 1936 budget. In addition, the International Harvester Company gave evidence before the Committee that the savings made by the company resulting from the reduction in duty under the terms of the Canada-United States Trade Agreement in January, 1936, and removal of the sales tax on tractors not dutiable were all passed on to the Canadian consumer.

The evidence of Mr. J. K. MacKenzie, representing the Caterpillar Tractor Company, shows that as a result of the removal of the duty on tractors valued at over \$1,400 in January, 1936, the prices of its tractors to the Canadian

purchaser were reduced by the amount thus saved to the company in duty. The reduction in price was \$880 in the case of one particular tractor.

It will be noted all of the companies stated that these reductions as reported above were on implements imported by the different companies from the United States and further indicated that since there was no reduction in duty on materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements in Canada, that domestic manufactured implements were not affected. It is difficult for the Committee to understand such a result, if as is strongly urged by the companies, competition in the matter of price is a very potent factor in fixing the prices to the Canadian farmer. A number of the items shown in the International Harvester Company list as being imported from the United States, and on which that company announced reductions in price as a result of the saving in duty, are manufactured in Canada by the Massey-Harris Company. It is fair to assume, therefore, that if competition governs in this matter, as was suggested by the companies, the Massey-Harris and other companies manufacturing these implements in Canada would be forced to make a like reduction to meet the new competitive price of the International Harvester Company. The Massey-Harris was unable to inform the Committee as to whether its company had made a similar price reduction on these items.

The Committee also notes that the reductions were made on items not notable for large volume of sales in Canada. The same reason which urged the International Harvester Company to reduce its price on imported implements equally affected the American companies such as Deere and Company, J. I. Case Company, Oliver Farm Equipment Company Limited, Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company and Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company. These companies considered together, manufacture in the United States, a full line of farm implements and export this full line to Canada and must have therefore, made a saving in the matter of duty on the full line of implements including those manufactured in Canada by the International Harvester Company, Massey-Harris Company and other Canadian companies. One would think, therefore, that the same cause being present, the same effect would have been produced and that these companies would have announced a reduction on the price of the full line of farm implements which they imported into Canada through their respective Canadian selling organizations. If this had been done and competition had the effect which the companies claim it does have, the Canadian companies in turn would have had to reduce their prices on the full line of implements manufactured by them in Canada to meet the new competitive price of the American companies.

This, however, did not happen and as a result no reductions other than as listed in the letters received from the companies referred to, were put into effect. In this connection it is instructive to note the statement made by Mr. Morrison, President of the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited that the amount of duty paid on importations of farm implements is decidedly a factor in determining the price to the farmer.

The officials of Deere and Company pointed out to the Committee, that it manufactured certain of its implement requirements at Welland, Ontario. The amount, however, of its manufacture at that point in relationship to its total business appears to have been comparatively small.

Deere and Company attempted to justify its failure to decrease prices on all its importations by the suggestion that not having increased its prices in 1930, when the duty was raised to 25 per cent they were not in a position to lower the price when the duty was reduced in January, 1936, and again in May, 1936. However, the evidence of Deere and Company is to the effect, that it imported into Canada a very small volume of farm implements during the period of high duty rates—from late in 1930 to January, 1936.

The officials of the company gave evidence showing it supplied its Canadian requirements chiefly from inventories of goods already in Canada prior to 1930, although these inventories had to be kept up by small importations. However, it will be noticed that the total importations during the period mentioned 1931 to 1936 fell to a comparatively small figure and the assumption is reasonable that Deere and Company like the other United States manufacturers paid the high rate of 25 per cent on only a very small amount of importations and that as a result, Deere and Company and other United States companies carrying on business in Canada should properly have followed the principle recognized by the International Harvester Company of Canada Limited and have passed on the savings to its company in duty, to the Canadian consumer. Had this been done, prices in Canada of the general line of implements would in all likelihood, have been materially reduced.

The suggestion was made to the Committee that the imposition of high rates of duty would not increase the price, but would give to the Canadian manufacturer a larger volume of sales through this exclusion of importers.

The Committee cannot find in the evidence that any of the United States companies doing business in Canada prior to 1930, discontinued doing business during the period of high tariffs and the Committee is of the opinion that the permanent prosperity of the Canadian manufacturers is not based on the imposition of a duty or the extent of that duty, but is based primarily on the prosperity of the farmer and his ability to purchase his normal requirements of farm implements. To support this, all of the evidence taken by the Committee indicates that a period of substantial prosperity in the farm implement industry occurred between 1926 and 1930 and this was a period in which the tariff on farm implements generally speaking, was comparatively low.

There is, it is submitted, an almost universal acceptance of the economic principle that if agriculture is to prosper, countries to which Canada exports must be encouraged to buy Canadian farm products in order to absorb the large surpluses which Canada produces. In order to do this, the trade relationship of Canada with these countries must be on a reasonably reciprocal basis and Canada must further be prepared to purchase manufactured goods from those countries best equipped to supply these manufactured commodities.

The application of this principle will not in the opinion of the Committee, work a hardship on the Canadian manufacturer of farm implements. As already pointed out, the prosperity of the farm implement industry is wholly dependent on the comparative prosperity of the farmer. Such a policy would stabilize and improve the annual return of the farmer for his products and this would inevitably favourably affect the position of the farm implement companies.

The same principle is applicable to the Canadian manufacturer and was illustrated by the evidence given to the Committee by Mr. Russell of the Massey-Harris Company and Mr. Ruby appearing for the Cockshutt Plow Company Limited and Frost and Wood Company Limited. Each of these gentlemen related experiences of their implement companies in Denmark, in which, until 1932 the Canadian companies had a substantial market for manufactured products. Mr. Russell and Mr. Ruby in showing to the Committee the difficulties of maintaining their export trade during recent years stated that Denmark had become displeased with the favourable position of this country in the United Kingdom market in the matter of bacon and ham under the terms of the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement. They related that Denmark showed this displeasure by raising its tariffs and other trade barriers to a point where the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements were practically excluded from the Danish market.

Although the officials of the companies named, did not submit this evidence for this purpose, the Committee points out that it illustrates that favourable reciprocal arrangements with all countries of export will assist not only the

Canadian farmer in marketing his farm products, but will assist the Canadian manufacturer to market his manufactured goods in these countries also.

To sum up, therefore, the Committee is of the opinion that the reduction on tariffs should find its full effect in a comparative reduction in price levels unless the element of true competition is lacking. If this element is lacking it nullifies to some extent the natural effect of such reduction. As already suggested in this report the companies deny that any concerted action occurred between the companies in the matter of the maintenance of or change in prices to the consumer. The Committee was unable to thoroughly investigate this to an extent that would permit it to confirm or deny the accuracy of such a statement. However, as pointed out, the United States Government is making another exhaustive inquiry into this matter and others and Canada should follow with keen interest the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the United States in this regard. The relationship of the United States companies with the Canadian industry is so close that in all likelihood the roots of any concerted action to prevent the operation of true competition would be found in the United States as well as in Canada.

CHAPTER VIII

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARM IMPLEMENTS

One explanation advanced by the companies in justification of the substantially higher level of prices of horsedrawn equipment in 1936 compared with 1913, concerns the improvements and changes in quality value which have been effected in these implements over the period. They contend that, even though the implements cost the farmer appreciably more, this increase in price is fully represented in the higher quality value. This explanation is frequently referred to in trade journals and in articles and advertisements dealing with the matter.

A reasonable inference to be drawn from some of the articles and advertisements is that the higher prices are a result of the increase in cost of manufacturing arising from such improvements.

In order to investigate changes in quality value of farm implements the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers in the United States, at the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture, arranged a study of this matter by three agricultural engineers. The Association published their report which covered the changes over the period 1910-1914 to 1932. It is upon the basis of this report that the above-mentioned contention of the companies has been made.

The index of quality values, on the basis of 1910-1914 equals 100, for certain selected implements in that report is set out below:—

	Quality Value as a Percentage of 1910-1914		Quality Value as a Percentage of 1910-1914
Grain binder..	170	Walking plough—two horse..	140
Cultivator..	165	Sulky rake..	135
Grain drill..	140	Side-delivery rake and tedder	140
Farm engine (3 horsepower)	200	Cream separator..	145
Disc harrow..	190	Corn sheller (power)..	190
Peg-tooth harrow..	130	Corn sheller (hand)..	170
Spring-tooth harrow..	140	Manure spreader..	180
Hay loader..	155	Grain thresher..	185
Mower..	170	Feed grinder..	175
Corn picker..	210	Ensilage cutter (16-inch	
Corn planter..	155	blade)..	215
Tractor plough..	190	Spraying machine (two	
Gang plough..	150	nozzle..	175
Walking plough—one horse..	140		

The report makes no attempt to estimate to what extent these improvements would be reflected in manufacturing cost. The Committee made every effort to find out if an authoritative or worthwhile study of the effect of these changes on manufacturing costs had been made either in the United States or Canada but was unable to find that this had been done. It is apparent that improvement in materials or design of farm implements does not necessarily carry with it increased manufacturing cost. The whole trend of modern industry has been to improve the product and coincidentally to lessen manufacturing cost.

Plant equipment, for instance, has shown a great improvement and therefore permits of greater economy in manufacturing cost.

The Committee is of the opinion, therefore, that in considering the report mentioned that no conclusion can be drawn as to the effect of such changes on the prices of farm implements until a proper study of such matter has been undertaken.

Mr. J. M. Armstrong of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture submitted his opinion of the percentages of improvements indicated in the United States report. Mr. Armstrong did not agree with the United States report as to the percentages of improvements taking place in the different typical implements listed in the report but he advised the Committee that he approached the problem from a somewhat different view point than the United States engineers.

During the examination of the companies, the President of the International Harvester Company of Canada stated in reference to this study on page 472 of the evidence of the Special Committee, as follows: "That report was not got out with the idea of conveying the thought that because that machine was 70 per cent more efficient than the old one that, therefore, it cost 70 per cent more to build it; that report was dealing with the comparative efficiency of the machines in the old period and to-day, or up to the date that that report was prepared. So that the farmer in buying—if that report is correct—is getting that much better article than he got in the old days. Some of that did cost more money; some of it did not cost any more money, probably because in the years succeeding each other better materials, possibly, have been put on the market at as low a price as the poorer materials were before."

Standardization

Considerable attention was directed by the Committee to the matter of standardization. The companies submitted evidence to show that they are aware of the necessity and value of further standardization, particularly in the matter of parts and contend that considerable has been done in this direction. In the United States an institute supported by the manufacturers of farm implements is continuing an investigation into the matter.

The companies, however, urge that too great a standardization would limit improvements in the design and strength of the implements and that the farmers demand the most improved type of implement, necessitating a degree of change in its parts.

Members of the Committee engaged in farming pointed out that improvements or changes in implements and resultant changes of parts thereof should be made only by the implement companies when it is clearly justified by definitely increased efficiency of operation and durability.

The Committee is of the opinion that considerable can still be done by the companies in the matter of standardization of parts as between different companies manufacturing a like implement and recommends to the companies increased effort to accomplish this result.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE

In terms of the foregoing the Committee has reached the following conclusions and makes the following recommendations:—

- (1) That the prosperity of the farm implement industry is directly dependent on the prosperity of agriculture.
- (2) That, during the recent depression, a backlog of requirements estimated at \$200,000,000 has accumulated and will have to be satisfied by the implement companies during the next few years, together with normal annual requirements of agriculture, estimated at \$51,700,000.
- (3) That, as a result, the price level of farm implements during the next few years is of the greatest importance to agriculture.
- (4) That the companies engaged in the industry, over the period of their operations as a whole, have made substantial profits on the capital invested in each company.
- (5) That, if in particular instances this was not so, it was due to reasons other than the price level at which farm implements have been sold in Canada throughout the same period.
- (6) That the economic condition of agriculture is not satisfactory although the present relatively high prices for farm produce will tend to improve it, provided these continue and coincide with reasonably good crops.
- (7) That farmers have a right to expect the price level of farm implements to be based on the most efficient and economical manufacturing and distribution cost.
- (8) That from 1931 to 1934 inclusive, when all the companies incurred financial losses, such were due primarily to the inability of the farmer to purchase farm implements coupled with his inability to pay for those he had already purchased, and not to the fact that prices of farm implements were lower than justified by manufacturing or distribution costs.
- (9) That the unfavourable factors affecting the financial returns of the farm implement companies in the period 1930 to 1935 have been largely eliminated and therefore the companies can look forward to a period of relative prosperity in the industry.
- (10) That, particularly, the abnormal bad debt losses resulting from the depression have been largely absorbed by the implement companies and that this item of cost should not reappear in the next few years.
- (11) That freight rate increases have contributed to the increase in the price of farm implements.
- (12) That the matter of freight rates is of vital importance to the provinces more distant from the manufacturing centres and this is emphasized by the fact that the three prairie provinces absorb at least two-thirds of all farm implements sold in Canada.
- (13) That the matter of freight rates on farm implements should receive immediate attention with a view to restoring lower rates thereon.
- (14) That the relative increase in the cost of labour has been one of the important elements in the increase of prices occurring between 1913 and 1936.

- (15) That the interest of the farm implement industry and of labour engaged therein is best served by a full recognition of the fact that the prosperity of the industry and the increased and more permanent employment of labour depend on the relative and actual prosperity of the farmer and that all will benefit by lower retail prices, thus encouraging the manufacture and sale of farm implements.
- (16) That it is the opinion of the Committee that the cost of cream separators to the consumers should be reduced and with that end in view recommends that this item be placed on the free list.
- (17) That reduction in the tariff should and does, in the long run, tend to lower the price level to the farmer, depending on the extent of free price competition in the industry.
- (18) That in the farm implement industry there is competition in the matter of sales but little effective competition in the matter of prices.
- (19) That the provisions of the Customs Act and the Customs Tariff Act affecting the importation of farm implements should be clarified and simplified.
- (20) That regulations of the Department of National Revenue, under the above provisions, have resulted in the inequality of treatment of importers of a like class and that the whole matter should be the subject of survey by the Minister of that Department.
- (21) That these regulations have resulted directly and indirectly in the retention in the United States of profits arising out of the operations in Canada of certain United States companies and that these profits have been subjected to income tax in the United States instead of in Canada.
- (22) That indirectly this retention of profits in the United States affected the price level of farm implements in Canada as the true profits arising out of their Canadian operations were not properly appreciated by the United States companies.
- (23) That recent reductions in tariff and other trade barriers resulted in the Canadian companies lowering their prices on certain farm implements imported from the United States, but the United States companies manufacturing a full general line in the United States and marketing these in Canada, did not lower their prices generally on importations other than those affected by the price reductions of the Canadian companies, indicating the lack of free price competition in the industry.
- (24) That the companies should encourage the further standardization of replacement parts in the same implements manufactured by different companies and in addition standardization of the implements themselves.
- (25) That in order to assist the farm implement companies to satisfy the requirements of agriculture in the matter of farm implements in the next few years, the Committee is of the opinion that the duty on materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements should be removed or that the farm implement companies should be granted a drawback of any duties paid on materials entering into the manufacture of farm implements.
- (26) That the last recommendation is made on the assumption that any saving to the companies resulting therefrom should be passed on to the purchaser of farm implements in the retail price.
- (27) That the cost of credit to the farmer purchasing farm implements on time is excessive and the companies should take immediate steps to reduce these credit charges.

- (28) That the profits to the farm implement companies on the sale of replacement parts is excessive and the price of these to the consumer should be materially reduced.
- (29) That the increases announced by the companies in January, 1936, were not justified by an increase in manufacturing or distribution costs or by the financial results of the companies insofar as these were affected by the price level of farm implements.
- (30) That over the period 1891 to 1936 retail prices of farm implements have been maintained at too high a level as shown by the financial returns to the companies engaged in the industry, during that period.
- (31) That recently material and labour costs have advanced, but that this advance should only receive the consideration that it deserves in relationship to all other factors entering into the determination of retail prices.
- (32) That after due consideration of all the essential factors, the Committee is of the opinion that any suggestion of a further increase is not justified at the present time.
- (33) That the Committee is of the opinion that the cost of distribution of farm implements is unnecessarily high and constitutes an important factor in the prices to the consumers.
- (34) That the companies themselves should make every effort to reduce these costs or farmers should be encouraged to organize for the co-operative distribution and servicing of farm implements.
- (35) That some agency of Government should carefully analyse and co-relate the evidence appearing in the records of this Committee and in addition should obtain the results, when available, of the Inquiry now proceeding in the United States, and in due course present a report in both matters to the Minister of Agriculture, a copy of such reports to be filed with the records of this Committee.
- (36) That the Bureau of Statistics be requested to collect, summarize and publish the prices paid by farmers for farm implements in each province from year to year.

(For Minutes of Proceedings, Exhibits and Evidence see Appendix to the Journals No. 6.)

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Thirteenth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Standing Order 99, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Thirteenth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills, severally praying for the passing of an Act to grant a divorce, and to dissolve the marriage of the Petitioner, and finds that the requirements of the 95th Standing Order have been complied with in each case, viz:—

Of Sybil Geddes, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, wife of Robert McLeod Geddes.

Of Maurice Amédée Tremblay, of Montreal, Quebec, husband of Jeanne Rénée de Sales La Terrière.

Of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster, of Montreal, Quebec, wife of Harold Leslie Webster.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

TWEEDSMUIR:

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1938, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, April 8, 1937.

On motion of Mr. Dunning, the said Message and Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other documents, passing between the Regina branch of the Canadian Farm Loan Board and the head office of the board, and between any ministers and departments of the Government, relative to the dismissal of Messrs. Fitzgerald, Roper, Woodman, Scott, Dodds and Wenaus from the Canadian Farm Loan Board at Regina.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1937, for a Return showing the cost of all Royal Commissions during the periods 1922-1927; 1927-1931; 1931-1935; 1935, 1936, and those at present sitting, as follows: (a) salaries or honoraria paid to individuals; (b) per diem living allowances paid to individuals; (c) clerical assistance and per diem living allowance; (d) all other expenses.

Mr. Crerar, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Orders in Council passed under the provisions of subsection 2 of section 91 of the Indian Act, chapter 98, R.S.C. 1927, authorizing modifications in the purchase terms of Indian lands sales.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many boats of every class the Federal Government will operate in the St. Lawrence waters during the next season of navigation.
2. Their names.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Purdy:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Sums paid to the following, from 1930 to 1936 inclusive, by the Dominion Government, (a) Nova Scotia Textiles Limited; (b) J. E. Mortimer; (c) Wilcox Brothers, all of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and (d) C. B. Smith, barrister, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
2. For what services in each case these sums were paid.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the preference extended by the Civil Service Act, Section 29, to “all other persons who have been on active service overseas on the military forces or who have served on the high seas in a seagoing ship of war in the naval forces.....of any of the allies of His Majesty, during the war,” applies to those who have served, during the war, in the armies or navies, (a) of all the Powers being described in the Treaty of Versailles as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, viz: the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; (b) of all the Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers, viz: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, The Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay.

2. If not, what powers.

3. Was and is not preference also extended to those who have served, during the war, in the army and navy of Russia before the revolution.

4. If not, why.

5. What (a) the regulations, (b) the rulings, and (c) the practice of the Civil Service Commission with regard to the preference mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 are.

6. Whether the persons mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, enjoy the same preference in the Civil Service of Canada as the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

7. Whether the Civil Service Commission keeps any record of preferential appointments referred to in the first three paragraphs.

8. If so, what it is.

9. If not, why.

By Mr. Tolmie:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the following commissions have completed their investigations: (a) Royal Commission on Textile Industry; (b) Royal Grain Inquiry Commission; (c) Royal Commission on Anthracite Coal.

2. How many months or days each commission has been at work.

3. When final reports covering (a) and (b) will be presented to the House.

4. Total cost of each commission to date.

5. Amounts (in detail) paid to chairman, commissioners, lawyers and witnesses, and court expenses to date on all three commissions.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Brooks:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether Colonel J. L. Regan was employed by any department of the Federal Government during the past year.

2. If so, in what capacity, and what amount of money he received for his services.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Referring to the statement of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce at pages 2279 and 2280 of Hansard of March 24, 1937, whether the late Mr. Dalglish, formerly employed at the National Research Council and a brother of Chas. Dalglish, clerk at the shop Stores of the said council at \$1,440 per annum was related or connected to Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, secretary to the president of the said council at \$1,620 per annum.

2. If so, what that relation or connection is.

3. When the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe was appointed secretary to the president of such council.
4. Her age.
5. Whether she is a widow.
6. If not, what the full name and address of her husband is.
7. Whether he holds a position.
8. If so, where.
9. Referring to the above statement, whether C. Sharpe, her son, is employed at such council at \$720 per annum during the last fiscal year, also the son of the man referred to in paragraph 6, or whether he issued from a previous or ulterior marriage.
10. The full name of the said C. Sharpe's father.
11. Whether Mrs. Sharpe's initials "G.M." are her own or those of her husband, and, in the first case, why she uses them.
12. Whether the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe is a sister of Mrs. G. A. Hoare, 439 Island Park, Driveway, or any other address in Ottawa.
13. If so, did she and does she hold a position in the civil service under that name or her maiden name, Miss Logan.
14. If so, what it is, where it is, and her salary.
15. Whether G. A. Hoare, is husband of the said Mrs. G. A. Hoare, or a brother-in-law of the said Mrs. Sharpe.
16. If so, did he or does he hold a position in the Department of Mines and Resources, or any other department.
17. If so, what it is, where it is, and his salary.
18. The total of the salaries paid during the last fiscal year to the said Charles Dalglish, Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, C. Sharpe, G. A. Hoare, and Mrs. G. A. Hoare or Miss Logan.
19. Whether a Mrs. Logan, who lived or who lives at 439 Island Park, Driveway, is employed at the char service in any department and where.
20. If so, was or is she related or connected to the said late Dalglish referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, and to the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, C. Sharpe, G. A. Hoare, and Mrs. G. A. Hoare or Miss Logan.
21. If so, the relation or connection in each case.
22. Salary paid to the said Mrs. Logan during the last fiscal year, and where she lived during that period.

By Mr. Pouliot:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many doctors there are (a) in the Pensions Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health, (b) in the National Health Branch of the said department.
2. How many medical doctors there are in each branch.
3. Whether there are any doctors at the National Research Council.
4. If so, what their names, degrees (with the names of the university from which they were issued), dates of appointment, professions, duties or functions, and salaries are.
5. Whether there are members of the personnel of such council who are not doctors.
6. If so, (a) how many and (b) how many of them have passed civil service examinations for the particular position that they hold now at such council.
7. Same question for doctors referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4.
8. What (a) the names, (b) the degrees (with the names of the university from which they were issued), (c) dates of appointment, (d) occupations, professions or trades, (e) professions, and (f) salaries of each person mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 are.
9. The total number of members of the personnel of the National Research Council.
10. How many of them have not passed civil service examinations for the particular position that they now hold.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That when this House adjourns on Friday, the 9th instant, it do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and that the Order of Business and Procedure shall be the same as on Fridays.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 89, An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany;

Mr. Euler moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend Section 6 of the Customs Tariff—Exchange of Rates.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend Section 6 of the Customs Tariff to provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Governor in Council may from time to time, and as occasion requires, and without having regard to the requirements of Section 55 of the Customs Act, order and direct, subject to such exceptions as may be made, what shall be the rate of exchange fixed for any currency in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada from any place or country, the currency of which is appreciated in terms of the Canadian dollar; and also to provide that in cases where, under such power, the Governor in Council shall have fixed the rate of exchange for any currency in computing the value for duty of goods imported into Canada, special or dumping duty shall not apply when the export or actual selling price is equal to or greater than the value for duty so computed, and where the same is less than the value for duty so computed, special or dumping duty applicable shall not be greater than the difference between the said export or actual selling price and the value for duty so computed.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Ilesley then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 112 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster."—*Mr. Plaxton*.

Bill No. 113 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadegursky."—*Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West)*.

Bill No. 114 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Simone Baillargeon Mann."—*Mr. Walsh*.

Bill No. 115 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thelma Lucille Farr."—*Mr. Ross (St. Paul's)*.

Bill No. 116 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Geddes."—*Mr. Graydon*.

Bill No. 117 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maurice Amédée Tremblay."—*Mr. Jacobs*.

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce to whom were referred the petitions of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster, Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadegursky, Simone Baillargeon Mann, Thelma Lucille Farr, Sybil Geddes and Maurice Amédée Tremblay respectively, praying for Bills of Divorce; and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Moore, pursuant to Special Order made April 1st instant, the above mentioned Bills were read a first and a second time, on division, and referred to the *Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills* (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the said Bills were founded).

The Bill No. 90, An Act respecting a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 103, An Act respecting Gold Clause Obligations, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The amendments made by the Senate to the following Bills, were taken into consideration and severally agreed to, viz:—

Bill No. 23, An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment.

Bill No. 74, An Act to establish a corporation to be known as Trans-Canada Air Lines—(Title changed to "An Act to incorporate Trans-Canada Air Lines").

Bill No. 88, An Act respecting Department of Transport Stores.

The Bill No. 64, An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 65, An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 101, An Act to assist the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the crop year 1937, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 23. After “advances,” insert “and”.

2. Page 4, line 18. Insert at the end of clause 11 the following:—

“A foot-note shall appear in the said accounts stating that the proprietor’s equity, representing an aggregate indebtedness of \$1,334,567,414 is disclosed in the net debt of Canada and in the historical record of government assistance to railways as shown in the Public Accounts of Canada.”

3. Page 5, lines 13 to 22, inclusive. For sub-clauses (2) to (5) inclusive substitute the following:—

“(2) Such by-laws shall provide for—

(a) the custody of the corporate seal of the trust;

(b) the execution of instruments by two or more trustees;

(c) meetings of the trustees, to be held at least once in every year, the giving of notices of meetings, the appointment of a presiding officer at each meeting and the number of trustees necessary to constitute a quorum at meetings.”

4. Page 5, line 28. For “Secretary” substitute “secretary”.

5. Page 6, lines 6 to 8, inclusive. For clause 22 substitute the following:—

“22. The Securities Trust is hereby declared for the purposes of the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933*, and the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1936*, to be a corporation comprised in the National Railways, provided however, that sub-section three of section eight of the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933*, as enacted by section three of the *Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1936*, shall not apply to the said Corporation.”

6. Page 6, lines 15 to 21, inclusive. For clause 24 substitute the following:—

“24. The Minister shall include annually as an appendix to the Public Accounts of Canada a detailed statement of the assistance, whether by way of grant or unpaid loan of money, undischarged guarantee, grant of land or otherwise given by the Dominion of Canada to every railway showing separately the assistance given (a) in aid of construction and (b) to meet losses in operation. Such statement shall, as far as possible, show separately for each item of assistance the name of the Company to which granted; the date upon which granted; the authority for the grant, whether by statute, contract or otherwise; the purpose for which granted, and the manner in which such assistance has been dealt with in the Public Accounts of Canada. The appendix shall also contain a similar statement in respect of loans which have been repaid and guarantees which have been discharged, showing the same details and also the dates of repayment or discharge. Grants to relieve unemployment shall not be considered as assistance to the railways.”

In the Title

For "An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System." substitute "An Act to provide for cancellation of capital stocks and certain indebtedness of the Canadian National Railway System to His Majesty and for adjustment of the accounts of the System."

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then five minutes past eleven o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

No. 61

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Twenty-seventh Report of the Clerk of Petitions, stating that he had examined the following petitions presented on the 8th instant, and finds that all the requirements of Standing Order 68 have been complied with in each case. The said petitions were then read and received, and are as follows:—

Of P. J. Lacey, of Transcona, Manitoba, and 20,135 others, praying for the passing of an Act to control the manufacture and export of armaments and munitions, and to limit profits in industries stimulated by war, in case Canada should participate in a war.—*Mr. Thorson.*

Of J. Lindenbach, of Edgeley, Saskatchewan, and 46 others, praying for the passing of an Act to establish a Grain Board, with grower representation, to handle the 1937 crop.—*Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle).*

Mr. McPhee, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration the following Bills and has agreed to report them without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 104 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Henry Pergley."

Bill No. 105 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff."

Bill No. 106 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson."

Bill No. 107 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Gordon Kahn."

Bill No. 108 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Arthur Allen."

Bill No. 109 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Ross Wright Clark."

Bill No. 110 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Constance Hope Davidson."

Bill No. 112 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster."

Bill No. 113 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadegursky."

Bill No. 114 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Simone Baillargeon Mann."

Bill No. 115 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thelma Lucille Farr."

Bill No. 116 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Geddes."

Bill No. 117 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maurice Amédée Tremblay."

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, documents, reports of inquiry and judgment regarding the dismissal of Mr. J. Raymond, 5365 LaSalle Boulevard, Verdun, Quebec, as postmaster of that city, and also concerning the removal of the said post office to a building located on Verdun avenue, in the same city.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1937, for a copy of all papers, affidavits, evidence, correspondence and other documents concerning the dismissal of Mr. Frank Gaudet, former postmaster at Barachois, Parish of Shediac, Westmorland county, New Brunswick, together with a statement of cost of investigation showing to whom money was paid.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and other documents relating to the post office at Glenburnie (Frontenac-Addington), and the rural route service therefrom, from the 1st day of January, 1936, to the present time.

Mr. Cardin, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 5th April, 1937, for a copy of all pay rolls showing money expended and to whom it was paid for certain hand dredging done by the Department of Public Works at Wolfville Harbour, Kings county, Nova Scotia, during the year 1936, also a statement showing the name of party having the commission.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Referring to the statement of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce at pages 2279 and 2280 of Hansard of March 24, 1937, whether the late Mr. Dalglish, formerly employed at the National Research Council and a brother of Chas. Dalglish, clerk at the shop Stores of the said council at \$1,440 per annum was related or connected to Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, secretary to the president of the said council at \$1,620 per annum.

2. If so, what that relation or connection is.

3. When the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe was appointed secretary to the president of such council.

4. Her age.

5. Whether she is a widow.

6. If not, what the full name and address of her husband is.

7. Whether he holds a position.
8. If so, where.
9. Referring to the above statement, whether C. Sharpe, her son, is employed at such council at \$720 per annum during the last fiscal year, also the son of the man referred to in paragraph 6, or whether he issued from a previous or ulterior marriage.
10. The full name of the said C. Sharpe's father.
11. Whether Mrs. Sharpe's initials "G. M." are her own or those of her husband, and, in the first case, why she uses them.
12. Whether the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe is a sister of Mrs. G. A. Hoare, 439 Island Park, Driveway, or any other address in Ottawa.
13. If so, did she and does she hold a position in the civil service under that name or her maiden name, Miss Logan.
14. If so, what it is, where it is, and her salary.
15. Whether G. A. Hoare, is husband of the said Mrs. G. A. Hoare, or a brother-in-law of the said Mrs. Sharpe.
16. If so, did he or does he hold a position in the Department of Mines and Resources, or any other department.
17. If so, what it is, where it is, and his salary.
18. The total of the salaries paid during the last fiscal year to the said Charles Dalglish, Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, C. Sharpe, G. A. Hoare, and Mrs. G. A. Hoare or Miss Logan.
19. Whether a Mrs. Logan, who lived or who lives at 439 Island Park, Driveway, is employed at the char service in any department and where.
20. If so, was or is she related or connected to the said late Dalglish referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and to the said Mrs. G. M. Sharpe, C. Sharpe, G. A. Hoare, and Mrs. G. A. Hoare or Miss Logan.
21. If so, the relation or connection in each case.
22. Salary paid to the said Mrs. Logan during the last fiscal year, and where she lived during that period.

He also laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year 1936.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. McPhee, it was ordered,—That the Bills contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented this day, be placed upon the Order Paper of the House for consideration this day in Committee of the Whole, and for third reading.

Mr. Woodsworth, from his place in the House, asked leave under Standing Order 31, to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be:—

"The strike at Oshawa and the concentration of Federal and Provincial police at Toronto and the urgent necessity of Government mediation."

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to the Speaker, who having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

The Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his Motion.

Mr. Woodsworth, seconded by Miss Macphail, then moved,—That the House do now adjourn.

After Debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amount voted in Interim Supply*):—

MAIN ESTIMATES

XX—LABOUR

173 Annuities Act. \$ 285,000 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

LABOUR

301 To provide for commitments under Relief Settlement Agreements with Provincial Governments. 400,000 00
 302 To provide for Federal contribution to Provincial and Municipal relief projects. 7,331,000 00
 303 To provide for Agricultural Re-establishment in co-operation with Provincial Governments. 52,500 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 84, An Act to amend the Customs Act.

The Order being read for consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway system;

Mr. Howe moved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours, That this House hath agreed to their amendments to Bill No. 12, "An Act to provide for revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System," with an amendment to their second amendment as follows: by striking out of the said amendment the words "representing an aggregate indebtedness of \$1,334,567,414 is disclosed in the net debt of Canada and" and substituting therefor the words "is included in the net debt of Canada, and disclosed," for the following reasons:—

The inclusion of the second amendment as worded nullifies the purpose of this Bill in that it restores to the balance sheet the amount of accumulated operating deficits covered by loans, and adds thereto the amounts voted in the form of contribution (which are not and never have been loans) under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, and The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, which amounts are duplicated in the net debt of Canada.

And that the Clerk of the House do carry the said Message to the Senate.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted *(Less amount voted in Interim Supply)*:—

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

LABOUR

304	To provide for Federal contribution to Farm Employment and supplementary plans.	\$3,283,500 00
305	To provide for outstanding claims for direct relief under Unemployment Relief Acts of previous years.	169,000 00
306	To provide for outstanding claims for drought area relief under the Relief Act, 1933.	215,200 00
307	To provide for Federal contribution towards the Greater Winnipeg Sewage Disposal Scheme.	362,200 00
308	To provide for development and training projects for unemployed young people.	1,000,000 00
309	To provide for direct relief in the dried out areas.	2,000,000 00
310	Amount required to provide for administration expenses generally, including salaries and travelling expenses—	
	Unemployment Relief Branch.	200,000 00
	National Employment Commission.	150,000 00
	National Employment Commission (Registration).	125,000 00
311	Unforeseen contingencies.	1,000,000 00

GRANTS-IN-AID

312	Amount required to provide for monthly Grants-in-Aid to the provinces.	19,500,000 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amounts set forth below)

LABOUR

451	Fair Wages and Inspection—Further amount required.	10,000 00
452	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Further amount required.	10,000 00
453	International Labour Conference—Further amount required.	5,000 00
454	Combines Act.	40,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amount voted in Interim Supply)

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

152	Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act.	36,180 00
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And the House continuing in Committee;

At six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private and Public Bills was called under Standing Order 15)

(Private Bills)

The following Bills were respectively read the third time and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company."

Bill No. 95 (Letter L-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company."

Mr. Ross (St. Paul's) moved,—That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Standing Order 110); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, on division, and passed, viz:—

Bill No. 104 (Letter T-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Henry Pergley."

Bill No. 105 (Letter U-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff."

Bill No. 106 (Letter V-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson."

Bill No. 107 (Letter W-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mildred Gordon Kahn."

Bill No. 108 (Letter X-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Arthur Allen."

Bill No. 109 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Rose Wright Clark."

Bill No. 110 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Constance Hope Davidson."

Bill No. 112 (Letter A-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster."

Bill No. 113 (Letter B-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadegursky."

Bill No. 114 (Letter C-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Simone Baillargeon Mann."

Bill No. 115 (Letter D-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thelma Lucille Farr."

Bill No. 116 (Letter E-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Geddes."

Bill No. 117 (Letter F-3 of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maurice Amédée Tremblay."

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, it was ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the above-mentioned Bills were founded.

The Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation," was again considered in Committee of the Whole.

And the House continuing in Committee;

Objection being taken in Committee to the decision of the Chairman (Mr. Sanderson) on a point of Order, and an appeal being made to the House;

The Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman of the Committee made the following Report:—

“In Committee of the Whole Mr. Woodsworth raised a point of Order on the ground that the Committee was not properly formed. The Chairman ruled that the point was not well taken.

“Whereupon Mr. Woodsworth appealed from the ruling of the Chairman.”

The question being put by Mr. Speaker: Shall the ruling of the Chairman be confirmed; it was decided in the affirmative, on division.

The House then resumed consideration of the said Bill in Committee of the Whole.

The hour devoted to Private and Public Bills having expired, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

By leave of the House, Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate, informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without amendment, viz:—

Bill No. 64, An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs.

Bill No. 65, An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and sale of Seeds.

Bill No. 80, An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress.

Bill No. 89, An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany.

Bill No. 83, An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

Bill No. 90, An Act respecting a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937.

Bill No. 101, An Act to assist the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the crop year 1937.

Bill No. 103, An Act respecting Gold Clause Obligations.

Bill No. 111, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

The Committee of Supply then resumed.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted (*Less amount voted in Interim Supply*):—

MAIN ESTIMATES

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

169 To provide for expenses connected with the administration of Indian Affairs, including salaries, supplies, relief, medical attendance, hospitalization, dwellings, agricultural activi-

ties, surveys, roads, bridges, irrigation, dyking, education, etc., and a grant of \$100,000 approved by Parliament in session of 1926-27.. . . . \$4,249,124 00

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

170 Immigration Salaries and Contingencies.. . . . 1,165,655 00
 171 Empire Settlement Scheme.. . . . 1,000 00
 172 Relief of Distressed Canadians.. . . . 1,200 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

321 To provide for repairs and improvements to Government buildings, new buildings and assistance to building projects relating to Indian administration.. . . . 75,000 00
 322 To provide for erection of Indian schools.. . . . 38,500 00
 323 To provide for construction of roads, bridges and other engineering works on Indian Reserves.. . . . 10,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amount set forth below)

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

449 To provide for expenses connected with the administration of Indian Affairs, supplies, relief, medical attendance, hospitalization, agricultural activities, education—Further amount required.. . . . 400,000 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

313 For geological, topographical and aerial surveys and investigations in the Northwest Territories and elsewhere in Canada, including amount required to prepare, publish and distribute results of field investigations.. . . . 200,000 00
 314 To assist in provision of transportation facilities into mining areas.. . . . 1,400,000 00

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

315 National Parks—
 Construction, improvement and repair of roads.. . . . 490,000 00
 To assist in the development of the Canadian Section of the International Peace Garden, Manitoba.. . . . 10,000 00
 316 Forest Service—
 Development of experimental stations and forestry research.. . . . 75,000 00
 317 Northwest Territories—
 Continuation of development and improvement of landing fields and air harbours.. . . . 8,000 00

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

318 Roads—Construction, improvement and repairs of Golden-Revelstoke highway and improvements to main tourist routes from the International Boundary to Banff, Yoho and Kootenay Parks.	600,000 00
319 Geodetic Service—To provide for the establishment of control points and base lines at various points.	10,000 00
320 Dominion Water and Power Bureau—International Gauging Station on the Columbia River near Birchbank, B.C.	2,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

XXIII—GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

187 Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Northwest Territories Act and Ordinances, Northwest Game Act and Regulations, Eastern Arctic Patrol, Eskimo Affairs, Wood Buffalo Park, reindeer industry, game preserves and sanctuaries, wolf bounties, explorations, investigations and development of natural resources, fire protection, construction and maintenance of buildings, schools, hospitals, aerodromes and roads, relief to destitute, maintenance and transportation of prisoners and insane patients, equipment and supplies, contingencies, etc.	182,000 00
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XXIV—GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

189 Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory including surveys.	50,000 00
190 Grant to the Yukon Council for local purposes, the construction and maintenance of roads and such other expenditures as the Commissioner is authorized to expend by and with the advice and consent of the Council or any Committee thereof; and the accounts with respect to such expenditures shall be subject to examination and audit by the Auditor General as provided by Section 22, Chapter 215, Revised Statutes, 1927.	70,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amounts set forth below)

MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH

444 For maintenance of offices and museum; for purchase of instruments, chemicals, books of reference, museum equipment and specimens, and related supplies; for expenses of the Geographic Board of Canada; and for miscellaneous assistance and contingencies—Further amount required.	3,000 00
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LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

445 To provide for expenses connected with:	
New park in New Brunswick..	25,000 00
Erection of a memorial to Robert Cavelier de la Salle..	5,000 00

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

446 To provide for investigation of water-power supply in the Northwest Territories..	5,000 00
447 To provide for construction of International Gauging Station on Kootenay Lake..	3,000 00
448 To provide for the expenses incurred under the Lake of the Woods Convention 1925, for Canadian participation in legal proceedings in the United States incidental to acquiring a flowage easement over lands bordering on Lake of the Woods in the United States, two-thirds of the moneys expended to be reimbursed to the Dominion by the Provinces of Manitoba and Ontario under the terms of the Agreement of November 15, 1922.. . . .	2,000 00

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

450 Immigration contingencies—Further amount required.. . . .	12,000 00
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GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

455 Expenses connected with the administration of the Northwest Territories Act and Ordinances, Eastern Arctic Patrol, Eskimo Affairs, schools, hospitals—Further amount required..	10,100 00
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GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

456 Expenses connected with the administration of the Territory—Further amount required..	3,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amount voted in Interim Supply)

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

246 To provide for payments in connection with the movements of coal under conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council and for the cost of administration thereof.. . . .	2,250,000 00
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XXXIII—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

294 Advances to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act to meet expenditures during the calendar year 1937 on any or all of the following accounts:

(a) Retirement of maturing Debentures and Bank Loans—	
Vancouver..	983,405 90
(b) Reconstruction and Capital Expenditures—	
Montreal..	\$1,298,900 00
Vancouver..	584,445 00
	1,883,345 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

TRANSPORT

355	To provide for the construction, repair and replacement of aids to navigation and buildings and structures used in connection therewith.	100,000 00
356	To provide for the removal of derelicts in the harbours of Canada.	57,200 00
357	Amount to be applied by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada towards the cost of actual construction work for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway crossings of railways, as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.	2,500,000 00

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

365	To provide for the discharge of commitments incurred prior to March 31, 1937, under the provisions of Vote 428 of the Special Supplementary Estimates 1936-37—Acquisition of Railway Equipment.	89,500 00
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amounts set forth below)

TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL

AIR SERVICE

420	Civil Aviation:—Construction of airways, airports and radio stations—Further amount required.	915,000 00
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TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

AIR SERVICE

Civil Aviation:—

421	To provide for contributions to assist municipalities on the Trans-Canada Airway to improve existing airports or provide new airports.	500,000 00
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Radio Division:—

422	To provide for the maintenance and construction of radio direction finding stations, radio beacons and radio-telegraph stations and general administration of the provisions of the Radio Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion—Further amount required.	75,000 00
423	To provide for the suppression of local electrical interferences and for the issue of radio receiving licences—Further amount required.	15,000 00

CANALS SERVICE

424	Canals, administration, operation and maintenance—Further amount required.	60,000 00
425	Canals, improvements—Further amount required.	90,000 00

426	To provide for the settlement of the claim of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for power supplied to the Port Colborne Elevator..	200,000 00
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MARINE SERVICE

Nautical Services:—

427	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion Steamers and Ice-breakers—Further amount required..	80,400 00
428	Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping—Further amount required..	25,000 00
429	Life saving service, including rewards for saving life—Further amount required..	3,700 00
430	Administration of pilotage—Further amount required..	40,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN

431	Miscellaneous Services—Further amount required.. . . .	25,000 00
432	To provide for payment of additional Sales Tax, imposed by Chapter 45 of the Statutes of 1936, to contractors for railway equipment ordered under the provisions of the Supplementary Public Works Construction Act, 1935 (section 9), and delivered after May 1, 1936 (Revote)..	1,790 00

GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

469	Advances to Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, repayable on demand upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine and to be applied in payment of capital expenditure in connection with vessels under the Company's control during the year ending December 31, 1937—Further amount required..	50,000 00
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

324	St. John Harbour Improvements— Reconstruction of Berths 1, 2, 3 and 4..	693,536 00
325	Chicoutimi Harbour Improvements— Improvement to roadways..	17,000 00
326	Quebec Harbour Improvements— Pier No. 1, Princess Louise Docks, new quay wall including shed..	533,000 00
327	Three Rivers Harbour Improvements— Reconstruction of wharves, construction of roads, railway tracks and transit shed..	75,000 00
328	Montreal Harbour Improvements— Windmill Point area, reconstruction of raceways.. . . Laurier Pier, reconstruction and filling at adjoining sections.. Sutherland Pier, reconstruction and extension.. . . . Alexandra Pier, reconstruction.. Windmill Point wharf, reconstruction..	15,000 00 7,200 00 148,500 00 350,000 00 53,000 00

GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

361 Amount not exceeding \$35,000,000 to be paid from time to time, under such conditions as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, to the Canadian National Railway Company hereinafter called "the National Company") and to be applied by the National Company in payment of the net income deficits arising in the calendar year 1937, including such supplementary contribution to the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund as may be necessary to provide for payment in full of monthly allowances under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section four of the said Act, and including such supplementary contribution to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund as may be necessary to enable payment to be made of monthly allowances under the rules and regulations of the Fund, notwithstanding the limitation contained in section thirteen of chapter sixty-five of the Statutes of Canada, 1874, and including profit and loss but not including non-cash items and interest on Dominion Government advances, of the National Company or of any other or others of the Companies comprised in the Canadian National Railways (as defined in Chap. 10 of the Statutes of Canada, 1929) or any Company controlled by stock ownership or otherwise by any Company comprised in the Canadian National Railways or by the National Company in respect of any of the Canadian Government Railways entrusted to the National Company 35,000,000 00

CANADIAN NATIONAL (WEST INDIES) STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

362 Loan to the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, to provide for working capital requirements, repayable on demand upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine 500,000 00

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

363 To provide for payment, to National Harbours Board, of the amounts hereinafter set forth, to be applied in payment of the deficits (after payment of interest due the public but exclusive of interest on Dominion Government Advances and depreciation) arising in the calendar year 1937, in the operation of the following harbours—

Halifax	24,042 00
Saint John	17,964 00
Quebec	174,610 00
Churchill	242,000 00

364 Advances to National Harbours Board with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council for such period and upon such terms and conditions as the Gover-

nor in Council may determine, to be applied in payment of deficits resulting from the operations of the Jacques Cartier Bridge. 443,048 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amounts set forth below)

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

404 Auditor General's Office—	
Contingencies—Further amount required.	5,000 00
405 Public Works—	
Salaries—	
Increase for the Chief Engineer (Public Works) from \$7,500 to \$9,000 per annum.	1,500 00

LEGISLATION

SENATE

406 To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the session of 1937 to Members of the Senate for days lost through absence due to public business, by illness, or on account of death. Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.	9,500 00
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

407 To provide for the full sessional indemnity to Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, official public business, or on account of death during the present session—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendment thereto. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.	37,000 00
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MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

VII—AGRICULTURE

34 Dairying.	290,000 00
36 Fruit, including grant of \$4,750 to Canadian Horticultural Council.	460,000 00
38 Live Stock, including assistance to Fairs and Exhibitions.	1,540,000 00
39 Experimental Farms, including investigations concerning plant diseases.	2,025,000 00
40 Health of Animals, administration of Animal Contagious Diseases Act and Meat and Canned Foods Act.	1,819,700 00
42 Publicity and Extension.	70,400 00
43 Farm Economics.	40,000 00
46 Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services.	5,000 00
47 Marketing of Agricultural products.	300,000 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

209 Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. 106,600 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

AGRICULTURE

296 Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. 2,000,000 00

297 Buildings and Improvements—

Replacement of Director's residence, Central Experimental Farm. 12,000 00

Addition to Fibre Mill and Plant, Central Experimental Farm. 3,500 00

Tobacco Curing Barn, Central Experimental Farm. 1,500 00

Construction of two greenhouses, fully equipped, and shed to new laboratory, Kentville. 7,500 00

Branch Farms and Stations, new buildings, etc. 76,450 00

Erection of field laboratory, necessary repairs to existing buildings on property, erection of fencing installation of telephone, repairs to road, and certain equipment at Kamloops, British Columbia. 12,000 00

To provide for an addition to the Dominion Parasite Laboratory at Belleville, Ontario. 20,000 00

298 To provide for feed and fodder relief in the dried out areas. 500,000 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

(In full of amounts set forth below)

AGRICULTURE

408 Dairying—Further amount required. 20,000 00

409 Subsidies for cold storage warehouses under the Cold Storage Act—Further amount required. 40,000 00

410 Entomology, including investigations and inspections relating to destructive insects and pests—Further amount required. 85,000 00

411 Health of Animals, administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act—Further amount required. 200,000 00

412 Health of Animals—To provide for payment of compensation to owners of animals affected with diseases coming under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, which have died or have been slaughtered under circumstances unprovided for under the above Act and regulations thereunder as follows:—

Robinson, W., Woodbridge, Ont. 34 00

Brind, H., Campbellville, Ont. 22 00

Lee, W. H., Malton, Ont. 50 00

Preston, D., Woodbridge, Ont. 32 00

Legg Bros., R. 3, King, Ont. 36 00

Weddell, Kenneth, Newmarket, Ont. 34 00

Glass, W. H., King, Ont. 32 00

Cornock, W. J., Greenway, Man.	36 00
Guilbert, Ulric, Baldur, Man.	26 00
Cormier, Jos., Ste. Gertrude, Que.	26 00
Deshaies, Lionel, Ste. Gertrude, Que.	28 00
Hould, Elisee, Ste. Gertrude, Que.	30 00
Laboeuf, Arthur, Gentilly, Que.	28 00
Lambert, Majorique, St. Cyrille, Que.	24 00
Brown, N. C., R. 4, Uxbridge, Ont.	36 00
Lennox, Jas., Brinston, Ont.	26 00
Boisvert, Walter, St. David, Que.	28 00
Girardin, Sylvio, Kingsey Falls, Que.	14 00
413 Experimental Farms, including investigations concerning plant diseases—Further amount required.	35,000 00
414 Contributions to Empire Bureaux—Further amount required.	3,317 85
415 Marketing of agricultural products, including temporary appointments that may be required to be made notwith- standing anything contained in the Civil Service Act— Further amount required.	100,000 00
416 Assistance to the provinces for resettlement.	300,000 00

PENSIONS

417 To hereby provide for payment of an annuity of \$300 to each of the dependent children of the late Mrs. Beatrice Williams, widow of the late Penitentiary Guard John Williams, commencing 21st January, 1937, and continu- ing in each case until the child becomes eighteen years of age or dies, whichever event shall first happen.	716 13
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NATIONAL DEFENCE

MILITIA SERVICES

418 Engineer services and works—Further amount required (Revote).	840,500 00
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MISCELLANEOUS

419 To provide for expenditure due to the closing of Unemploy- ment Relief Projects, including salaries and allowances notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.	35,000 00
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PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Quebec

433 {	Montreal Public Building—To complete contract for building.	25,000 00
	Montreal Old Examining Warehouse—Improvements, altera- tions and repairs.	65,000 00

Ontario

434 {	Ottawa Justice Building—To complete contract.	20,000 00
	Ottawa Postal Terminal Building—To complete contract..	12,000 00
	Toronto—Additional postal accommodation.	300,000 00

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Nova Scotia

435 Port Williams—Wharf and warehouse 50,000 00

New Brunswick

436 Wilson's Beach—Breakwater-wharf extension 20,000 00

Quebec

437	[	Petite Riviere Est—Construction of fishing harbour (under contract)	5,000 00
		Pointe Jaune—Improvements to fishing harbour (under contract)	3,000 00
		Sorel—Repairs and strengthening elevator wharf and dredging.	42,000 00

Ontario

438 Port Arthur—Harbour improvements—Further amount required 25,000 00

Saskatchewan

439 Montreal River—Improvements 5,000 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

440 Selkirk Bridge—Maintenance and repairs—Further amount required 2,500 00

MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

441 Additional amount required for subsidies for coastal services, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council 6,250 00

PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

457 To provide for the payment of allowances to veterans during a limited period of probational training under arrangements with prospective employers 250,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS

458 To provide for expenses of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, including revote \$50,000 111,700 00

459 To provide for expenses of the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry 27,000 00

460 To provide for administration of the Royal Canadian Mint—Further amount required (Revote) 8,040 00

461 Expenses of Royal Commission to investigate financial powers and responsibilities of the Dominion and the provinces 150,000 00

TRADE AND COMMERCE

467 Exhibitions and Fairs—Further amount required 38,000 00

468 Precious Metals Marking Act—Further amount required 3,000 00

MISCELLANEOUS

462	Temporary grants to Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to enable said Provinces to continue essential services pending improvement in crop conditions and pending report of Royal Commission to investigate financial powers and responsibilities of the Dominion and the provinces—	
	Manitoba	750,000 00
	Saskatchewan	1,500,000 00
463	To provide for return of the balance of salary deductions imposed under the Salary Deduction Acts, subject to allocation by the Treasury Board	3,000,000 00
464	Grant to the Canadian Red Cross Society—Further amount.	1,900 00
465	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for salaries, reclassifications and increases—Further amount required	75,000 00

NATIONAL REVENUE

466	To provide for payment to C. P. Blair, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Customs, compensation for services in connection with the revision of the Customs Act, in the event of same being required	2,500 00
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FISHERIES

442	To provide for investigations and activities by the Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission under the Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Treaty	15,000 00
443	To aid in the re-establishment and re-organization of what are known as the Dried and Pickled Fish branches of the fishing industry of the Atlantic coast, which, owing to world economic conditions, have become acutely depressed, with a view to the rehabilitation of those engaging therein; by granting assistance in processing, storing and marketing; by efforts to expand the demand for the products of the industry; by assisting in the provision of transportation facilities on portions of the coast where these are inadequate; all under conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council	500,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

(Less amounts voted in Interim Supply)

XVII—FISHERIES

139	Fish Culture	231,220 00
140	Oyster Culture	21,000 00
141	To provide for an investigation into the life history of the Pacific Halibut by an International Fisheries Commission appointed under the Pacific Halibut Treaty of the 2nd of March, 1923	25,000 00
142	Marine Biological Board of Canada	226,762 00
143	To provide for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of harbour seals	30,000 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

FISHERIES

299	To enable, in co-operation with Provincial Governments concerned, aiding fishermen and groups of fishermen to establish, or better establish themselves in the industry..	400,000 00
300	To aid in expanding the sale of the products of the Canadian fishermen in foreign and domestic markets..	100,000 00

SATURDAY, April 10, 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS

359	National Battlefields Commission—Continuation of park development on the Cove Fields, consisting of road construction, paving, masonry, general grading, landscaping, etc.	100,000 00
359a	Federal District Commission—To provide for improvement of parks and driveways under the control of the Federal District Commission..	132,857 00
360	To authorize, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, appointment of such extra temporary officers, clerks and employees as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of any item in these Special Supplementary Estimates, payment therefor to be made from the particular item with respect to which such extra assistance is required or from any item providing in terms for salaries or administration expenses..	

MAIN ESTIMATES

267	Employment and Social Insurance Act.	40,000 00
270	Statute of the late Sir Arthur G. Doughty, to be erected in front of the Dominion Archives Building.	15,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House, the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in.

By leave of the House, Mr. Dunning moved,—That the Reports of the Committee of Supply made to this House on January 19, 22, 26, February 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 19, 22, 23, 25-26, March 1, 31, April 1, 5, 7 (Less amounts voted in Interim Supply), be now received, read a second time and concurred in.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Resolutions were then read the first and second time and concurred in, and are as follows:—

TUESDAY, January 19, 1937.

VII—AGRICULTURE

44	International Institute of Agriculture..	\$ 12,000 00
45	Contributions to Empire Bureaux..	21,535 00

FRIDAY, January 22, 1937.

VII—AGRICULTURE

37	Seed, feed and fertilizer control, including grants to seed fairs, etc., also grant of \$18,900 to Canadian Seed Growers Association.	\$ 422,000 00
41	Entomology, including investigations and inspections relating to destructive insects and pests.	407,000 00

TUESDAY, January 26, 1937.

XV—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Nova Scotia

106	{ Berwick—Public Building.	\$ 16,000 00
	{ Halifax—Maintenance of immigration quarters.	25,000 00
	{ Oxford—Public building.	4,500 00

New Brunswick

107	{ Moncton—Old Post Office Building—Improvements and repairs.	11,100 00
	{ Saint John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Improvements, alterations and repairs.	7,000 00

Maritime Provinces Generally

108	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	50,000 00
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Quebec

109	{ Bedford—Public building.	27,000 00
	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	100,000 00
	{ Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements, alterations and repairs.	6,000 00
	{ L'Islet—Public building.	12,500 00
	{ Montreal—Postal Terminal Building.	300,000 00
	{ Quebec Citadel—Improvements and maintenance.	15,000 00
	{ St. Anne de Beauport—Public building.	22,000 00
	{ St. Martine—Public building.	12,000 00

Ontario

110	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs. . .	125,000 00
	{ Fort Erie—Public building.	48,500 00
	{ Haliburton—Public building.	12,000 00
	{ Kenora Public Building—Installation of fittings.	7,000 00
	{ Kitchener—Public building.	300,000 00
	{ Ottawa Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc.	55,000 00
	{ Powassan—Public building.	16,000 00
	{ Rainy River—Public building.	21,000 00
	{ Toronto Postal Terminal "A"—Improvements.	26,000 00

Manitoba

	{ Beausejour—Public building.	4,000 00
	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.	40,000 00
111	{ Melita—Public building.	8,000 00
	{ Roblin—Public building.	15,500 00
	{ Steinbach—Public building.	11,000 00

Saskatchewan

112	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.	40,000 00
	{ Regina—Instalment on purchase of Armoury.	30,500 00

Alberta

	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.	32,000 00
113	{ Olds Public Building—Improvements and alterations.	6,000 00
	{ Peace River—Public building.	38,000 00

British Columbia

	{ Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements and repairs.	50,000 00
	{ Kelowna—Public building.	50,000 00
114	{ Powell River—Public building.	58,000 00
	{ Prince Rupert—Public building.	150,000 00
	{ Vancouver Postal Station "C"—Improvements and alterations for Seed Branch.	10,000 00

Yukon Territory

115	{ Dawson Administration Building—Repairs, improvements and alterations.	25,000 00
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Generally

	{ Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs and improvements.	100,000 00
	{ Flags for Dominion Buildings.	5,000 00
	{ Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings and additions.	25,000 00
116	{ Military Hospitals—Repairs, improvements and alterations.	80,000 00
	{ Decorations for Coronation.	65,000 00
	{ Post Office equipment.	24,000 00
	{ Public Buildings generally.	30,000 00

Dominion Public Buildings and Grounds—

	{ Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions and furniture.	10,000 00
	{ Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs.	13,000 00
	{ Fittings and furniture.	100,000 00
	{ Heating.	463,000 00
118	{ Light and power.	334,000 00
	{ Rents.	1,390,000 00
	{ Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.	1,395,000 00
	{ Supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.	62,500 00
	{ Water.	84,000 00
	{ Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries.	24,500 00

XVII—FISHERIES

136	Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Services.. . . .	930,000 00
137	Building fishways and clearing rivers.. . . .	9,000 00
138	To assist in the conservation and development of the deep sea fisheries and the demand for fish.. . . .	61,600 00

XIV—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Aids to Navigation:

87	Maintenance and repairs to wharves.. . . .	7,500 00
92	Amount required to pay pensions to pilots: Alphonse Asselin, John I. Irvine, Adjutor Baillergeon, J. Alphonse La- chance, Joseph Pouliot, Raoul Lachance, Phileas La- chance, Arthur Baillergeon, J. H. Talbot, Jules Asselin, Joseph Vezina.. . . .	3,300 00
94	Compassionate allowance to Lawrence Larson, formerly em- ployed as caretaker at the Esquimalt Workshop of the Radiotelegraph Service.. . . .	500 00
95	Compassionate allowance to recoup the Workmen's Com- pensation Board of British Columbia in continuation of a pension granted and to be paid by that Board up to the 31st March, 1938, in the sum of \$35 per month, to the widow of the late E. J. McCoskrie, who was formerly, employed as Port Warden at Prince Rupert, B.C., and who was killed while in the performance of his duties.. . .	420 00
93	Compassionate allowance to John Davidson, formerly light- keeper at Cape Mudge, B.C...	500 00

TUESDAY, February 2, 1937.

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

14	National Revenue—	
	Salaries.. . . .	\$ 916,375 00
	Contingencies.. . . .	110,000 00

FRIDAY, February 5, 1937.

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

16	Post Office—	
	Salaries, including the Assistant Deputy Postmaster Gen- eral and General Superintendent of Postal Service at \$7,500 a year from April 1, 1937; amounts required to pay allowances to Office Appliance Operators, Grade 2, operating mechanical audit card punching machines in accordance with the terms of Order in Council P.C. 280/383, dated February 17, 1930; to pay allowances to Typists, Grade 1, employed cutting stencils in accordance with regulations approved by Order in Council; and to pay allowances to Office appliance Operators, Grade 2, in the Revenue Division em-	

ployed as Key Punch Operators, schedules and rates to be decided upon by the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department and approved by the Governor in Council. \$1,318,488 00
 Contingencies. 215,000 00

MONDAY, February 8, 1937.

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

GENERAL

68 Civil Pensions—

Life pension to Robert Allen.	\$	269 52
Life pension to Walter Pettipas.		515 90
Life pension to Florence Walker.		360 00
Life pension to Arnold Truman Townsend.		420 00
Life pension to Michael Mountain.		420 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

23 Trade and Commerce—

Salaries.	640,248 00
Contingencies.	42,088 70

XX—LABOUR

175 Fair Wages and Inspection.	11,000 00
174 Conciliation and Labour Act.	35,000 00
176 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	10,000 00
177 Employment Offices Co-ordination Act.	9,000 00

XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

MINES AND GEOLOGICAL BRANCH

144 For administration of the Explosives Act (Chap. 62, R.S. 1927)	8,000 00
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TUESDAY, February 9, 1937.

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

2 Office of the Secretary to the Governor General—

Salaries.	\$	31,240 50
Contingencies, including allowance of \$2,500 per annum to the Secretary to the Governor General.		69,500 00

6 External Affairs—

Salaries.	104,051 00
Contingencies.	69,500 00

15 Office of the Prime Minister—

Salaries, including appointment of A. Tunwell as a Clerk, Grade 3, at \$1,620.	42,487 00
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17 Privy Council Office—

Salaries.	46,724 25
Contingencies.	5,000 00

XXVI—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

LONDON

201	Salaries and expenses of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, including \$1,900 additional salary for the High Commissioner to that authorized by Chap. 15, R.S.C.	137,000 00
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WASHINGTON

202	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	100,000 00
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PARIS

203	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	77,000 00
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TOKYO

204	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	68,000 00
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GENEVA

205	Salaries and expenses of the Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer	32,500 00
206	Canada's contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations for 1937, including Secretariat, International Labour Organization and Permanent Court of International Justice	155,775 00
207	Expenses of Canadian Delegates to the Assémbly, Conferences and Commissions of the League of Nations	14,000 00
208	Publications of League of Nations for distribution to Members of Parliament and a grant to the League of Nations Society in Canada	3,000 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

210	To provide for hospitality in connection with visitors from abroad	15,000 00
211	Canada's contribution to the expenses of the International Commission for Air Navigation for 1937	1,650 00
212	Expenses of Wheat Advisory Committee for 1937, Canada's assessment	1,955 00
213	Amount required to meet loss on exchange, subject to approval of the Treasury Board	135,000 00
214	Canada's portion of expenditure of the Imperial Economic Committee, the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Executive Council of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau, for 1937	18,690 00

215	Advertising and publicity in the United Kingdom and Europe.	350,000 00
216	Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties.	20,000 00
217	To provide for the expenses of the reference by the Govern- ments of Canada and the United States of certain com- plaints arising out of the operation of the smelter at Trail, B.C., to the tribunal constituted pursuant to the provisions of the Convention signed at Ottawa the 15th April, 1935.	50,000 00
218	To provide for expenses connected with Canada's representa- tion at the Coronation of His Majesty.	35,000 00
219	To provide for the expenses of Delegation to the Imperial Con- ference, 1937.	40,000 00

IV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Exchequer Court of Canada

27	{	Contingencies—Judges' and Court officials' travelling ex- penses; remuneration to sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150.00 for judges' books.	6,200 00
		Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports.	2,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

22	Secretary of State—	
	Salaries.	299,264 00
	Contingencies.	86,760 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

260	Patent Record.	25,200 00
261	International Office for the Protection of Industrial Property, International Copyright Union Office and Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2,700 00
263	To provide for salaries and expenses of the Bureau for Trans- lations.	233,961 00
264	Expenses under the Naturalization Act.	20,000 00
265	Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act.	5,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

19	Public Printing and Stationery—	
	Salaries.	35,017 00
	Contingencies.	9,000 00

XXI—PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

180	Printing, Binding, etc., the Annual Statutes.	8,500 00
181	Canada Gazette.	23,000 00
182	Plant—Repairs and renewals.	10,000 00
183	Distribution of official documents.	39,000 00
184	Printing and binding official publications for sale and distri- bution to departments and the public.	40,000 00

VII—AGRICULTURE

35	Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses under the Cold Storage Act.	44,896 65
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THURSDAY, February 11, 1937.

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

11 Labour—

Salaries..	\$ 212,685 75
Contingencies..	30,000 00

XX—LABOUR

178 International Labour Conference..	15,000 00
179 Limitation of Hours of Work Act, Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act, and the Minimum Wages Act.. . .	10,000 00

FRIDAY, February 19, 1937.

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

248 To provide for the Book of Remembrance of members of the Canadian Forces, and Canadians in the Forces of the British Empire who lost their lives in the Great War.. \$	8,000 00
247 Battlefields Memorials..	51,340 00
271 Adjustment of War Claims—Department of National Defence.	64,411 00

XXIII—GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

188 <i>Radio Services</i> —For the maintenance and operation of the Northwest Territories Radio System..	318,900 00
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MONDAY, February 22, 1937.

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

MILITIA SERVICES

60 Cadet Services..	\$ 140,000 00
61 Contingencies..	28,800 00
62 Engineer Services and Works..	2,816,950 00
63 General Stores..	6,060,699 00
64 Non-Permanent Active Militia..	2,578,740 00
65 Permanent Force..	5,848,039 00
66 Royal Military College..	377,200 00

TUESDAY, February 23, 1937.

XI—NATIONAL DEFENCE

NAVAL SERVICES

67 Naval Services—To provide for the maintenance of the ships and establishments of the Naval Service, including the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.	\$4,486,810 00
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XII—AVIATION

69	Royal Canadian Air Force—Expenses in connection with the general maintenance and training of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Air Force, and provision of facilities therefor.	11,391,650 00
70	Civil Government Air Operations—For air survey photography and contingencies which may arise in other air operations.	361,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

13	National Defence—	
	Salaries.	409,847 00
	Contingencies.	55,500 00

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

249	To provide for expenses of the contingent to attend the Coronation of His Majesty.	197,000 00
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XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

196	Grant to Canadian Legion.	9,000 00
199	Pensions payable to men on active service, Northwest Rebellion 1885, and general pensions.	20,000 00

THURSDAY, February 25, 1937.

XXX—POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE

275	Salaries and allowances.	\$16,713,338 50
	Mail services, including mail services by air.	14,520,000 00
	Miscellaneous, including \$5,000 to provide for payment of compassionate allowances to employees injured while in the performance of their duties or to other persons injured while performing duties in any way connected with the Postal Service or in protecting His Majesty's mails, or to the dependents of such employees or other persons who may be killed while so engaged, payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council.	1,004,600 00

FRIDAY, February 26, 1937.

XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

200	European War Pensions, Naval, Militia, and Air Forces after the war.	\$41,500,000 00
195	Employers' liability compensation.	40,000 00
191	Care of patients, medical examination respecting pensions, hospital allowances, and sheltered employment.	2,900,000 00
192	Salaries—Staff.	3,517,600 00
194	Administration expense—Department and Canadian Pension Commission.	675,000 00
197	Grant to Last Post Fund.	60,000 00
198	War Veterans' Allowances.	4,200,000 00

WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1937.

MAIN ESTIMATES

XV—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

*Nova Scotia**Under Contract—*

	Pictou—Dredging	\$ 5,000 00
	<i>Essential Undertakings—</i>	
119	Halifax—Repairs and improvements to wharfs and buildings at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	40,000 00
	North Sydney—Wharf	15,000 00
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken	250,000 00

*Prince Edward Island**Essential Undertakings—*

120	Charlottetown—Repairs to railway wharf	16,500 00
	Summerside—Improvements to wharf	25,000 00
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken	75,000 00

*New Brunswick**Under Contract—*

121	Campbellton—Dredging	10,000 00
	Grande Anse—Dredging	12,000 00
	Lower Caraquet—Wharf repairs	3,000 00
	Saint John Harbour—Repairs to harbour works	55,000 00
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—For maintenance of services, no new works to be undertaken	100,000 00

*Quebec**Under Contract—*

	Boucherville—Protection work	7,000 00
	Cape Cove (Anse du Cap)—Wharf reconstruction	9,000 00
	Dune du Sud, M.I.—Breakwater	6,200 00
	Havre Aubert, M.I.—Strengthening and widening wharf	13,000 00
	Hull—Protection work	5,000 00
	Isle aux Grues—Extension to north wharf	12,500 00
	L'Islet—Wharf reconstruction	13,000 00
122	Little River St. Lambert—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	4,000 00
	Manicouagan—Wharf extension and repairs—One-third of cost to be contributed by the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd.	27,400 00
	Riviere Cache—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	4,000 00
	Riviere du Loup—Wharf enlargement	16,800 00
	Riviere Laguerre—Contribution towards completion of improvement, the Provincial Government to bear a like amount	15,000 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

	Burlington Channel Bridge—Maintenance and repairs.. . .	15,000 00
	Calumet-Bryson Bridge—Improvements and repairs.. . . .	11,500 00
	Dominion roads and bridges—Generally.. . . .	5,000 00
	Kingston wharves and bridges—Maintenance and repairs..	10,100 00
	Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches.	7,100 00
130	Matapedia Bridge—Repairs and improvements..	13,400 00
	Perley Bridge over Ottawa River at Hawkesbury..	6,700 00
	North Temiskaming Bridge—Improvements..	3,500 00
	Portage du Fort Bridge—Improvement and repairs.. . . .	4,600 00
	Selkirk Bridge—Maintenance and repairs..	3,500 00
	Delta—Repairs to bridge..	3,000 00

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

Saskatchewan and Alberta

131	Saskatchewan and Alberta telegraph and telephone lines— Repairs and improvements..	24,000 00
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British Columbia

132	British Columbia Northern District—Repairs and improve- ments..	6,000 00
	British Columbia Vancouver Island District—Repairs and improvements..	7,700 00

Yukon

133	Yukon Telegraph System—Repairs and improvements.. . . .	13,500 00
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MISCELLANEOUS

	Architectural Branch—Salaries of Architects, Clerks of Works, Inspectors, Draftsmen, Clerks and Messengers of outside service..	72,000 00
	Engineering Branch—Salaries of Engineers, Clerks, etc., of outside service..	396,000 00
	For operation and maintenance of inspection boats.. . . .	11,400 00
134	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries..	35,000 00
	National Gallery of Canada..	75,000 00
	National Monument on Connaught Place..	100,000 00
	Surveys and inspections..	65,000 00
	Balance of expenditure for works already authorized, provided amount for any one work does not exceed \$200..	5,000 00
	Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for, not more than \$3,000 to be expended upon any one work..	50,000 00

XXIX—PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION
OF REVENUE

GRAVING DOCKS

273	Champlain Graving Dock..	72,000 00
	Esquimalt Graving Dock..	90,400 00
	Lorne Graving Dock..	48,400 00
	Selkirk—Repair slip..	4,300 00

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

	Land and Cable Telegraph Lines—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels for cable work.	132,000 00
	Alberta and Saskatchewan.	87,500 00
274	British Columbia—Northern District.	63,000 00
	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District.	91,250 00
	Yukon System—Main line.	88,500 00
	Telegraph and Telephone Services Generally.	5,500 00

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

PUBLIC WORKS

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Nova Scotia

	Halifax—New public building.	45,000 00
	Halifax—Ordnance buildings.	200,000 00
	Halifax Rockhead Hospital—Reconditioning and improvements.	30,000 00
	Lunenburg Public Building—Repairs and improvements.	7,500 00
	Louisburg—Public building.	20,000 00
329	Mulgrave—Public building.	26,000 00
	Springhill Public Building—Alterations and improvements.	3,500 00
	Stewiacke—Public building.	14,500 00
	Sydney Mines Public Building—Addition.	13,500 00
	Trenton—Public building.	20,000 00
	Wolfville—Purchase of land adjacent to public building.	1,500 00

Prince Edward Island

330	Charlottetown Public Building—Addition.	20,000 00
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New Brunswick

	Minto—Public building.	24,700 00
	North Head—Public building.	31,000 00
331	Rogersville—Public building.	11,000 00
	St. Stephen—Building for customs and immigration purposes.	110,000 00

Quebec

	Amos—Public building.	55,000 00
	Farnham—Public building.	10,500 00
	Hull—Armoury.	100,000 00
	L'Assomption—Public building.	34,000 00
	Montreal—Armoury for Le Régiment de Maisonneuve.	100,000 00
	Montreal, Point St. Charles—Armoury.	15,000 00
	Montreal Public Building—Addition and alterations.	147,000 00
	North Hatley—Public building.	12,000 00
	Perce—Public building.	10,000 00
	Point Claire—Public building.	23,500 00
	Pointe au Pic—Public building.	36,000 00
332	Quebec—Postal terminal building.	300,000 00
	Quebec Quarantine Facilities—Improvements.	25,000 00

Quebec West—Public building	12,500 00
St. Andrews East—Public building	14,000 00
Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital—Improvements and alterations	25,000 00
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Public building	12,000 00
St. Johns—Customs building	38,000 00
St. Charles de Bellechasse—Public building	13,500 00
Scotstown—Public building	15,000 00
Temiskaming—Public building	20,000 00
Weedon—Purchase of building for postal purposes	12,000 00

Ontario

Arthur—Public building	12,000 00
Bobcaygeon—Public building	12,000 00
Burlington—Public building	6,500 00
Cobourg Public Building—Addition and alterations	25,000 00
Cornwall—Armoury	100,000 00
Havelock—Public building	12,000 00
Kingston—Machine shop	45,500 00
Lucknow—Public building	15,000 00
Mildmay—Public building	3,000 00
Nipigon—Public building	15,000 00
North Bay Public Building—Addition	30,000 00
Ottawa Post Office—Removal and replacement, inclusive of site	250,000 00
Ottawa—New departmental building	250,000 00
Ottawa—Building for Supreme Court	250,000 00
Ottawa—Confederation Buildings—Improvements to Wellington Street	100,000 00
333 Ottawa—Buildings for Department of Mines and Resources	260,000 00
Ottawa—Improvements to Plaza	250,000 00
Ottawa—Parliament Building	70,000 00
Ottawa—Record Storage Building	489,000 00
Ottawa—Royal Canadian Mint	22,000 00
Ottawa—Justice building	45,000 00
Oakville—Public building	30,000 00
Renfrew Public Building—Addition and alterations	22,000 00
Simcoe Public Building—Addition	17,000 00
Sioux Lookout—Public building	39,500 00
Toronto Postal Station "F"—Alterations and improvements	15,000 00
Toronto—Postal Station "K"	11,500 00
Tweed—Public building	15,000 00
Vankleek Hill—Public building	12,000 00

Manitoba

334 Morris—Public building	10,000 00
St. Vital—Public building	16,500 00
Winkler—Public building	11,500 00

Saskatchewan

335 East End—Purchase of and alterations to building for postal purposes	10,500 00
Foam Lake—Public building	10,000 00
Meadow Lake—Public building	15,000 00

[Moose Jaw Armoury—Reconstruction..	75,000 00
[Regina—New public building..	12,000 00
[Wadena—Public building..	12,000 00

Alberta

336	{	Calgary Barracks—Guard room, meter building and airplane hangar..	140,000 00
		Cardston—Public building..	42,000 00
		Fort McMurray Public Building—Addition..	2,500 00
		Innisfree—Purchase of building for postal purposes..	3,000 00
		St. Paul—Public building..	12,000 00

British Columbia

337	{	Creston—Public building..	25,500 00
		Esquimalt—H.M.C. Dockyard office building..	37,000 00
		New Westminster Public Building—Addition..	100,000 00
		Vancouver Examining Warehouse—Alterations, improvements and repairs..	17,000 00
		Vancouver—Public building..	125,000 00
		Vancouver, Winch Building—Alterations, improvements and repairs..	9,500 00
		Victoria Public Building—Restoration..	46,000 00

Generally

338	Public Buildings Generally—Repairs, alterations, fittings and improvements..	200,000 00
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HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Nova Scotia

339	{	Annapolis Royal—Dredging..	7,800 00
		Apple Tree Cove (Cherry Hill)—Wharf and skidway..	4,200 00
		Arichat—Wharf repairs..	12,000 00
		Arisaig—Breakwater extension..	8,300 00
		Bay St. Lawrence—Extension to breakwater and retaining wall..	8,500 00
		Brooklyn—Breakwater repairs and improvements..	75,000 00
		Burkey's Cove—Breakwater extension..	3,300 00
		Cape St. Mary's—Breakwater reconstruction..	13,500 00
		Carr's Brook—Wharf extension..	5,900 00
		Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Breakwater extension..	6,000 00
		Digby—Harbour improvements..	25,000 00
		Fourchu—Dredging..	25,000 00
		Friar's Head—Breakwater extension..	4,000 00
		Glace Bay—Dredging..	12,000 00
		Hillside (Green's Point)—Wharf..	4,200 00
		Little Cove—Breakwater and skidway..	4,800 00
		Little Judique Ponds—Extension to protection work..	13,200 00
		Lockeport—Breakwater..	51,900 00
		Louis Head—Breakwater..	4,200 00
		Lower Woods Harbour—Wharf extension..	3,500 00
Lunenburg—Dredging..	14,800 00		
Main a Dieu—Dredging..	15,000 00		

Merigomish—Wharf repairs.	2,500 00
Middle Point Cove—Breakwater.	3,200 00
Neil's Harbour—Breakwater repairs, extension and dredging.	27,000 00
Noel—Wharf extension.	7,000 00
Paul's Point—Protection work.	3,400 00
Pictou Landing—Breakwater.	4,900 00
Pictou Landing—Wharf improvements.	31,500 00
Port Hood—Closing northern entrance.	40,000 00
St. Mary's River—Dredging.	50,000 00
Seal Island—Breakwater.	11,000 00
Skinner's Cove—Partial reconstruction of pier.	11,000 00
South Ingonish—Dredging.	17,000 00
South Side (Donald's Head)—Breakwater replacement.	22,500 00
Sydney—Wharf extension and warehouse.	74,000 00
Terrance Bay—Wharf extension.	12,000 00
Turpentine Island—To purchase and extend wharf.	3,600 00
Upper Port Latour—Wharf repairs.	5,000 00
Wedgepoint—Wharf.	3,500 00
Westport (South)—Breakwater.	17,000 00
Willow Cove—Breakwater extension and repairs.	5,000 00
Yarmouth Harbour—Dredging.	60,000 00

Prince Edward Island

340 { Basin Head—Boat harbour.	31,000 00
{ Southport—Wharf repairs.	4,000 00
{ Victoria—Wharf repairs.	2,300 00
{ Wood Islands—Harbour.	200,000 00

New Brunswick

Barachois—Wharf extension.	5,000 00
Bathurst—Dredging.	22,400 00
Bay du Vin—Wharf extension.	6,000 00
Black's Harbour—Wharf extension and repairs.	8,000 00
Campbellton—Repairs to wharfs.	10,000 00
Caraquet (Young Wharf)—Extension.	25,000 00
Chockfish—Repairs to breakwaters.	15,000 00
Dalhousie—Repairs to breakwater.	5,000 00
Durham—Wharf extension.	23,000 00
Harvey Bank—Wharf extension and vessel bed.	7,000 00
Ingall's Head—Breakwater extension.	50,000 00
341 { Inner Wood Island—To acquire, repair and extend wharf.	5,000 00
{ Lameque—Wharf repairs.	15,000 00
{ Little Chockfish—Breastworks and breakwaters.	2,300 00
{ Little Lameque—Wharf repairs.	3,000 00
{ New Mills—Repairs to wharf.	5,000 00
{ Point Sapin—Pier.	15,000 00
{ Pointe du Chene—Repairs and improvements to wharfs.	9,000 00
{ Portage Island—Breastworks.	10,000 00
{ Richibucto Harbour—Dredging.	16,000 00
{ Shippigan Gully—Repairs to breakwater and breastworks.	25,000 00
{ St. Louis River (Ste. Olivia)—Wharf.	7,500 00
{ Tracadie Harbour—Dredging.	40,000 00

THURSDAY, April 1, 1937.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

PUBLIC WORKS

HARBOURS AND RIVERS

Quebec

	Anse a la Cabane, M.I.—Slipway and hauling plant.	\$ 3,400 00
	Anse Millerand, M.I.—Slipway and hauling plant.	3,400 00
	Bagotville—Purchase and repair wharf.	35,000 00
	Baie des Sables—Wharf extension.	32,000 00
	Baie St. Paul—Protection wall.	20,000 00
	Bergeronnes (Point a John)—Wharf.	17,000 00
	Bic—Wharf reconstruction.	12,000 00
	Cap aux Meules, M.I.—Wharf reconstruction and improve- ments.	22,000 00
	Cap aux Os (The Gulch)—Landing.	3,300 00
	Cap Chat—Deepwater wharf.	40,000 00
	Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf repairs.	4,850 00
	Cap des Rosiers—Descent to beach.	2,300 00
	Carleton—Wharf extension.	70,000 00
	Chambly Basin—Protection wall.	16,000 00
	Chateauguay River—Dredging.	13,500 00
	Chenal du Moine—Dredging.	8,600 00
	Colonie des Greves—Protection work.	5,000 00
342-	Conception—Protection wall.	1,500 00
	Contrecoeur—Protection wall.	25,000 00
	Cote Marcel—Reconstruction of protection.	3,200 00
	Cross Point—Wharf repairs.	8,500 00
	Drummondville—Protection work.	15,000 00
	Etang du Nord, M.I.—Harbour improvements.	20,000 00
	Granby—Protection work.	6,000 00
	Grande Entree, M.I.—Wharf reconstruction.	13,600 00
	Grande Entree (West Point), M.I.—Landing.	2,500 00
	Grande Riviere—Rebuilding wharf.	47,100 00
	Hamilton Cove (Riviere Portneuf)—Wharf.	41,000 00
	Ile aux Coudres—Wharf repairs.	16,000 00
	Isle Verte—Wharf reconstruction.	6,900 00
	Lachine—Protection wall.	16,000 00
	Lac Duparquet—Wharf.	1,500 00
	Lacolle River—Dredging, the Provincial Government to con- tribute a like amount.	19,000 00
	Lac Megantic—Protection work.	16,000 00
	Lac Nominique—Improvements to navigation.	2,550 00
	Laprairie—Protection wall.	30,000 00
	Lanoraie—Extension of protection wall.	2,800 00
	L'Anse a Brillant—Fishing harbour.	50,000 00
	La Sarre—Wharf extension.	1,000 00
	La Tortue—Dredging, the Provincial Government to con- tribute a like amount.	16,000 00
	Lauzon—Dredging.	50,000 00
	Levis—Wharf.	110,000 00
	Lorne Dry Dock—New Power House—Pump house equipment and machine shop.	125,000 00

	Magog—Protection wall.	4,700 00
	Maria—Wharf repairs	4,700 00
	Marsouins—Wharf extension.	10,000 00
	Matane—Extension to east breakwater.	40,000 00
	New Carlisle—Wharf repairs.	8,300 00
	Nicolet—Dredging.	6,400 00
	Notre Dame du Portage—Wharf repairs.	3,400 00
	Paspebiac—Wharf extension and dredging.	56,000 00
	Peribonka—Wharf.	5,900 00
	Petit Gaspé—Wharf.	8,400 00
	Petite Riviere au Renard—Extension to west jetty.	2,000 00
	Petite Riviere Est—Construction of fishing harbour.	35,000 00
	Petite Vallee—Wharf extension.	20,000 00
	Pointe Jaune—Improvements to fishing harbour.	21,000 00
	Pointe Lebel—Wharf.	12,000 00
	Port au Saumon—To take over and repair wharf.	19,000 00
	Port Daniel East—Wharf improvements.	6,700 00
	Richelieu River—Improvements.	500,000 00
	Rimouski—Harbour improvements.	475,000 00
	Riviere Caplan—Repairs to jetty.	4,450 00
	Riviere des Hurons—Contribution towards dredging the balance of cost to be borne by the Province.	75,000 00
	Ruisseau Castor—Purchase and repair of wharf.	11,500 00
342	Ruisseau Chapados (Gascons)—Fishing harbour.	12,000 00
	Ruisseau LeBlanc—Dredging.	22,500 00
	Ruisseau Pariseau—Contribution towards dredging the balance of cost to be borne by the Province.	15,000 00
	St. Andre de Kamouraska—Headblock.	14,600 00
	St. Cuthbert—Wharf.	2,200 00
	St. Charles de Caplan—Wharf extension.	25,000 00
	St. Chrysostome—Protection walls.	12,900 00
	St. Denis—Wharf reconstruction.	4,650 00
	St. Edouard de Fabre—Protection wall.	11,000 00
	St. Etienne de Malbaie—Wharf improvements.	5,500 00
	St. Felicite—Wharf extension.	54,400 00
	St. Flavie—Wharf extension.	20,500 00
	St. Godfroy—Wharf repairs.	8,200 00
	St. Ignace de Loyola—Protection wall.	15,000 00
	Ste. Jeanne d'Arc—Wharf.	1,100 00
	St. Joachim (Cote Neuve)—Breakwater.	3,000 00
	St. Paul (Ile aux Noix)—Improvements.	4,500 00
	St. Pierre les Becquets—Dredging.	13,000 00
	Ste. Rose—Protection wall.	4,900 00
	Saguenay River—Dredging.	170,000 00
	Sault au Mouton—Channel.	24,100 00
	Sorel—Harbour improvements.	180,000 00
	Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf improvements.	12,500 00
	Taillon (St. Henri)—Wharf extension.	1,300 00
	Terrebonne—Protection wall.	16,200 00
	Trois Rivieres—Dredging.	4,900 00
	Val Barette—Protection work.	3,000 00
	Varenes—Protection wall.	15,000 00
	Vercheres—Protection wall.	10,000 00
	Vercheres County—Dredging—The Provincial Government contribution being a like amount.	5,000 00
	Yamaska—Protection wall.	9,300 00

Ontario

[Balm Beach—Breakwater	5,000 00
[Bayfield—Reconstruction outer end North Pier.	18,000 00
[Bronte—Dredging	5,200 00
[Burlington Channel—Dredging	25,000 00
[Burlington Channel—Reconstruction of South Pier.	108,000 00
[Byng Inlet—Dredging mouth of Still River.	11,600 00
[Cape Croker—Wharf extension.	9,600 00
[Cobourg—Dredging	18,400 00
[Fort William—Dredging	17,000 00
[Glenmount—Wharf	8,200 00
[Gore Bay—Purchase and repair wharf	20,000 00
[Hamilton—Harbour improvements	250,000 00
[Kenora (Laurenson's Creek)—Improvements	3,000 00
[Kingston R.M.C.—Retaining wall and maintenance of boat-houses	3,000 00
[Kingsville—Harbour improvements	19,900 00
[Leamington—Harbour improvements	100,000 00
[Little Current—Dredging West Channel	120,000 00
[Meaford—Reconstruction of harbour works	10,000 00
[Midland—Dredging Monument Channel	13,400 00
[Nation River—Contribution towards dredging, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	15,000 00
[Oshawa—To replace old West Pier	125,000 00
[Owen Sound—Harbour improvements	30,000 00
343 [Pelee Island—North wharf reconstruction	25,000 00
[Penetanguishene—Wharf extension and repairs	21,000 00
[Peterborough—Harbour improvements	15,900 00
[Port Arthur—Harbour improvements	260,000 00
[Port Burwell—Harbour improvements	50,000 00
[Port Hope—Reconstruction of harbour works	27,000 00
[Port Maitland—Protection wall	2,700 00
[Port Stanley—Harbour repairs and improvements	89,000 00
[Providence Bay—Wharf repairs	4,000 00
[Rockland—Wharf	15,000 00
[Rondeau—Reconstruction inner end, West pier	23,000 00
[Sarnia—Harbour improvements	28,000 00
[Saugeen River—Extension to North Pier	9,000 00
[Sault Ste. Marie—Dredging	44,000 00
[Sydenham River—Dredging	8,500 00
[Thames River (Chatham)—Dredging	7,400 00
[Toronto Island—Breakwater, the City of Toronto to bear a like amount	125,000 00
[Verulam Park (Sturgeon Lake)—Wharf	5,500 00
[Walker River (Desbarats)—Dredging	4,500 00
[Wallaceburg—Wharf extension and warehouse	10,000 00
[Windermere—Small boat landing	3,200 00
[Windsor—Wharf extension	15,000 00
[Wolsey Bay—Wharf	2,400 00

Manitoba

[Arnes—Wharf extension	13,000 00
344 [Assiniboine River—Dyking and repairing present dykes	20,000 00
[Grand Marais—Wharf	15,000 00
[Herb Lake—Wharf	1,600 00

Saskatchewan

	{ Ceepee—Bridge	45,000 00
345	{ Ile a la Crosse—Wharf	11,000 00
	{ Meadow and Beaver Rivers—Improvements	4,000 00
	{ Waskesiu Lake—Dredging	9,500 00

Alberta

	{ Fort Chipewyan—Wharf extension	9,000 00
346	{ McLennan—Wharf	3,200 00
	{ Sylvan Lake—Breakwater-wharf	20,000 00

Northwest Territories

	{ Fort Norman—Wharf	6,500 00
347	{ Fort Resolution—Breakwater-wharf extension and repairs	40,300 00
	{ Fort Smith—Protection work	13,000 00

British Columbia

	{ Ahousat—Wharf	7,200 00
	{ Columbia River (below Burton)—Bank protection	15,400 00
	{ Digby Island—Wharf repairs	20,000 00
	{ Fraser River—Contribution towards protection work at Agassiz, the Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	5,000 00
	{ Fraser River—Improvements	170,000 00
	{ Fraser River (Lulu Island)—Protection work	39,000 00
	{ Fraser River (North Arm)—Dredging	100,000 00
348	{ Mayne Island—Wharf improvements	7,200 00
	{ New Westminster—Fisheries Station	30,000 00
	{ Port Alberni—Extension to Assembly wharf	4,100 00
	{ Port Alberni—Dredging at floats	12,500 00
	{ Savary Island—Wharf enlargement and improvements	2,500 00
	{ Snagboat <i>Samson</i> —Reconstruction	57,000 00
	{ Tachi River—Improvements	3,000 00
	{ Trail—Retaining wall	10,000 00
	{ William Head (Quarantine Station)—Wharf repairs	25,100 00

Generally

	{ Harbours and Rivers Generally—	
349	{ Improvements, maintenance of services, repairs and additions	500,000 00
	{ Surveys and inspections in connection with the above mentioned works	31,000 00

ROADS AND BRIDGES

	{ Clair, New Brunswick—Improvements and repairs to Inter- national Bridge	3,000 00
350	{ Edmonton Low Level Bridge—Repairs and improvements— The City of Edmonton and the Canadian National Rail- ways to contribute like amounts	3,400 00
	{ Edmundston, New Brunswick—Improvements and repairs to International Bridge	3,100 00

21 Royal Canadian Mounted Police—	
Salaries	17,499 00
Contingencies	13,300 00

IV—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

25 Miscellaneous expenditure, including remuneration to members of the Mounted Police Force (to be expended under Order in Council, and not to exceed \$1,600) for assistance in the Remission Service of the Department of Justice, and an amount of \$10,900 to reimburse the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force the amounts disbursed by them in ordinary pay and allowances to their men on loan to this Service	25,900 00
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Supreme Court of Canada

26 {	Contingencies and disbursements, including books, magazines, etc., for judges, not exceeding \$350	5,000 00
	Law books and books of reference for Library, and binding of same	7,000 00
	Printing, binding and distributing Supreme Court Reports	7,500 00

Yukon Territory

28 Miscellaneous expenditure, including salaries and allowances of court officers, etc.	8,000 00
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V—PENITENTIARIES

29 Amount required for branch administration, and cost of administration, construction, purchase of land, supplies and equipment, maintenance and discharge of inmates at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries	2,662,460 00
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XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

245 Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England	500 00
259 Grant to the Chief Constables' Association of Canada	500 00

XXVIII—NATIONAL REVENUE

|	Salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports of the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act; and temporary buildings and rentals	6,583,000 00
	Salaries and travelling expenses of officers of the Inspection, Investigation, Audit, and the Preventive Service Under-valuation Services	1,068,000 00
	Miscellaneous, including printing and stationery; subscriptions to commercial papers; flags; dating stamps; locks; instruments; express charges on samples; premiums on guarantee bonds; uniforms for Customs-Excise officers; laboratory equipment and supplies; etc.	600,000 00

272	Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for Customs-Excise Secret Investigation Service.	15,000 00
	To provide for the administration of the Income War Tax Act, 1917, and Amendments thereof, and authority for this purpose to create positions and make appointments notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act; and salary of \$9,000 (less statutory deduction) for the Commissioner of Income Tax.	2,270,000 00
	Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it for the Income Tax Secret Investigation Service.	10,000 00

XXII—ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

185	Pay of Force and allowances, arms and ammunition, barrack buildings, repairs and renewals and furnishings, clothing and equipment, communication services, court and legal expenses, Criminal Investigation Branch, enforcement of federal statutes, fuel and light, transport horse and dogs, transport mechanical, dental, medical and hospital, miscellaneous (including grants to Royal Canadian Mounted Police messes and publication of Royal Canadian Mounted Police Quarterly for instructional purposes), special services Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, printing and stationery, transport railway, rations, rents, travelling expenses, transport water.	6,005,000 00
186	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received in the performance of duty.	12,000 00

IX—PENSIONS

57	Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885.	587 65
58	Families of members of the Mounted Police Force who lost their lives while on duty—	
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange.	456 25
	Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke.	821 25
	Mrs. Margaret Cox.	470 63
	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald.	525 00
	Mrs. Georgina Harrison.	676 50
	Mrs. Letitia Kennedy.	423 50
	Mrs. Nora Jean Massan.	300 00
	Mrs. Mary Miller.	667 38
	Mrs. Margaret Nicholson.	596 83
	Mrs. Catharine Mildred Ralls.	788 23
	Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards.	799 50
	Mrs. Doris Freda Sampson.	816 00
	Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle.	406 98
	Mrs. Madeleine Mary Shoebottom.	810 00
	Mrs. Eunice Wainwright.	602 50

XXVII—MISCELLANEOUS

244	Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice.	25,000 00
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WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1937.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

MISCELLANEOUS

358 Veteran's Assistance Commission Act. \$ 400,000 00

MAIN ESTIMATES

XXV—PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

193 Unemployment assistance. 2,600,000 00

II—CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT

1 {	Printing, advertising, inspection, express, etc.	45,549 50
	Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of sinking funds, auditing, bill stamps and postage, etc.	163,481 00
	To provide for temporary clerical work in connection with the transfer and registration of bonds, etc., and the flotatoin of loans, and authority to employ a temporary staff, fix their rates of remuneration and otherwise wholly regulate their services without reference to and notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.	14,000 00

III—CIVIL GOVERNMENT

3	Agriculture—	
	Salaries.	791,784 50
	Contingencies.	114,700 00
4	Auditor General's Office—	
	Salaries.	335,234 00
	Contingencies.	87,500 00
5	Civil Service Commission—	
	Salaries.	215,649 00
	Contingencies.	80,000 00
7	Finance—	
	Salaries.	367,197 75
	Contingencies.	38,560 00
	Inspector General of Banks—	
	Salaries and Contingencies.	25,000 00
8	Fisheries—	
	Salaries.	111,426 00
	Contingencies.	22,000 00
9	Insurance—	
	Salaries.	105,275 00
	Contingencies.	60,000 00
12	Mines and Resources—	
	Salaries.	1,423,443 75
	Contingencies.	74,000 00
18	Public Archives—	
	Salaries, and to provide for the continuance in office of J. B. Noble, Senior Bookbinder, from April 1, 1937.	88,722 25
	Contingencies.	11,900 00

24 Transport—

Salaries	279,059 75
Contingencies	55,000 00

VI—LEGISLATION

SENATE

30 Salaries and contingent expenses	185,207 50
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

31	Salaries	134,236 25
	Expenses of committees, etc.	15,000 00
	Clerical assistance, etc.	124,146 87
	Contingencies	53,369 50
	Publishing debates, including salaries of amanuenses, etc.	70,000 00
	Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms	206,191 63

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

32	Salaries	44,859 00
	Books for the General Library, including binding	17,000 00
	Books for the Library of American History	1,000 00
	Contingencies	12,800 00
	To provide for the cost of printing reports	1,000 00

GENERAL

33 Printing, printing paper and binding, including salaries of staff in joint distribution office	75,000 00
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VIII—SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT

48 To provide for the cost of administration of Soldier Settlement and General Land Settlement, and for the cost of Administration of Soldier Settlement Staff performing investigations for the War Veterans' Allowance Board, Department of Pensions and National Health, and Farmers Creditors' Arrangement Act, and to authorize the extension of the provisions of Section 73 of the Soldier Settlement Act to parties to tripartite agreements with the Board made prior to January 1, 1933, and payment of bonus and surplus refunds	737,390 00
49 To provide for the payment to the British Government on account of ascertained losses sustained under the 3,000 British Family Agreement of August 20, 1924	13,172 02

IX—PENSIONS

50 Annuity to Sir Frederick G. Banting	7,500 00
51 Annuity to Sir Charles E. Saunders	5,000 00
Pensions to—	
52 The unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P.	700 00
53 J. Langlois Bell	600 00
54 James Elliott	672 00
55 Alice Morson Smith	600 00
56 Elizabeth Swinford	600 00

X—SUPERANNUATION

59	To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.. . . .	6,432 00
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XIV—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Nautical Services:

80	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers.. . . .	1,338,280 00
81	Miscellaneous services relating to navigation and shipping.. . . .	46,783 50
82	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life..	44,300 00
83	Marine Signal Service.. . . .	96,000 00
84	Administration of Pilotage.. . . .	98,904 00
85	To provide subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia.. . . .	45,000 00

Aids to Navigation:

88	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, and other points deemed advisable in the interests of navigation.. . . .	30,000 00
89	Steamboat Inspection.. . . .	172,625 75
90	Agencies, Rents and Contingencies.. . . .	231,300 00
91	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel Dredging: To provide for the maintenance and operation of the Government Ship Channel Fleet and the Government Shipyard while engaged in the ordinary maintenance of the existing Ship Channel, including all necessary repairs and reconditioning.. . . .	438,400 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

Maritime Freight Rates Act:

96	To hereby authorize and to provide for the payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1937-38 to the Canadian National Railway Company of the difference (estimated by the auditors of the said Company and certified by the said auditors to the Minister of Transport as and when required by the said Minister) occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (upon the same basis as set out in section 9 of the said Act with respect to companies therein referred to) on all traffic moved during the year 1937, under the tariffs approved, on the Eastern Lines (as referred to in section 1 of the said Act) of the Canadian National Railways.. . . .	1,800,000 00
97	Amount required to provide for payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1937-38 of the difference, estimated by the Board of Railway Commissioners and certified by the said Board to the Minister of Transport as and when required by him, occurring	

on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (referred to in section 9 of the said Act) on all traffic moved during 1937 under the tariffs approved by the following companies:

	Canada & Gulf Terminal Railway.	
	Canadian Pacific Railway, including:	
	Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway Company,	
	New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company,	
	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company,	
	Dominion Atlantic Railway,	
	Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company,	
	Sydney & Louisburg Railway,	
	Temiscouata Railway Company.. . . .	700,000 00
98	Hudson Bay Railway: Amount to provide for the difference between expenditures for operation and maintenance, and revenue accruing from operation during the year ending March 31, 1938, not exceeding.. . . .	336,500 00
99	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada: Maintenance and operation, including provision for the appointment of F. F. Burpee as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Registrar of the Board at a salary of \$3,240 per annum (less statutory deduction) not withstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.. . . .	239,987 00
100	Railway Employees' Provident Fund: To supplement pension allowances under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act so as to make the minimum payment during the period January 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, the sum of \$30 per month instead of \$20 as fixed by the said Act..	26,500 00
101	Interest on rails rolled for Canadian National Railways: To provide for payments of interest under the terms and conditions of Orders in Council P.C. 1462 and P.C. 1533 of June 7, 1935, respecting orders of steel rails for the Canadian National Railway Company (Revote \$10,000).	30,000 00

CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU SERVICE

102	To assist in promoting tourist business in Canada.. . . .	250,000 00
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MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN

103	Miscellaneous Services.. . . .	63,500 00
104	Printing and Stationery.. . . .	5,000 00
105	To provide for expenses in connection with St. Lawrence Ship Canal surveys and investigations.. . . .	3,000 00

XIII—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL

AIR SERVICE

71	Civil Aviation: Construction of airways, airports and radio stations.. . . .	761,355 00
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MARINE SERVICE

72 To provide for contract dredging in the St. Lawrence River and the Montreal Harbour including provision for the maintenance and operation of the Government Ship Channel Fleet and the Government Shipyard while engaged in the deepening and improvement of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel including all necessary repairs and reconditioning. 2,700,000 00

RAILWAY SERVICE

73 Hudson Bay Railway: Construction and betterments. 71,500 00

XIV—TRANSPORT—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME

MARINE SERVICE

Aids to Navigation:

86 Construction, maintenance and supervision of aids to navigation, including salaries and allowances to lightkeepers. 1,782,241 00

AIR SERVICE

Civil Aviation Division:

74 To provide for the maintenance and operation of airways, Government and public airports, the general administration of the provisions of the Aeronautics Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion, and for grants to aeroplane clubs. 1,222,917 75

Meteorological Division:

75 Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories, and allowance of \$380 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa. 417,800 00

Radio Division:

76 To provide for the maintenance and construction of Radio Direction Finding Stations, Radio Beacons and Radiotelegraph Stations and general administration of the provisions of the Radio Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion. 608,784 00

77 To provide for the suppression of local electrical interferences and for the issue of radio receiving licences. 282,215 00

CANALS SERVICE

Canals:

78 Administration, operation and maintenance. 2,108,960 00

79 Improvements. 266,800 00

XVI—MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS

ATLANTIC OCEAN

{	Canada and the United Kingdom, on the Atlantic, service between.	250,000 00
	Canada and South Africa, service between.	112,500 00

PACIFIC OCEAN

British Columbia and China, and/or Australia, service between.	118,800 00
British Columbia and South Africa, service between.	84,000 00
Canada, China and Japan, service between.	600,000 00
Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific, service between. .	300,000 00
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands, service between.	12,000 00
Vancouver and the British West Indies, service between. . .	30,000 00
Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia, service between.	18,000 00
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, service between.	12,000 00
Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, service between. .	10,000 00

LOCAL SERVICES

Baddeck and Iona, service between.	8,000 00
Charlottetown and Pictou, service between.	30,000 00
Chester and Tanook Island, winter service between.	1,600 00
Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between.	33,000 00
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence, service between.	2,000 00
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, service between.	6,750 00
Halifax and Sherbrooke, service between.	900 00
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, service between. .	2,000 00
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports, service between.	3,500 00
Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton ports, service between. .	4,000 00
Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton, service between. . .	4,000 00
Ile-aux-Coudres and Les Eboulements, service between. . . .	1,100 00
135- Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso, service between.	33,750 00
Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between.	9,500 00
Murray Bay and North Shore, winter service between.	40,000 00
Pelee Island and the Mainland, service between.	7,000 00
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, service between.	11,000 00
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, service between. . .	37,500 00
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, service between.	85,000 00
Quebec, or Montreal and Gaspé, calling at way ports, service between.	60,000 00
Rimouski and Matane and points on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, service between.	50,000 00
Riviere-du-Loup and Tadoussac, and other North Shore ports, service between.	10,000 00
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac, service between.	3,500 00
St. John, Bear River, Annapolis and Granville and other way ports, service between.	1,500 00
St. John and Bridgetown, service between.	800 00
St. John and Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, service between.	2,500 00
St. John and Minas Basin ports, service between.	5,000 00
St. John and St. Andrews, calling at way ports, service between.	3,000 00
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports, service between.	13,000 00
St. John and Weymouth, service between.	1,000 00
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S., service between.	750 00

230	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next Session.	80,000 00
232	To provide for the administration of the Royal Canadian Mint, including salaries, contingencies, retiring and other allowances and general expenses.	230,000 00
233	To provide for the maintenance of the Dominion of Canada Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.	20,000 00
234	To provide for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Board, including additional provision by reason of the increased jurisdiction under the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act—Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or Regulations.	180,000 00
235	To provide for the administration of the Bankruptcy Act.	36,879 00
236	Administration of the Old Pensions Act.	12,000 00
237	Federal District Commission—To provide for maintenance and improvement of properties under the control of the Federal District Commission.	144,400 00
238	To provide for the expenses of work in the interests of fire prevention to be carried on by the Department of Insurance.	15,000 00
239	To provide for a contribution to the Government Officers Guarantee Fund.	20,000 00
240	Chief Electoral Officer—Salaries and contingencies of office.	16,384 00
241	Dominion Franchise Commissioner—Salaries and contingencies of office, etc.	14,340 00
242	To pay Mrs. E. B. Hutcheson as Matron, notwithstanding the fact that owing to advanced age, she may not be able to continue the regular performance of such duties, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her late husband as Exhibition Commissioner.	1,200 00
243	Grant to John Thomas (Jack) Miner to assist him in his wild life conservation work.	4,000 00
262	Public Archives.	77,600 00
266	To provide for report on cultural conditions in Canada (literature, art, drama, education, etc.)	2,500 00
268	Government's contribution to the Superannuation Fund.	2,080,000 00
269	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for salaries, reclassifications and increases, and to authorize payment of the salary of any employee, who is made permanent, from the appropriation under which his salary as a temporary employee has been provided.	100,000 00
231	To provide for expenses of the Comptroller of the Treasury's Office.	1,751,053 25

XXXII—GOVERNMENT OWNED ENTERPRISES

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

- 292 Advances to National Harbours Board, subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the National Harbours Board Act to meet expenditures during the calendar year 1937 on any or all of the following accounts:

(a) Retirement of Maturing Debentures and Bank Loans—		
Halifax..	\$ 964,338 37	
St. John..	305,000 00	
		1,269,338 37
(b) Reconstruction and Capital Expenditures—		
Halifax..	\$ 10,100 00	
St. John..	309,225 00	
Quebec..	120,000 00	
Chicoutimi..	2,750 00	
Three Rivers..	14,000 00	
Montreal - Jacques Cartier Bridge..	2,000 00	
Churchill..	10,000 00	
Generally Unforeseen..	100,000 00	
		568,075 00

CANADIAN NATIONAL (WEST INDIES) STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

293 Advances to Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, repayable on demand with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may determine and to be applied in payment of capital expenditure in connection with vessels under the Company's control during the year ending December 31, 1937..	48,500 00
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XXXIII—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

295 To provide for Soldier Land Settlement advances and for advances under the British Family Schemes recoverable from the British Government..	292,810 00
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XIX—MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

153 Costs of Litigation and Legal Expenses..	4,000 00
154 Amount to provide for expenses in connection with determination of boundaries of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in the Province of British Columbia..	3,000 00
155 Amount required to cover the payment of retiring leave to officials other than those on Civil Government..	2,800 00

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

156 Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa, including grant of \$500 to McGill University..	56,504 00
157 Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria..	20,370 00
158 Investigation and national inventory of water and power resources of Canada; investigation and study of international waterway problems; the Dominion Hydrometric Survey and the administration of the Dominion Water Power and Irrigation Acts, etc..	164,088 00
159 Amount required to meet expenses of Lake of the Woods Control Board..	7,288 00

160	To provide for the expenses incurred under the agreement between the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba, confirmed by the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928, for the construction of a dam at the outlet of Lac Seul and its operation by the Lake of the Woods Control Board; moneys expended to be reimbursed to the Dominion by the Province of Manitoba under the terms of paragraph 8 of the Manitoba Transfer Agreement.	20,000 00
161	Control operations—precise levelling based on mean sea level, triangulation, geodetic astronomy and investigations—all basic for correlation of water areas, power developments, charts and maps and for the scientific study of the earth's crust, curvature, figure and dimensions. The above is the recognized basis of operations for federal and provincial departments, municipal authorities and engineering projects over the whole country.	134,620 00
162	To recoup the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin.	240 00
163	Expenses connected with the maintenance in a state of effective demarcation of the international boundary.	29,200 00
164	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the operation, maintenance and repair of Hydrographic Steamers.	405,510 00
165	Compiling, drawing, printing and distributing geographical base maps for all purposes; preparing electoral district maps and various maps for government purposes; printing marine charts; making land and mining claim surveys of all remaining Dominion Lands (Northwest Territories, National Parks, Ordnance Lands); maintaining central office for indexing, filing and recording of legal surveys, notes and plans; making topographical maps from ground and aerial surveys.	109,903 00
166	Amount required to provide for the purchase of air photographs or negatives for adding to the National Air Photographic Library.	5,000 00
167	Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D.L.S., of the Secretary and of the Sub-Examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of room and furniture, etc. (the fees of F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry Parry, Members of the Board and J. A. Cote, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum)	820 00
168	To assist in printing the publications of the Canadian Institute of Surveying (formerly the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors)	350 00
	The House resolved itself again in Committee of Ways and Means.	

(In the Committee)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, the sum of \$278,368,607.50 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

By leave of the House, the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Dunning then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 118, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the House reverted to "Introduction of Bills".

Mr. Ilsley then, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 119, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

And it being after eleven o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without question, pursuant to Standing Order 7, it being then twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, midnight, until this day, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,
Speaker.

No. 62

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1937

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Mackenzie King moved, seconded by Mr. Bennett, That it be Resolved: That an Humble Address, in the following words, be presented to His Majesty the King, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, the members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire respectively to renew, on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation, the assurance of our united loyalty and support, and to offer our heartfelt good wishes for Your Majesty's Reign.

Since Your Accession, we have not failed to recognize, in Your Majesty's public utterances, the assertion of those principles under which the prerogatives and powers of government, vested in Your Person, are held and exercised only according to law and custom sanctioned by general consent. Justice, civil liberty and ordered freedom, thus secured, constitute a most precious heritage. These time-honoured principles, permeating the relations of Your Peoples and their homelands one with another, have served to create a community of free States, responsible for their own destinies, yet resolved to conserve their common inheritance as one of the treasures of mankind. The solemn form and character of Your Majesty's Coronation, comprehending both the old and the new, will, we believe, afford a more vivid sense of the meaning and value of the Crown, thereby strengthening the bonds of mutual trust and affection between the Sovereign and His Peoples.

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth we desire also to express our sentiments of loyalty and devotion. We rejoice that the great responsibilities of the Throne are shared by one who already holds a place in the affections of Your Peoples, and whose example fosters those simple and homely virtues which beautify character and enrich family life. The companionship in service thus enjoyed, while ensuring Your personal happiness, will afford to Your Majesty support and strength in the discharge of Your public duties.

Through this stormy and baffling era in human affairs, the Throne has remained broad-based upon the people's will. The Crown, symbolizing the unity and the free association of the Nations of the British Commonwealth, continues to embody the principles of government which they hold most sacred, and their common attachment to the ideals of freedom and of peace. We pray, that under Divine Blessing and Guidance, the foundations of constitutional government may be firmly maintained, and that Your Majesty may be vouchsafed strength and wisdom commensurate with Your exalted and exacting task.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was unanimously agreed to, the Members standing while the Address was being read in both languages, by Mr. Speaker.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate do not insist upon the form of its second amendment to the Bill No. 12, An Act to provide for a revision of the accounting set-up of the Canadian National Railway System, and do accept the amendment made by the House of Commons to the said amendment, without any amendment.

Mr. Bothwell moved,—That the Evidence and Second and Final Report of the Special Committee on Elections and Franchise Acts, presented to the House on Tuesday, April 6th, be printed in blue-book form, 2,000 copies in English and 500 copies in French.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion, it was agreed to.

Mr. Johnston (Lake Centre) moved,—That the Second Report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into farm implement prices be now concurred in.

After debate thereon, the said motion was allowed to stand.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of the travelling expenses of members of the Government for the calendar year 1936.
2. Amount of the travelling expenses of each member of the Government for the same period.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. What amounts, if any, were paid as reparations to Canada by Germany under Annex I to Section 1 of part VIII of the Treaty of Versailles: (a) to civilians; (b) to civilian corporations; (c) to Armenians; (d) to ex-prisoners of war.
2. If the fund has been depleted.
3. What balances remain to be allotted.
4. Under what status the fund is presently held.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. The amount of money paid by Germany to Canada by way of reparation.
2. Amount turned over to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
3. Amount distributed.
4. Claims paid.

5. How many applied for reparation.
6. Whether the claims of the ex-prisoners of war come out of this same fund.
7. How many ex-prisoners of war sent in claims.
8. How many of these claims were accepted.
9. How many of these claims were rejected.
10. The basis of payment on these claims.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 29th March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, and other documents passed between the Dominion Government or any department thereof and the government of the province of British Columbia or any department thereof relative to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police taking over the policing of the said province from the British Columbia police.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th February, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of the travelling expenses of the Government for the fiscal years ending 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.
2. Amount of the travelling expenses of each member of the Government per year for the same period.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Total amount of living and travelling expenses paid to each of the Ministers of the Crown during the calendar year 1936.
2. Which of the Ministers had the use of private railway cars during the year.
3. On what basis these private cars were used, by whom, and between what points.
4. Total cost involved in the use of private cars by Ministers of the Government and officials, during the year 1936.

Mr. Elliott (Middlesex West), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, evidence, judgment, reports, and other documents, concerning the dismissal of Mr. Olivier Archambault, postmaster at St. Pierre les Becquets, Lotbiniere county, province of Quebec.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1937, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department, relative to the McDonald Hills-Dysart mail route from October 14, 1935, to March 15, 1936.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Special War Revenue Act, Chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927 and amendments thereto and to provide,—

1. That Schedule III to the said Act, being the list of articles exempted from the consumption or sales tax be amended as follows:—

(a) by striking out the paragraph reading as follows:—

“Fire brick, containing not less than ninety per cent of silica; magnesite fire brick or chrome fire brick; other fire brick when for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment, and articles and materials to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such fire brick; materials, not to include plant equipment, consumed in the manufacture or production, and which enter directly into the cost of the manufacture of such fire brick;”

and substituting therefor the following:—

“Fire brick, plastic refractories, high temperature cement, fire clay and other refractory materials for use exclusively in the construction or repair of a furnace, kiln or other equipment of a manufacturing establishment, and materials to be used or consumed exclusively in the manufacture or production of such fire brick or refractory materials.”

(b) by striking out the item reading as follows:—

“grain or seed cleaning machines;”

and substituting therefor the following:—

“grain or seed cleaning machines and complete parts therefor;”

(c) by adding to the said Schedule the following:—

“Raw and salted hides;

Photographs, paintings, pastels, drawings and other art work and illustrations of all kinds, whether originals, copies or proofs, and printing plates made to reproduce the same, for use exclusively as non-advertising news pictures or for illustrating non-advertising articles or stories in periodical publications enjoying second-class mailing privileges, the pages of which are regularly bound, wire stitched or otherwise fastened together;

Materials used as ingredients in canned fish;

Goods enumerated in Customs Tariff Items 236B and 698.”

2. That any enactment founded on paragraph one of this Resolution shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

3. That subsection four of section eighty-six of the said Act be amended by deleting the word “six” and substituting therefor the word “eight.”

4. That any enactment founded on paragraph three of this Resolution shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

EXCISE ACT

Resolved,—That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend the Excise Act 1934 to give statutory authority to the validation fee of twenty cents per proof gallon upon spirits exported, which was imposed by regulations approved by Order in Council dated the second day of December, 1933; and that any enactment founded on this Resolution shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of December, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

1. Resolved,—That the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter thirty-nine of the Acts of 1929, chapter thirteen of the Acts of 1930 (first session), chapter three of the Acts of 1930 (second session), chapter thirty of the Acts of 1931, chapters six and thirty-seven of the Acts of 1932-33, chapters thirty-two and forty-nine of the Acts of 1934, chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of 1935, and chapter thirty-one of the Acts of 1936, be further amended by striking thereout subsection 2A of Section 6 thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

(2A) The Governor in Council, whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, may order that import, excise or other duties and taxes, in whole or in part, shall be disregarded in estimating the market value for the purpose of special duty of goods of any kind imported into Canada from any specified country.

2. Resolved,—That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter seventeen of the Acts of 1928, chapter thirty-nine of the Acts of 1929, chapter thirteen of the Acts of 1930 (first session), chapter three of the Acts of 1930 (second session), chapter thirty of the Acts of 1931, chapter forty-one of the Acts of 1932, chapters six and thirty-seven of the Acts of 1932-33, chapters thirty-two and forty-nine of the Acts of 1934, chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of 1935, and chapter thirty-one of the Acts of 1936, be further amended by striking thereout tariff items 8, 105a, 105b, 120, 160 (a), 178a, 190, 191, 200a, 219a, 219c, 219e, 232d, 235, 235a, 237, 238, 241, 242, 246b, 254, 287, 320, 321, 328a, 348a, 409e(ii), 410d, 410e, 431b, 434, 438b, 438c, 438d, 438e, 438f, 445j, 446d, 447b, 449, 451d, 473a, 476, 511, 529a, 530, 532, 534, 556b, 569(i), 569(ii), 569b, 577, 588a, 604, 607 Pt. 2, 607a, 612, 616, 618a, 624, 657, 690a, 693, 709, 742, 754, 755, 806, the several enumerations of goods respectively and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of duty in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
8	Canned meats, poultry or game.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
105a	Lemon, orange, grapefruit and citron rinds, sulphured or in brine.....	Free	Free	Free
105b	Olives and cherries, sulphured or in brine, not bottled	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.
120	Anchovies, sardines, sprats or pilchards, packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed tin containers, the weight of the tin container to be included in the weight for duty:—			
	(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each..... per box	3½ cts.	5 cts.	6 cts.
	(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each..... per box	2½ cts.	4 cts.	4½ cts.
	(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each..... per box	2 cts.	3 cts.	3½ cts.
	(d) When weighing eight ounces each or less..... per box	1½ cts.	2 cts.	2½ cts.
157c	Isopropyl alcohol..... per gallon	Free	50 cts.	\$1.00
160	Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, lotions, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind:—			
	(a) when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each.....	30 p.c.	90 p.c.	90 p.c.
178a	Provided, that on the goods specified in Item 178 and dutiable under part (ii) of the item, when forwarded to Canada by mail, duties may be prepaid by customs revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister, at the rate specified in the said part item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce, the duty shall be each.....	1 ct.	2 cts.	2 cts.
187b	Sensitized negative film, one and one-eighth inches in width or over, for exposure in motion picture cameras.....	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
219a	Non-alcoholic preparations or chemicals, for disinfecting, dipping, spraying or fumigating, n.o.p.:—			
	(i) When in packages not exceeding three pounds each, gross weight.....	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
	(ii) Otherwise.....	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
219e	Chloropicrin, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, methyl formate, cyanides, or mixtures containing any of these, for use in combating destructive insects and pests.....	Free	Free	Free
232d	Casein.....	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
	and, per pound	2 cts.	2½ cts.	3 cts.
235	Liquorice fibres, whether or not dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground or sifted.....	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
235a	Liquorice paste, not sweetened.....	Free	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
235b	Liquorice in rolls or sticks, not sweetened.....	Free	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.
236b	Spinal braces and parts thereof.....	Free	Free	Free
237	(a) Synthetic resin moulding compositions containing synthetic resin derived from phenol and formaldehyde or their homologues or mixtures thereof, in powder or granular form.....	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(b) Synthetic resin moulding compositions, n.o.p., in powder or granular form.....	Free	Free	Free
	(c) Synthetic resins, n.o.p., in liquid, powder, granular, or lump form; or in tubes, cylinders, strips, sheets, plates, blocks, bars, rods, angles, channels, tees or other shapes or sections, not further manufactured than moulded, extruded or pressed, when for use in Canadian manufactures.....	Free	Free	Free
	(d) Laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in tubes, cylinders, strips, sheets, plates, blocks, bars, rods, angles, channels, tees or other shapes or sections, n.o.p.:—			
	(i) with a base of paper or of fibreboard.....	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
	(ii) with a base of cotton fabric or other woven fabric.....	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
238b	Cellulose nitrate or pyroxylin plastics, in tubes, cylinders, balls, strips, sheets, plates, blocks, bars, rods, angles, channels, tees or other shapes or sections, not further manufactured than moulded or pressed, when for use in Canadian manufactures.	Free	Free	Free
238c	Moulding compositions of cellulose acetate or other derivatives of cellulose, in powder or granular form.	Free	Free	Free
238d	Cellulose acetate in sheets not less than five one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and in rods, bars, tubes and other shapes or sections, not further manufactured than moulded, extruded or pressed, when for use in Canadian manufactures.	Free	Free	Free
238e	Regenerated cellulose, and cellulose acetate, transparent, in sheets, not printed, and manufactures of regenerated cellulose or of cellulose acetate, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
238f	Interlined sheet stock, composed of sheets of cellulose plastics cemented to cotton fabric.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.
238g	Synthetic plastic materials with a basis of casein, soybean, gelatine or starch, in tubes, cylinders, strips, sheets, plates, blocks, bars, rods, angles, channels, tees or other shapes or sections, not further manufactured than moulded, extruded or pressed, but not including casein button blanks in the rough, when for use in Canadian manufactures.	Free	Free	Free
241	Litharge, which may contain up to two per cent of carbonaceous matter, and mixtures or combinations of such litharge with lead or other products of lead, litharge being the chief constituent by weight, when imported by manufacturers of electric storage batteries, for use exclusively in the manufacture of storage battery plates, in their own factories.	Free	Free	Free
242	Dry red lead; orange mineral; antimony oxide, titanium oxide, and zinc oxide such as zinc white and lithopone; white pigments containing not less than 14 per cent by weight of titanium dioxide.	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
246b	Stains and oxides, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, for use exclusively as colouring constituents in the manufacture of vitreous enamels and pottery glazes; finely divided metals or compounds of metals, whether dry, or suspended or dissolved in a liquid, for use exclusively in the manufacture of tableware of china, porcelain or semi-porcelain.	Free	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
254	Gums, viz:—Australian, copal, damar, elemi, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, tragacanth, gedda, and barberry; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; ambergris; Pontianac; gums and blends consisting wholly or in chief part of gums, n.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
282b	Saggars, when for use in the manufacture of ceramic products.	Free	Free	Free
287	All tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, or white granite, but not to include tea-pots, jugs and similar articles of the type commonly known as earthenware.	Free	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
296e	Magnesite, calcined, not further manufactured than ground, when imported by manufacturers of insulating materials for use exclusively in the manufacture of such insulating materials, in their own factories.	Free	Free	30 p.c.
306d	Ornamental or decorative marble (not including chips), unicolour or variegated, of colours and/or texture not produced in Canada, rough, hammered, sawn, sand rubbed, chiselled or polished, with or without design thereon, when specially imported and used for interior work in churches.	Free	Free	35 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
320	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.o.p.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
321	Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, exceeding seven square feet each, and not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
328a	Parts, unfinished, for the manufacture of spectacle and eyeglass frames.....	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
342a	Copper alloys containing boron, for use exclusively as a flux or a deoxidizer in melting non-ferrous metals.....	Free	Free	Free
348a	Sculptures in any material, in round or in relief, cast or cut from models prepared in Canada and designed by sculptors domiciled therein, not to include more than two replicas or reproductions of the original model, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.....	Free	Free	Free
398b	Tubing of iron or steel, not joined, not more than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, with one end swaged, or swaged, split and spread, but not further manufactured, when imported for use in the manufacture of fishing rods.....	Free	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.
409e	(ii) Fruit and vegetable grading, washing and wiping machines and combination bagging and weighing machines, and complete parts thereof; machines for topping vegetables, and machines for bunching and/or tying cut flowers, vegetables and nursery stock, and complete parts thereof; egg-graders and egg-cleaners, and complete parts thereof, not including aluminum parts.....	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
410d	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus, and complete parts thereof, for use exclusively in drilling for water, natural gas or oil, or in prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power; well-packers and complete parts thereof, for oil or gas wells; seamless iron or steel tubing of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in casing water, natural gas or oil wells.....	Free	Free	Free
410e	Rope twenty-one hundred feet and more in length, designed for use in drilling wells two thousand feet and more in depth and four inches or more in diameter, and for use in raising and lowering casing more than four inches in diameter for such wells, for use exclusively in drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and in prospecting for minerals.....	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
431b	Adzes, anvils, vises, cleavers, hatchets, saws, augers, bits, drills, screw-drivers, planes, spokeshaves, chisels, mallets, metal wedges, wrenches, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cantdogs, and track tools, picks, mattocks, and eyes or polls for the same....	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
434	Locomotives for use on railways, and chassis, tops, wheels and bodies for the same, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
438b	Bearings, clutch release; bearings, graphite; bearings, steel or bronze backed, with non-ferrous metal lining; bushings, graphited or oil impregnated; ceramic insulator spark plug cores, not further manufactured than burned and glazed, printed or decorated or not, without fittings; commutator copper segments; commutator insulating end rings; discs of hot rolled steel, spun or forged, with or without center hole, for disc wheels; distributor rotors and cam assemblies; door bumper shoes; electric wiring terminals, sockets, fittings and connectors and parts thereof, not to include battery			

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
	<p>terminals; gaskets of any material except cork or felt, composite or not; ignition contact points; keys for shafting; lenses of glass for head, tail, dome, signal and cowl or parking lamps, and for light reflectors; lock washers; piston ring castings in the rough, with or without gates and fins removed; rails of lock seam section, corners, locks and catches, unplated ventilators and parts thereof, the foregoing being of metal other than aluminum, for the manufacture of window sashes for bus bodies; steel bolts, capped with stainless steel; switches for lamps, heaters and defrosters and parts thereof; vacuum control assemblies; vulcanized fibre in sheets, rods, strips and tubing; all of the foregoing when of a class or kind not made in Canada and for use in the manufacture or the repair of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a, or for use in the manufacture of parts therefor.....</p>	Free	Free	30 p.c.
438c	<p>Ammeters; arm rests and wheel housing lining of indurated fibre, pressed to shape; axle housings, one piece welded, machined or not; carburetors and parts thereof; chassis frames and steel shapes for the manufacture thereof; cigar and cigarette lighters, whether in combination with a cigarette holder or not, including base, and parts thereof; control ventilator gear box; cylinder lock barrels, with or without sleeves and keys thereof; dash heat indicators; electric gear shift switches and parts thereof; engine speed governor units and parts thereof; front axle cross channel king pin support section assembly of steel, in the rough; fuel pumps, vacuum pumps and combinations thereof and parts thereof; gasoline gauges and parts thereof; hinges and parts thereof, finished or not, for bodies; horns and parts thereof; instrument bezel assemblies and parts thereof; instrument board lamps; locks, electric ignition, steering gear, transmission, or combinations of such locks, and parts thereof; mouldings of metal, with nails set in position, lead filled or not; oil filters and parts thereof; oil gauges and parts thereof; pipe lines of metal tubing, rigid or flexible, covered or not, with or without fittings, and tubing therefor, for fuel, air, or liquid for actuating hydraulic brakes; purifiers for air, and parts thereof; purifiers for oil, and parts thereof; radiator, hood and other grills, assembled or not, but not polished nor plated, and not to include finish or decorative moulding; radiator ornaments, and hood lift lock ornaments, unplated, and parts thereof; radiator shutter assemblies, automatic; radiator water gauges; radiator shells and parts thereof, not plated nor metal finished in any degree; shackles, bearing spring, and parts thereof; speedometers and parts thereof; spring covers of metal and closing strips or shapes thereof; stampings, body, cowl, hood, fender and instrument board, of metal in the rough, trimmed or not, but not metal finished in any degree; starter switch assembly and parts thereof; steering wheels, rims and spiders therefor; sun visor blanks of gypsum weatherboard; thermostats and parts thereof; throttle, spark and choke assemblies, including buttons therefor, and parts thereof; tire clamping rings of steel, plated or not; universal joint ball assemblies; voltage control regulators; windshield wipers and parts thereof; all of the foregoing when of a class or kind not made in Canada and for use in the manufacture or the repair of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a or for use in the manufacture of parts therefor.....</p>	Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	<p>(1) Provided, that if the above articles are imported for use as original equipment by a manufacturer of automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 whose total factory output during the year in which importation is sought does not exceed ten thousand complete automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis, and provided that not less than fifty per centum of the factory cost of production of such automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis, not to include duties and taxes, is incurred in the British Empire, the rates of duty under this item shall be.....</p>	Free	Free	25 p.c.
	<p>(2) Provided, that if the above articles are imported for use as original equipment by a manufacturer of automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424 whose total factory output during the year in which importation is sought exceeds ten thousand automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis, and provided that not less than sixty per centum of the factory cost of production of such automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis, not to include duties and taxes, is incurred in the British Empire, the rates of duty under this item shall be.....</p> <p>Provided that from and after March 31, 1938, the words "sixty-five" shall be substituted for the word "sixty" in the immediately preceding proviso;</p> <p>(3) Provided that the Governor in Council may make such regulations, if any, as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this item.</p>	Free	Free	25 p.c.
438d	<p>Front and rear axles; brakes; clutches; internal combustion engines; steering gears; magnetos; rims for pneumatic tires larger than thirty inches by five inches; transmission assemblies; drive shafts; universal joints; steel road wheels; and complete parts of the foregoing, when of a class or kind not made in Canada, and imported by manufacturers of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a for use only in the manufacture of motor trucks, motor buses and electric trackless trolley buses, or for the manufacture of chassis for the same.....</p>	Free	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
	<p>(1) Provided that if the above articles are imported for use as original equipment for motor trucks, motor buses and electric trackless trolley buses, or for chassis for the same, by a manufacturer of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a, and provided also that during the year during which importation is sought, not less than forty per centum of the factory cost of production of such motor vehicles and chassis therefor, not to include duties and taxes, is incurred in the British Empire, the rates of duty under this item shall be.....</p> <p>(2) Provided that the Governor in Council may make such regulations, if any, as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this item.</p>	Free	7½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
438e	<p>Parts, n.o.p., for automobiles, motor vehicles, electric trackless trolley buses or chassis enumerated in tariff items 438a and 424, not to include wireless receiving sets, die castings of zinc, electric storage batteries, parts of wood, tires and tubes or parts of which the component material of chief value is rubber:—</p> <p>(1) Brake linings, and clutch facings whether or not including metallic wires or threads:—</p> <p>(a) when made from crude asbestos of Empire origin.....</p>	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(b) when made from crude asbestos of non-Empire origin.....	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(2) Automobile and motor vehicle engines, stripped, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(3) Parts, n.o.p., not electro-plated, whether finished or not.....	Free	30 p.c.	40 p.c.
438f	Hot rolled strip of iron or steel with rolled or mill edge, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported for use in the importer's own factory, in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff items 424 and 438a, or in the manufacture of parts therefor..... per ton	Free	Free	\$8.00
438i	Body bottom cross members and steel shapes for the manufacture thereof; bumpers, front and rear, and parts thereof, including spring steel bumper plates; casket tables or platforms for hearses; destination and route sign assemblies, illuminated or not, and parts thereof; direction signals, illuminated or not; door and step mechanism, hand, vacuum or air operated, and parts thereof; door locks and catches and parts thereof; electric switches, buzzers, bells, push buttons, fuse assemblies and parts thereof; forward drive control conversion assemblies and parts thereof; lamps of all kinds, illuminating and indicating, including sockets, flanges, terminals, glassware, lenses and gaskets therefor, assembled or not, but not to include lamp bulbs; metal stampings, oiled and primed or not, and assemblies thereof; rubber fenders; seat operating mechanisms; ventilators, including motor driven fan type, and grills, and parts thereof; window operating mechanisms; all of the foregoing when imported by manufacturers of motor bus bodies, electric trackless trolley bus bodies, motor ambulances and hearses, to be used in the manufacture of such motor bus bodies, electric trackless trolley bus bodies, motor ambulances and hearses, in their own factories.....	Free	Free	20 p.c.
445j	Electric dry shaving machines for use in removing human hair, and complete parts thereof.....	Free	Free	10 p.c.
446d	Bottles or cylinders of steel for use as high-pressure containers for gas.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
447b	Forged steel rolls, hardened and ground, for use exclusively in rolling ferrous or non-ferrous metals..	Free	Free	Free
449	Steel wool, including steel wool impregnated with soap or in retail packages containing a cake of soap.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
451d	Papier mâché shoe buttons, shoe eyelets, corset eyelets and corset rivets, shoe eyelet hooks, shoe lace wire fasteners.....	Free	Free	Free
462b	Cinematograph and motion picture cameras, 35 mm., for use by professional motion picture producers having studios in Canada equipped for motion picture production.....	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
473a	Printing plates of all kinds for periodical publications enjoying second-class mailing privileges, the pages of which are regularly bound, wire-stitched or otherwise fastened together, and matrices, metal bases and copper shells therefor, but not to include printing plates and other articles covered by tariff item 475.....	Free	Free	25 p.c.
476	(i) Surgical instruments of any material and complete parts thereof.....	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; microscopes valued at not less than 50 dollars each, retail; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
511	Walking sticks and walking canes, of all kinds; golf clubs and finished parts thereof; skis; racquets and racquet frames and baseball bats; balls of all kinds for use in sports, games or athletics, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, and parts thereof, not to include forgings, castings and stampings of metal, in the rough.....	15 p.c.	37½ p.c.	45 p.c.
529a	Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.....	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.
530	Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.....	7½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.
532	and, per pound Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
534	and, per pound Braided wick for candles or tapers, with or without core, processed or not:— (a) Imported by manufacturers of wax candles or tapers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or tapers..... (b) Imported, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe, for use exclusively in oil-burning sanctuary lamps.....	Free Free	Free Free	Free Free
556b	Slipper cloth, woven, napped on one or both sides, wholly or in part of wool, not to contain silk or artificial silk, weighing not less than 22 ounces per square yard, when imported by manufacturers of indoor footwear, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	Free	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
558c	and, per pound (ii) Silk yarns wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, one pound of which shall contain not less than 10,000 yards.....	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	35 cts. 25 p.c.
569(i)	Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.....	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
569(ii)	Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt.....	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
569b	and, per dozen Hat sweats, cap peaks, stiffening bands for the inside of hats and caps, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shape, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of hats and caps, in their own factories.....	45 cts. Free	90 cts. Free	\$1.25 Free
577	Collars and cuffs manufactured from cellulose plastics with or without cotton interlining.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
588a	Gas for heating, cooking or illuminating, imported by pipe line.....		6 cts.	6 cts.
604b	per one thousand cubic feet Sole leather.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
607 (Part 2)	Leather, consisting of beef-cattle hides, horse-hides or sheep-skins, but not including suedes, Cabrettas, Spanish capes or African capes, when imported by manufacturers of gloves or leather clothing, for use exclusively in manufacturing gloves or leather clothing, in their own factories.....	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
307a	Leather, not further finished than tanned, in whole hides, in grains, or splits, when imported by manufacturers of upholstering leathers, for use exclusively in the manufacture of upholstering leathers, in their own factories.....	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
612	Harness and saddlery, including horse boots, n.o.p....	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
616	Rubber, crude, caoutchouc or India-rubber, unmanufactured; powdered rubber and rubber or gutta percha waste or junk; and recovered rubber and rubber substitute.....	Free	Free	Free
616d	Hard rubber, in strips or sheets, not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, or in rods or tubes, but not further manufactured.....	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
616e	Hard rubber, in strips or sheets less than one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, but not further manufactured	Free	Free	Free
618a	Comb blanks of hard rubber, not further manufactured than pressed and vulcanized, when imported by manufacturers of hard rubber combs, for use exclusively in the manufacture of hard rubber combs, in their own factories.....	Free	Free	Free
618c	Chlorine derivatives of India-rubber insoluble in carbon tetrachloride, in sheets not exceeding two one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, coloured or not but not printed, lithographed or embossed, when for use in Canadian manufactures.....	Free	5 p.c.	20 p.c.
624	Bead ornaments, and ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; fans of all kinds; statues and statuettes of any material, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
652	Toilet or dressing combs, n.o.p.; fancy combs, not being jewellery.....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
657	Mouthpieces of hard rubber in the rough, aluminum pipe fittings, and pipe bowls moulded from briarwood dust, and briarwood bowls not further processed than frazed, when imported by manufacturers of tobacco pipes for use in the manufacture of such pipes, in their own factories.....	Free	Free	25 p.c.
690a	Casual donations sent by persons abroad to friends in Canada, or brought into Canada personally by non-residents as gifts to friends, and not being advertising matter, tobacco or alcoholic beverages, when the value thereof does not exceed five dollars in any one case, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	Free	Free
693	(i) Articles imported by or for public museums, public libraries, universities, colleges or schools, and which are to be placed in such institutions as exhibits, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Violins, violas and violoncellos, manufactured more than 100 years prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
	(iii) Antiquities (other than spirits or wines) produced more than 100 years prior to date of importation, under such regulations, including proof of antiquity, as may be prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	.....	.....
	Provided that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in any other law or regulation relating to Customs, antiquities as described in part (iii) of this item shall, for entry thereunder, be relieved from the requirement as to origin or British Empire content.			
709	(a) Goods, including containers or coverings as specified in part (b) of this item, the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, after having been exported therefrom.....	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Bags, barrels, bottles, boxes, carboys, cartons, casks, crates, cylinders, drums, tarpaulins and other usual containers or coverings, n.o.p., filled or empty, and impact registers or recorders for use in railway cars, upon which duty has once been paid.....	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
809	<p>All the foregoing under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;</p> <p>Provided that the goods are returned to the exporter thereof within five years from the time of exportation, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, or combined with any other article abroad;</p> <p>Provided also that any goods described in this item, upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, shall not be admitted to entry thereunder except upon payment of duties equal to the drawback allowed;</p> <p>Provided further that any of such goods manufactured in bond or under Excise regulations in Canada and exported shall not be admitted to entry except upon payment of the Customs or Excise duties to which they would have been liable had they not been exported from Canada.</p> <p>Cocoa residues, containing not more than five per cent by weight of fat, when imported by manufacturers of chemicals for use in the manufacture of theobromine and caffeine, in their own factories....</p>	Free	Free	Free

3. Resolved,—That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff be further amended by striking thereout tariff items 23, 65, 90 (b), 105d, 105e, 141, 143a, 147 (a) and (b), 178, 178c, 180, 181a, 187, 192b, 193, 194, 195, 197b, 198, 199, 219 (i), 220 (a) and (b), 228, 234, 236, 238a, 243, 244, 246, 247, 247a, 248, 249, 250, 252, 284, 285, 286, 288, 289, 316a, 322, 323, 326, 326a, 357, 362, 368, 369, 378 (b) and (c), 380 (c), 382 (a), (b) and (d), 383 (d), (e), (f) and (g), 385, 386 (h), 388d, 392, 392a, 394 (a), 396, 396a, 397 (d), 398a, 402a, 402b, 407a, 410b, 410l, 410u, 410z, 414c, 415, 415d, 422, 425, 427b, 430, 430a, 432, 432a, 432b, 432d, 433, 434a, 434b, 438a, 439f, 440m, 445f, 445g, 451, 451a (i) and (ii), 451b, 462, 465, 469, 512, 518, 519, 523b, 537a, 537e, 539, 542a, 542b, 548, 549c, 551, 551a, 552, 553, 554, 554b, 555, 557b, 558c, 560a, 561, 565, 568, 568a, 568b, 572, 573, 578, 597a, 607, 608, 610, 610a, 611a, 619a, 622, 623, 624a (i) 628, 647, 653, 655, 655a, 656, 659, 670, 710 (b) and (b b), the several enumerations of goods respectively and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of duty in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
8a	Extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.....	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery, coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound	2½ cts.	2½ cts.	2½ cts.
65	Biscuits, not sweetened.....	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
90	Vegetables, prepared or preserved:—			
	(b) Pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
105d	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mince meats.....per pound	2 cts.	3¾ cts.	5 cts.
105e	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glacé, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of crème de menthe, maraschino or other flavour.....	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
122	Herring (not including kippered herring in sealed containers) packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed containers.....	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweet-meats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty..... per pound	$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. 15 p.c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. 35 p.c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. 35 p.c.
143a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty..... per pound and	\$3.50	\$4.10 25 p.c.	\$4.10 25 p.c.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout, when imported in bottles..... per gallon Provided, that six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles shall be held to contain one gallon.	15 cts.	50 cts.	50 cts.
178	Advertising and printed matter, viz:—Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p.:— (i) when produced in countries entitled to the British Preferential Tariff and relating exclusively to products of such British countries, but not relating to Canadian products..... (ii) n.o.p..... per pound Provided, that on importations under the Intermediate or the General Tariff, the rate of duty shall be not less than.....	Free 5 cts.	..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	..... 15 cts. 35 p.c.
180	Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, decalcomania transfers of all kinds, n.o.p., engravings or prints or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p.; blue prints, building plans, maps, and charts, n.o.p.	12$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
181a	Pictorial post-cards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards or folders..... and, per pound	20 p.c.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c. 5 cts.
187	Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, n.o.p.....	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
192b	Sandpaper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper or emery cloth.....	12$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	25 p.c.
192d	Electrical insulating pressboard, not less than .040 inch in thickness.....	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
193	Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
194	Playing cards, in packs or in sheet form, n.o.p.; cards and sheets partly lithographed or printed, for use in the manufacture of such playing cards..... per pack or equivalent Provided, that in no case shall the duty under the British Preferential Tariff be in excess of.....	5 cts. 15 p.c.	7 cts.	8 cts.
195	Paper hanging or wall papers, including borders or bordering..... and, per pound	17$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c. 2 cts.
197b	Wrapping paper of all kinds, not pasted, coated or embossed.....	17$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
198	Ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-mâché ware, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
199	Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.
199f	Hand made papers, not to include mould-made deckle-edge papers, valued at not less than 40 cents per pound wholesale.....	10 p.c.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
219	(i) Solutions of peroxides of hydrogen, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
220	All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.:— (a) When dry (b) Liquid, when containing not more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirit	17½ p.c. 20 p.c.	25 p.c. 40 p.c.	25 p.c. 40 p.c.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	32½ p.c.
232f	Mucilage and adhesive paste and, per pound	15 p.c. 1½ cts.	25 p.c. 2½ cts.	27½ p.c. 3 cts.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin	15 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
236	Surgical dressings, antiseptic or aseptic, including absorbent cotton, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, oakum, woven fabric of cotton weighing not more than seven and one-half pounds per one hundred square yards, whether imported singly or in combination one with another, but not stitched or otherwise manufactured; surgical trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds; sanitary napkins, and abdominal supports	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
238a	Manufactures of pyroxylin plastics, or of which pyroxylin plastic is the component of chief value, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	32½ p.c.	40 p.c.
243	Dry white lead	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
244	White lead ground in oil	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	37½ p.c.
246	Oxides, fireproofs, rough stuff, fillers, laundry blueing, and colours, dry, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
247	Liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, and ground and liquid paints, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
247a	Artists' and school children's colours; fitted boxes containing the same; artists' brushes; pastels, of a value of one cent per stick, or over; artists' canvas, coated and prepared for oil painting	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
248	Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers per gallon	75 cents	\$1.25	\$1.25
249	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.o.p. per gallon and	15 cts. 10 p.c.	20 cts. 25 p.c.	20 cts. 30 p.c.
250	Paris green, dry	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
252	Shoe blacking; shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
265c	Halibut liver oil, crude or refined	Free	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
281b	Firebrick, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
284	Drain pipes, sewer pipes and earthenware fittings therefor, chimney linings or vents, chimney tops and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, n.o.p.; earthenware tiles, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
285	Tiles or blocks of earthenware or of stone prepared for mosaic flooring	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
286	Earthenware and stoneware, viz.—demijohns, churns or crocks, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
288	Stoneware and Rockingham ware and earthenware, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
316a	Incandescent lamp bulbs and glass tubing for use in the manufacture of incandescent lamps, and mantle stocking for gas light	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
322	Plate glass, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
323	Silvered glass, bevelled or not and framed or not, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff	
326	(i) Demijohns or carboys, bottles, flasks, phials, jars and balls, of glass, not cut, n.o.p.; lamp chimneys of glass, n.o.p.; decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut nor decorated, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
	(ii) Opal glassware, glass tableware, cut glassware and illuminating glassware, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
326a	Manufactures of glass, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
339b	Collapsible tubes of lead or tin or lead coated with tin	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
357	Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
362	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	37½ p.c.	45 p.c.
368	Clocks, time recorders, clock movements, clockwork mechanisms, and clock cases.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	Provided, that when imported under the Intermediate or the General Tariff, the duty shall not be less than..... each		50 cts.	50 cts.
369	Parts of clock movements or of clockwork mechanisms, finished or unfinished, not including plates.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
377e	Wrought or puddled iron in the form of billets, bars, rods, sheets, strips or plates	Free		
377f	Bars or rods, of iron or steel, hot rolled, viz:—Rounds over 4½ inches in diameter and squares over 4 inches..... per ton	Free	\$7.00	\$7.00
378	Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel, weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard:— (b) Not further processed than hammered or pressed, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(c) Cold rolled, drawn, reeled, turned or ground, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
380	Plates of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:— (c) Flanged, dished or curved, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
382	Hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:— (a) Hot rolled, .080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
	(b) Hot rolled, more than .080 inch in thickness, n.o.p.	\$3.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
	(d) Cold rolled or cold drawn, more than .080 inch in thickness, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
383	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:— (d) Coated with metal or metals, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(e) Coated with paint, tar, asphaltum or otherwise coated, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(f) Coated with vitreous enamel, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
	(g) Corrugated, coated or not.	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
385	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, valued at not less than five cents per pound, n.o.p.	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
386	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:— (h) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, when imported by manufacturers of saws for use exclusively in the manufacture of saws, in their own factories	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
388d	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled or cast, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
392	Forgings, of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
392a	Forgings of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, hollow, machined or not, not less than 12 inches in internal diameter; and all other forgings, solid or otherwise, in any degree of manufacture, of a weight of 20 tons or over.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
394	Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:— (a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.	7½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Inter-mediate Tariff	General Tariff
396	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, valued at not more than five cents per pound..... per ton	\$5.00	\$12.00	\$14.00
396a	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, n.o.p.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
397	Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, plain or coated:—			
	(d) N.o.p.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
398a	Pipes and tubes of iron or steel, seamless, cold drawn, plain ends, polished, valued at not less than five cents per pound; steel tubes, welded or seamless, more than 10½ inches in diameter, with plain ends, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of rolls for paper-making machinery.	Free	15 p.c.	30 p.c.
402a	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not.....	20 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
402b	Woven netting, of iron or steel, coated, made from wire of 17 gauge or heavier, with meshes not smaller than one inch and not larger than two inches, with specially strengthened joints, when for use exclusively on fur farms, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
407a	Chains, of iron or steel, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
410b	Machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in washing or dry cleaning coal at coal mines or coke plants; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in producing coke and gas; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas; and complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
410l	Ore crushers, rock crushers, stamp mills, grinding mills, rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or quarrying operations.....	5 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
410u	Blowers, of iron or steel, n.o.p., for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kilns, revolving roasters and furnaces of metal, n.o.p., for use in the roasting of ore, mineral, rock or clay; furnace slag trucks and slag pots, n.o.p.; and integral parts of all the foregoing.....	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
410z	Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, for the recovery of solid or liquid particles from flue or other waste gases at metallurgical or industrial plants, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
414c	Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
415	Electric vacuum cleaners and attachments therefor; hand vacuum cleaners; and complete parts of all the foregoing, including suction hose, n.o.p.....	5 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
415d	Sewing machines, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of sewing machines.....	5 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
422	Street or road rollers and complete parts thereof....	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
425	Lawn mowers.....	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
427b	Ball and roller bearings.....	Free	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
427h	Motion picture projectors, arc lamps for motion picture work, motion picture or theatrical spot lights, light effect machines, motion picture screens, portable motion picture projectors complete with sound equipment; complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps.....	Free	15 p.c.	35 p.c.
430	Nuts and bolts with or without threads, washers, rivets, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; nut and bolt blanks, of iron or steel			
	per one hundred pounds and	25 cts.	50 cts.	75 cts.
		7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff	
430a	Hinges and butts, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; hinge and butt blanks, of iron or steel..... per one hundred pounds and	75 cts. 5 p.c.	75 cts. 30 p.c.	75 cts. 30 p.c.
431f	Files and rasps.....	Free	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
431g	Fixed or stationary meters, of a size or capacity not made in Canada, for hydraulic engineering; gauges, indicators and recorders for water or other liquid levels, volume or flow, of a class or kind not made in Canada.....	Free	20 p.c.	35 p.c.
432	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p....	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
432a	Kitchen and dairy hollow-ware of iron or steel, coated with tin, including cans for shipping milk or cream, not painted, japanned or decorated.....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
432b	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated with vitreous enamel.....	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
432d	Manufactures of tinplate, painted, japanned, decorated or not, and manufactures of tin, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks, and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.....	5 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
434a	Motor rail cars or units for use on railways, and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing.....	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
434b	Steel wheels for use on railway rolling stock, viz:— (i) Pressed steel..... (ii) N.o.p.....	7½ p.c. 7½ p.c.	30 p.c. 27½ p.c.	35 p.c. 30 p.c.
438a	Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds, n.o.p.; electric trackless trolley buses; chassis for all the foregoing..... Provided, that machines or other articles mounted on the foregoing or attached thereto for purposes other than loading or unloading the vehicle shall be valued separately and duty assessed under the tariff items regularly applicable thereto.	Free	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
439f	Children's carriages, sleds and other vehicles; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
440m	Engines and complete parts thereof, when imported for use only in the equipment of aircraft.....	Free	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445f	Electric dynamos or generators and transformers, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	33¼ p.c.	37½ p.c.
445g	Electric motors, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p....	15 p.c.	33¼ p.c.	37½ p.c.
445n	Electrical instruments and apparatus of precision of a class or kind not made in Canada, viz:— meters or gauges for indicating and/or recording altitude, amperes, comparisons, capacity, density, depth, distance, electrolysis, flux, force, frequency, humidity, inductance, liquid levels, ohms, operation, power factor, pressure, space, speed, stress, synchronism, temperature, time, volts, volume, watts; complete parts thereof.....	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
446f	Cellulose acetate film reinforced with wire mesh.....	Free	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
446g	Electric welding apparatus, not including motors.....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
451	Buckles, clasps, eyelets, hooks and eyes, dome, snap or other fasteners of iron, steel, brass or other metal, coated or not, n.o.p. (not being jewellery).....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
451a	(i) Spring-beard needles and latch needles..... and, per thousand (ii) Needles, of any material or kind, n.o.p.....	10 p.c. 10 p.c.	30 p.c. \$1.50 30 p.c.	35 p.c. \$1.50 35 p.c.
451b	Pins manufactured from wire of any metal, n.o.p.... and, per pound.....	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c. 10 cts.	30 p.c. 10 cts.
462	Philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.o.p.; speedometers, cyclometers and pedometers, n.o.p.; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	7½ p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
465	Signs of any material other than paper, framed or not; letters and numerals of any material other than paper.....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
469	Machine card clothing.....	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
511b	Fishing rods.....	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
512	Picture frames and photograph frames, of any material.....	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
518	Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle and other game tables or boards, cues, balls, cue-racks and cue-tips.....	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, and parts thereof, not to include forgings, castings and stampings of metal, in the rough.....	15 p.c.	37½ p.c.	45 p.c.
523b	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.
	and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
523j	Shadow cretonnes, wholly of cotton, with printed warp and plain weft.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.
	and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
523k	Gabardines, wholly of cotton, with not less than 280 ends and picks of ply yarn per square inch.....	12½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	32½ p.c.
	and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
523l	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of not less than 80 and not more than 99, including all such fabrics in which the average count of the warp and weft yarns is not less than 80 and not more than 99.....	12½ p.c.		
524a	Fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and artificial silk.....	5 p.c.		
532a	Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound		1½ cts.	4 cts.
532b	Woven fabric, wholly of cotton, for covering books.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound		1½ cts.	4 cts.
537a	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.....	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
537e	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of jute, including yarn twist, cords and twines generally used for packaging and other purposes, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
539	Cordage, exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.....	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
542a	Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, artificial silk nor wool.....	22½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.
542b	Linen fire-hose, lined or unlined.....	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
548	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, artificial silk nor wool, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound		1½ cts.	4 cts.
548a	Woven dress linens containing not more than 15 p.c. by weight of cotton yarns for decorative effect.....	Free	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	and, per pound		3½ cts.	4 cts.
549c	Hairecloth, composed of horse hair in combination with any vegetable fibre.....	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
551	Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair but not containing silk or artificial silk, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
	and, per pound	6 cts.	20 cts.	22½ cts.
551a	Yarns and warps composed wholly of wool or in part of wool or hair, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
	and, per pound	5 cts.	15 cts.	17½ cts.
552	Felt, pressed, of all kinds, in the web, not consisting of or in combination with any woven, knitted or other fabric or material.....	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	and, per pound	5 cts.	17½ cts.	20 cts.

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
553	Blankets of any material, not to include automobile rugs, steamer rugs, or similar articles..... and, per pound	20 p.c. 5 cts.	30 p.c. 25 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.
554	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, n.o.p., when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada.... and, per pound	17½ p.c. 7½ cts.	25 p.c. 17½ cts.	30 p.c. 20 cts.
554b	Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p..... and, per pound Provided, however, that the sum of the specific and ad valorem duties imposed by this item on imports under the British Preferential Tariff shall not be in excess of 50 cents per pound.	22½ p.c. 12 cts.	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
554e	Filter press cloth of wool..... and, per pound	20 p.c.	35 p.c. 30 cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
555	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or similar animal fibres, but of which the component of chief value is not silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p.; fabrics, coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, but not containing silk nor artificial silk, n.o.p..... and, per pound	30 p.c.	40 p.c. 32½ cts.	40 p.c. 35 cts.
557b	Garnetted material wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, obtained by disintegrating cocoons, yarns or fabrics, prepared for use; filaments or loose fibres wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not more advanced than in the form of sliver; waste portions of unused fabrics, wholly of silk, artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, n.o.p., not to include remnants nor mill ends.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
558c	(i) Rovings, yarns and warps, wholly or in part of silk, n.o.p., including threads, cords or twist for sewing, embroidering or other purposes.....	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
560a	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of artificial silk, n.o.p..... and, per lineal yard	22½ p.c.	40 p.c. 10 cts.	45 p.c. 10 cts.
561	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres, produced by chemical processes, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p..... and, per pound	27½ p.c.	40 p.c. 40 cts.	45 p.c. 40 cts.
565	Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
566	Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres.....	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
568	Knitted garments, knitted underwear and knitted goods, n.o.p..... and, per pound	20 p.c.	35 p.c. 25 cts.	45 p.c. 30 cts.
568a	Socks and stockings:— (i) of wool..... and, per dozen pairs (ii) n.o.p..... and, per dozen pairs	20 p.c. 30 cts. 20 p.c.	32½ p.c. \$1.35 32½ p.c. \$1.35	35 p.c. \$1.50 35 p.c. \$1.50
568b	Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	45 p.c.
572	Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.o.p..... and, per square foot	30 p.c.	35 p.c. 15 cts.	40 p.c. 20 cts.
573	Enamelled carriage, floor, shelf and table oilcloth, linoleum, and cork matting or carpets..... and, per pound	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c. 4 cts.
578	Regalia, badges and belts of all kinds, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	45 p.c.

Tariff Item	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff	
597a	Musical instruments of all kinds, n.o.p.; phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, including cylinders and records thereof; and mechanical piano and organ players.....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
604	Belting leather in butts or bends; and all leather further finished than tanned, n.o.p.....	7½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
604a	Crust oil leather, for use in manufacturing chamois leather.....	Free	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
607	Leather, when imported by manufacturers of gloves or leather clothing, for use exclusively in manufacturing gloves or leather clothing, in their own factories.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
608	Leather, not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p.....	5 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
61	Belting, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
610a	Belting of camel's hair, for machinery.....	7½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
611a	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of any material, n.o.p.....	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
612a	English type saddles.....	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
619a	India-rubber clothing and clothing made from waterproofed cotton fabrics.....	25 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	And, in addition, on raincoats..... each		50 cts.	50 cts.
622	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags, and baskets of all kinds, n.o.p.....	15 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
623	Musical instrument cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.....	15 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
624a	(i) Dolls; toys of all kinds, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.	30 p.c.	40 p.c.
624b	Statues and statuettes of porcelain or earthenware...	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
628	Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
647	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.....	25 p.c.	37½ p.c.	45 p.c.
653	Brushes of all kinds.....	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	40 p.c.
655	Pens, penholders and rulers, of all kinds.....	12½ p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
655a	Lead pencils and crayons.....	10 p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
656	Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches.....	17½ p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
658	Film of standard width (one and one-eighth of an inch and over) when imported for the sole purpose of having 16 millimetre reproductions made therefrom and provided that the original is re-exported within three months from date of importation.....	Free	3 cts.	3 cts.
	per linear foot			
659	Photographic dry plates.....	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
663f	Iodised mineral salts, for use exclusively in the feeding of animals.....	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
670	Grinding wheels, stones or blocks, manufactured by the bonding together of either natural or artificial abrasives; manufactures of emery or of artificial abrasives, n.o.p.....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
710	Coverings, inside and outside, used in covering or holding goods imported therewith, shall be subject to the following provisions, viz:—			
	(b) Usual coverings containing goods, not machinery, subject to any ad valorem duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain.....	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(bb) Usual coverings containing machinery subject to any ad valorem duty, when not included in the invoice value of the goods they contain..	5 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.

4. Resolved,—That Schedule B to the Customs Tariff be amended by striking thereout tariff items 1060 and 1063, the enumerations of goods and the rates of drawback of customs duties set opposite to each of the said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of drawback of customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Item No.	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1060	Paper of all kinds.....	When used by the publisher or printer in Canada in the production of periodical publications enjoying second-class mailing privileges, the pages of which are regularly bound, wire-stitched or otherwise fastened together.....	75 p.c.
1063	Materials, including all parts....	When used in the production of engines for use exclusively in the equipment of aircraft.....	60 p.c.

5. Resolved,—That any enactment founded upon the foregoing resolutions to amend the Customs Tariff or schedules thereto shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that date, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House, the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again this day.

Mr. Dunning then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 121, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole this day.

Mr. Dunning, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 120, An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 102, An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Rinfret, the House reverted to "Motions" under Routine Proceedings.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council then, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How many men were employed during 1936 on work in connection with Niagara Camp grounds and the Rifle Ranges at Niagara-on-the-Lake.
2. How many were returned men.
3. Rate of pay.
4. Whether any of the men employed were American citizens.
5. The names of those employed.
6. Their earnings during the year 1936.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. How much money has been expended by the Federal Government directly in the form of direct relief in the Peace River country, since October, 1935.
2. How this money was spent.
3. Whether any money in any form, calculated to assist unemployment, has been spent in the Peace River country since October 15, 1935.
4. Whether the Government has given any assistance to farmers in the Peace River country because of drought conditions, since October, 1935.
5. What financial assistance, if any, has been given the citizens of the Peace River country in any form, since October 15, 1935.
6. Whether any grant has been made by the Federal Government to the province of Alberta as a contribution to road work in the Peace River country.
7. If so, how much, and when it was paid.
8. Whether any road building or road improving project within the Peace River country was submitted to the Federal Government by the government of the province of Alberta.
9. If so, whether it was approved or whether any project was approved.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th April, 1937, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the preference extended by the Civil Service Act, Section 29, to "all other persons who have been on active service overseas on the military forces or who have served on the high seas in a seagoing ship of war in the naval forces.....of any of the allies of His Majesty, during the war," applies to those who have served, during the war, in the armies or navies, (a) of all the Powers being described in the Treaty of Versailles as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, viz: the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan; (b) of all the Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers, viz: Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, The Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay.

2. If not, what powers.

3. Was and is not preference also extended to those who have served, during the war, in the army and navy of Russia before the revolution.

4. If not, why.

5. What (a) the regulations, (b) the rulings, and (c) the practice of the Civil Service Commission with regard to the preference mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 are.

6. Whether the persons mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, enjoy the same preference in the Civil Service of Canada as the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

7. Whether the Civil Service Commission keeps any record of preferential appointments referred to in the first three paragraphs.

8. If so, what it is.

9. If not, why.

By leave of the House, the following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Standing Order 44:—

By Mr. Woodsworth:—Order of the House for a Return showing the obligations, if any, of the Government to the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of the naval bases at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Woodsworth:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government has been represented since the war at any meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

2. If so, by whom, and at meetings on what dates.

3. Whether the Canadian Government receives reports of decisions taken by the Committee of Imperial Defence or any of its sub-committees.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Woodsworth:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government has been represented since the war at any meetings of the Overseas Defence Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence or of any other sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

2. If so, by whom, and at meetings on what dates.

3. What the purpose of Canadian representation is on such sub-committees.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Woodsworth:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Constitution and purpose of the Imperial Defence College.

2. What Canadian officials, military and civilian, have taken courses at the Imperial Defence College, and at what date.

3. What officials are at present taking such courses.

4. What Canadians, not holding official positions in the Federal Government service, have taken such courses.

5. What other residents of Canada have taken such courses.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

By Mr. Woodsworth:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. British officers at present in Canada.
2. To what departments in Canada they are attached.
3. Their duties.
4. Whether their pay and allowances are provided by the Canadian or by the United Kingdom Government.

Mr. Rinfret, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The House then returned to Government Orders.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 118, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938;

Mr. Dunning moved,—That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon and continuing;

And it being six o'clock, p.m.;

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, it was resolved,—That the present sitting of the House continue after 6 o'clock until motion is made for adjournment.

The Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Dunning for the second reading of the said Bill was then resumed.

After further Debate on the said proposed motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1937.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber on Saturday, April 10, at 9 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of proroguing the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. REDFERN,

Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 41, An Act to amend and consolidate the Combines Investigation Act and amending Act, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 4. After the word "*Combines*" strike out the word "Act" and substitute the following therefor:—

"Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1937."

2. Page 1, line 6 to page 16, line 25, inclusive. Strike out clauses two to forty-two, both inclusive, and substitute the following therefor:—

"2. (1) Subsection two of section two of the Combines Investigation Act, chapter twenty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by section two of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act appointed as hereinafter provided."

(2) Subsection five of section two of the said Act, as enacted by section two of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(5) 'Minister' means the Minister of Labour."

(3) Section two of the said Act, as enacted by section two of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is further amended by adding at the end of the said section the following:—

"(6) 'Special commissioner' means a temporary commissioner appointed as hereinafter provided for the purpose of conducting an investigation."

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto as sections five, six, seven, eight and nine the following:—

"5. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be known as the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act.

(2) The Commissioner shall perform the duties and exercise the powers conferred upon him under this Act and shall report directly to the Minister as required by this Act.

(3) The Commissioner shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe before the Clerk of the Privy Council, and shall file in the office of the said Clerk, an oath of office in the following form:—

'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, and to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. So help me God.'

(4) The Commissioner shall be paid such salary as may be from time to time fixed and allowed by the Governor in Council.

"6. (1) An Assistant Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act may be appointed in the manner authorized by law.

(2) When the Commissioner is absent or unable to act, or when so authorized by the Commissioner with respect to any investigation or matter, the Assistant Commissioner, or, if he also is at the same time absent or unable to act, another officer designated by the Minister, may and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Commissioner.

"7. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint, from time to time, one or more persons to be special commissioners under this Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of a special commissioner to conduct an investigation into and concerning any alleged combine indicated in the Order in Council signifying his appointment.

(3) Every special commissioner shall have, with respect to and for the duration of the investigation which he is appointed to conduct, the powers which are conferred on the Commissioner in sections fourteen to twenty-four, both inclusive, of this Act; and wherever the word 'Commissioner' occurs in sections fourteen to twenty-four, both inclusive, and thirty-three to thirty-six, both inclusive, of this Act, it shall be deemed to include the words 'special commissioner'.

(4) The exercise of any of the powers herein conferred upon special commissioners shall not be held to limit or qualify the powers by this Act conferred upon the Commissioner.

"8. (1) The Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, employ such temporary, technical and special assistants as may be required to meet the special conditions that may arise in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any technical or special assistant or other qualified person employed under this Act shall, when so authorized or deputed by the Commissioner, inquire into any matter within the scope of this Act as may be directed by the Commissioner.

"9. (1) Any special commissioner and any temporary, technical and special assistants employed by the Commissioner shall be paid for their services and expenses as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

(2) The remuneration and expenses of the Commissioner and of any special commissioner and of the temporary, technical and special assistants employed by the Commissioner, and of any counsel instructed by the Minister of Justice under this Act, shall be paid out of such appropriations as are provided by Parliament to defray the cost of administering this Act.

(3) The *Civil Service Act* and other Acts relating to the Civil Service, in so far as applicable, shall, except as otherwise provided in section five of this Act, apply to the Commissioner and to all other permanent employees under this Act."

4. Wherever in sections ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-three to thirty-six, both inclusive, and forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, the words "Commission" or "Commission or any Commissioner" appear there shall be substituted therefor the word "Commissioner", and whenever in the said sections the words "they", "it" or "its" referring to the Commission, appear, the word "he" shall be substituted for the words "they" and "it", and the word "his" shall be substituted for the word "its".

5. Section twelve of the said Act, as enacted by section six of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"12. The Commissioner shall on application made under the last preceding section, or on direction by the Minister, cause an inquiry to be made into all such matters with respect to the said alleged combine as he shall consider necessary to enquire into with the view of determining whether a combine exists or is being formed."

6. Subsections two and three of section thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by section seven of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, are repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) The Commissioner shall thereupon make a report in writing to the Minister showing the inquiry made, the information obtained and his conclusions.

(3) On written request of the applicants or on his own motion, the Minister may review the decision of the Commissioner under this section, and may, if in his opinion the circumstances warrant, instruct the Commissioner to make further investigation."

7. Subsection four of section twenty-two of the said Act, as enacted by section fifteen of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(4) The Minister may issue commissions to take evidence in another country, and may make all proper orders for the purpose and for the return and use of the evidence so obtained."

8. Section twenty-four of the said Act, as enacted by section seventeen of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is amended by deleting in the sixth line thereof the words "evidence or documents" and substituting therefor the words "oral evidence" and by adding to the said section at the end thereof the following:—

"Nor shall any such documents be used or receivable in any criminal proceedings except proceedings under this Act or under section four hundred and ninety-eight of the *Criminal Code*."

9. The said Act is amended by adding thereto as section twenty-five the following:—

"25. The proceedings before the Commissioner and any special commissioner shall be conducted in private, but the Commissioner may order that all or any portion of the proceedings shall be conducted in public. All preliminary investigations shall be conducted in private."

10. Section twenty-seven of the said Act, as enacted by section twenty of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

"(3) Every special commissioner at the conclusion of the investigation which he conducts shall make a report in writing which he shall sign and transmit to the Commissioner, together with the evidence taken at the investigation, certified by the special commissioner, and all documents and papers relating to the investigation remaining in his custody; and the Commissioner shall without delay transmit the report to the Minister.

(4) The Minister may call for an interim report at any time, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner or special commissioner, as the case may be, whenever thereunto required by the Minister, to render an interim report setting out the action taken, the evidence obtained and any conclusions reached at the date thereof.

(5) Any report of the Commissioner or of a special commissioner, other than an interim report or a report of a preliminary inquiry under section thirteen of this Act, shall within fifteen days after its receipt by the Minister be made public, unless the Commissioner states in writing to the Minister that he believes the public interest would be better served by withholding publication, in which case the Minister may decide whether the report, either in whole or in part, shall be made public."

11. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto as section twenty-eight the following:—

"28. The Minister may publish and supply copies of any report in such manner and upon such terms as he deems proper."

12. (1) Subsection one of section thirty-one of the said Act as enacted by section twenty-two of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935 is amended by striking out paragraph (b) thereof and substituting the following:—

“(b) the evidence taken on any investigation by the Commissioner or by any special commissioner and the report of the Commissioner or special commissioner.”

(2) Subsection two of section thirty-one of the said Act, and subsection two of section thirty-two of the said Act, are amended by deleting the words “Solicitor General” and “Solicitor General of Canada” wherever they appear in the said subsections and by substituting therefor the words “Attorney General of Canada”.

(3) Subsection three of section thirty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(3) The Minister of Justice may instruct counsel to attend on behalf of the Minister at all proceedings consequent on any information being so laid.”

13. Section fifteen of the said Act, as enacted by section nine of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1935, section thirty of the said Act, and sections thirteen and fourteen of chapter fifty-nine of the statutes of 1935, are repealed.

14. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto at the end as section A the following:—

“Notwithstanding anything in this Act, neither the Commissioner nor any special commissioner nor any other person shall have power to compel the attendance of any witness or the production of any book, paper, records or article, or the examination of any person under oath, or have power to exercise for the enforcement of any order made by such Commissioner, special commissioner or person or for punishment on account of disobedience of such order the powers that are exercised by superior courts for the enforcement of subpoenas to witnesses or punishment of disobedience thereof, unless and until on the application of the Minister (which shall be heard and determined *ex parte*) either the President of the Exchequer Court of Canada or the Chairman of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission shall have certified, as either of them may, that it is fit and proper that the action mentioned in the application should be taken: Provided that when any investigation under this Act is proceeding in any province and the Commissioner or special commissioner is desirous of exercising power to commit to prison or otherwise penalize pursuant to this Act any person whether for contempt or otherwise, the application may be made by the Commissioner or special commissioner upon reasonable notice to the person concerned, to a judge of the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province, who shall for the purposes of the application have the powers which by this section are conferred upon the President of the Exchequer Court and the Chairman of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission.

(2) The provisions of this section which relate to the Chairman of the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission shall apply only whilst such Chairman is a barrister of one of the provinces of Canada of at least ten years standing.

(3) Such President, Chairman, and judge, respectively, may, before granting such certificate, require the applicant to secure and subsequently produce to him any further evidence or proof of relevant circumstances as he shall deem to be necessary.”

In the Title

Leave out the words “and consolidate”.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the said amendments were taken into consideration and severally agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King, the sitting of the House was suspended until 9 o'clock, p.m., this day.

9 o'clock, p.m.

The House having resumed;

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 119, An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934.

Bill No. 120, An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

Bill No. 121, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill:—

Bill No. 118, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; when His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act for the protection of the Dionne Quintuplets.

An Act to repeal the Biological Board Act and to create The Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

An Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936.

An Act to authorize an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

An Act to amend the Department of National Revenue Act.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

An Act to revive and amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.

An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay.

An Act for the relief of Clara Emily Taylor Elkin.

An Act for the relief of Yetta Ginsburg.

An Act for the relief of Marguerite Emily Coombe Low.

An Act for the relief of Mary May Rowell Thom.

An Act for the relief of Eva Josephine Millicent Good Ross.

An Act for the relief of Eva Schiller Lightstone.

An Act for the relief of Ruth Jessica Kimpton Shiells.

An Act for the relief of Grace Ellen Doris Newman.

An Act for the relief of Gretna Golden Laird Rankin.

An Act for the relief of Frank Horace Wood.

An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Bowers-Hill O'Hagan.

An Act for the relief of Isobel Jean Herbert Fleming Johnson.

An Act for the relief of Emilie Letsch Rutishauser.

An Act for the relief of Miriam Silverman.

An Act for the relief of Alice Mary Hickman Ings.

An Act for the relief of Norah Clara Simson Warden.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Beatrice Brown Gray.

- An Act for the relief of Joseph Gédéon Emilien Tanguay.
An Act for the relief of Mabel Marjorie Powter Johnston.
An Act for the relief of Evelyn McCaughan McBride.
An Act for the relief of Marie Liette Fortier Mickles.
An Act for the relief of Cecile Snyder Rashback.
An Act to amend the Customs Act.
An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment.
An Act to incorporate Trans-Canada Air Lines.
An Act respecting Department of Transport Stores.
An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs.
An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds.
An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.
An Act respecting a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937.
An Act to assist the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the crop year 1937.
An Act respecting Gold Clause Obligations.
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.
An Act to assist in the alleviation of Unemployment and Agricultural Distress.
An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany.
An Act to provide for cancellation of capital stocks and certain indebtedness of the Canadian National Railway System to His Majesty and for adjustment of the accounts of the System.
An Act for the relief of Albert Henry Pergley.
An Act for the relief of Suzanne Rosenthal Winnikoff.
An Act for the relief of Kate Mary Briggs Robinson.
An Act for the relief of Mildred Gordon Kahn.
An Act for the relief of Ernest Arthur Allen.
An Act for the relief of Florence Rose Wright Clark.
An Act for the relief of Constance Hope Davidson.
An Act for the relief of Rosalie Annie Arathoon Webster.
An Act for the relief of Minnie Sidilkofsky Sadegursky.
An Act for the relief of Simone Baillargeon Mann.
An Act for the relief of Thelma Lucille Farr.
An Act for the relief of Sybil Geddes.
An Act for the relief of Maurice Amédée Tremblay.
An Act to amend the Immigration Act.
An Act respecting The Premier Trust Company.
An Act to incorporate The Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company.
An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934.
An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.
An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and amending 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 Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

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

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency 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, 1938.

“To which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency’s Assent.”

To this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

“In His Majesty’s name His Excellency the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Second Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I desire to express my appreciation of the care and expedition with which you have conducted the proceedings of the session of Parliament now being concluded. The close and continuous attention given your parliamentary duties is reflected in the number and importance of the measures enacted.

The widespread and substantial improvement in economic conditions is evidence of continued progress towards national recovery. Export trade exceeds in value that of any year since 1929. Expansion in employment is now accompanied by a pronounced decrease in the number of persons on relief.

Convinced that recovery is dependent upon the development of trade, my Ministers have pursued their efforts to negotiate Agreements with countries willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis.

The Trade Agreement concluded between Canada and the United Kingdom has received your approval, and effect has been given to the changes in the customs tariff for which it made provision. Ensuring as it does a freer exchange of commodities, through a lowering of trade barriers, the new Agreement will, it is believed, bring substantial benefits to producers and consumers alike. It will serve as well to strengthen understanding and goodwill between the United Kingdom and the Dominion.

Approval has also been given to a Trade Agreement with Uruguay and to a Provisional Trade Agreement with Germany. Progress has been made in negotiations with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the revision of the existing Agreement with that country.

Special provision has been made for the promotion of the sale of farm products.

Appropriate action has been taken to give effect to Conventions between Canada and the United States for the preservation of the Sockeye Salmon and Pacific Halibut fisheries.

With a view to fostering increased activity and employment in the construction industries, an Act has been passed to facilitate the granting of loans to finance improvements in rural and urban homes. Provision has also been made for the extension of the work of farm rehabilitation in the drought areas of Western Canada, for assistance to the fishing industry, and, in co-operation with the provinces, for the further alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress.

Provision has been made for pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of forty years.

Measures have been enacted to provide for the establishment of a trans-Canada air service, and for revision of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways.

More effective provision has been made for the defence of Canada.

Measures have been enacted to prevent enlistments from this country in foreign wars, and to provide for the control of exports of munitions and war materials. The profound desire of the Canadian people to discourage resort to armed force, and to promote peace has found further expression in departmental measures to control profits in the manufacture of defence equipment and supplies.

In the opinion of my Ministers, economic and social developments since Confederation necessitate re-adjustments in the governmental structure of Canada. As a necessary first step, it has been decided to appoint a Royal Commission of Inquiry to investigate the allocation of financial powers and responsibilities as between the Dominion and the provinces.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth, on May the twelfth, is an event of unprecedented significance to the Nations of the British Commonwealth. Arrangements are being completed for the appropriate representation of Canada at the ceremonies.

Canada will also be duly represented at the Imperial Conference to be held in London immediately following the Coronation.

Members of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the Public Service.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

In taking leave of you at this time, I pray that the blessing of Divine Providence may rest upon your labours.

His Honour the SPEAKER OF THE SENATE then said:

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 20th day of May next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 20th day of May, next.

PIERRE F. CASGRAIN,

Speaker.

I N D E X
TO THE
SEVENTY-FIFTH VOLUME
OF THE
JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
1 GEORGE VI

A

Abdication of former King Edward VIII:

1. Communicated to House by Prime Minister and read by Mr. Speaker, 5.
2. Photostat copies: Laid before the House, 9. Sess. Paper No. 88.
3. Order in Council, P.C. 3144, dated December 10, 1936, respecting succession to the Throne, and Bill in relation thereto: Laid before the House, 9-11. Sess. Paper No. 88a.

Accession of King George VI to the Throne:

1. Copies of Proclamation of Accession of King George VI: Laid before the House, 12. Sess. Paper No. 88b.
2. Bill No. 1 (Mr. Mackenzie King) respecting alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne; 1st R., 6. 2nd R., 28. 3rd R., 28. Passed by Senate, 40. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 1.
See also *Civil Service*, 3.

Address of Loyalty to King George VI on his Accession to the Throne:

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3. Order,—Return showing grants to agricultural fairs of Class B in Ontario in 1936: Mr. Graydon, 72. Presented, 84. Sess. Paper No. 141.
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3. Order,—Return showing data *re* currency issued by; gold backing; costs of operation; salaries; purpose of: Mr. Johnston (Bow River), 46. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 148.
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7. Report of, on the financial position of Saskatchewan: Laid before the House, 249. Sess. Paper No. 169a.
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Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, 1937:

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Canadian National Railways Montreal Terminals Act:

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Canadian National Railways:

1. Annual Report of: Laid before the House, 245. Sess. Paper No. 29. *Printed.*
2. Report of Chartered Accountants, on the accounts of the Canadian National Railway system: Laid before the House, 245. Sess. Paper No. 29a.
3. Report of Conciliation Board *re* demands for more wages, etc.: Laid before the House, 85. Sess. Paper No. 143.
4. Order,—Papers, etc., in Transport Department *re* Drummondville-Victoriaville branch line construction: Mr. Girouard, 180. Presented, 200. Sess. Paper No. 203.
5. Order,—Return showing number of man-days worked on the Deferred Maintenance work of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway; deductions for board, bedding, medical aid, workmen's compensation: Mr. MacInnis, 205. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 204.
6. Financial Statements of, for 1937: Laid before the House, 250. Referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 250; reported on, 373. Sess. Paper No. 29b.

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Canadian Pacific Railway, Deferred maintenance work:

Order,—Return showing number of man-days worked on; deductions for board, bedding, medical aid, workmen's compensation: Mr. MacInnis, 205. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 204.

Canadian Pacific Railway Employees' Wages:

Report of Conciliation Board *re*: Laid before the House, 85. Sess. Paper No. 143.

Canadian Pacific Railway "Empress" ships to the Orient: See *Shipping Subsidies*, etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway lands sold:

Return of: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 68.

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Bill No. 14 (Mr. Mackenzie, *Vancouver Centre*)—reducing size of Central Council, etc.; 1st R., 80. 2nd R. 3rd R., 91. Passed by Senate with amendments, 144. Senate amendments agreed to, 176. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 7.

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Bill No. 100 (Mr. Pouliot)—returned soldiers' preference; 1st R., 384.

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2. Statement of Superannuations, etc.: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper Nos. 49, 50.
3. Proclamations authorizing government employees to continue their duties under King George VI: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 99.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* preference shown to war veterans; similar preference by allied countries to Canadians, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 29, 72, 191, 502. Presented, 50, 140, 191, 586. Sess. Paper Nos. 120, 120a, 120b, 120c.
5. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a Return showing data *re* examination held by Civil Service Commission in Ontario and Quebec for assistant levellers required by the Department of the Interior: Presented, 55. Sess. Paper No. 121.
6. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, for a copy of complete file *re* examination in Ontario and Quebec for position of assistant levellers required by the Interior Department: Presented, 56. Sess. Paper No. 121a.
7. Order,—Return showing entrants to the Civil Service under the Civil Service Act, since 1920; residences: Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), 72. Presented, 101. Sess. Paper No. 153.
8. Order,—Return showing positions advertised in Quebec in 1936; bilingual; names; preference to veterans, etc.: Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), 72. Presented, 160. Sess. Paper No. 178.

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9. Order,—Return showing classification of civil servants in salary ranges of \$1,000, \$2,000, and over, in inside and outside service: Mr. Bertrand (Prescott), 193. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 247.
10. Order,—Return showing classification of all law clerks, etc., in the various departments: Mr. Bothwell, 233. Presented, 265. Sess. Paper No. 232.
11. Order,—Return showing data *re* filling and advertising of position in National Defence department by Civil Service Commission; claims of James T. Watt, etc.: Mr. Ahearn, 399. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 270.
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2. Order,—Return showing cost of Commission: Mr. Tolmie, 502. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 274.

Coal, Subventions for Nova Scotia Coal, Coke and Steel:

1. Order,—Return of correspondence, etc., between Dominion Government and the Fuel Board *re* coal delivered outside of Nova Scotia in 1936: Mr. Brooks, 96.
2. Order,—Return showing bonuses paid to Dominion Coal Company in 1934, 1935, 1936 for manufacture of coke and steel; amounts paid to other provinces to assist movement of coal in 1936; quantities moved: Mr. Brooks, 146. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 172.
3. Order,—Return showing data *re* coal, other than Canadian, imported by water through Halifax 1935-1936: Mr. Brooks, 191. Presented, 244. Sess. Paper No. 218.

Combines Investigation Act Amendment, bill:

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2. Order,—Return showing number, cost, legal fees, matters being inquired into: Mr. Hyndman, 156. Presented, 397. Sess. Paper No. 269*a*.
3. Order,—Return showing cost in 1922-1937: Mr. Coldwell, 196. Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 269*c*.
4. Order,—Return showing commissions appointed from July, 1930, to October, 1935; personnel, cost, etc.: Mr. Cameron (*Hastings South*), 398. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 269*b*.

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Order,—Return showing cost to government, names, dates, etc.: Mr. Mutch, 129. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 212.

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Bill No. 13 (Mr. Esling)—performing rights; 1st R., 69. 2nd R. negatived (yeas 58; nays 91), 77.

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2. Bill No. 17 (Mr. Church)—noises; 1st R., 102.
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Order,—Return showing payrolls in 1936 on Eatonville breakwater, West Advocate works: Mr. Brooks, 46. Presented, 101. Sess. Paper No. 156.

Customs: See *National Revenue*.

Customs Act Amendment, bill:

Resolution,—To provide for drawbacks, fair value for duty, export of arms and munitions, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 207. Resolution adopted, 351. Bill No. 84 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to amend the Customs Act. 1st R., 352. 2nd R., 377. Reported amended. 3rd R., 377. Passed by Senate, 512. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 24.

Customs Tariff Amendment Bills:

1. Resolution,—To amend Section 6 respecting the fixing of rate of exchange when computing the value for duty of goods imported; House to go into Committee on, 384. Resolution adopted, 504. Bill No. 111 (Mr. Ilsley)—An Act to amend the Customs Tariff. 1st R., 504. 2nd R. 3rd R., 506. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 25.
2. Resolutions amending Tariff, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, 567. Bill No. 121 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to amend the Customs Tariff. 1st R. 2nd R., 585. Committed to a Committee of the Whole, this day, 585. Reported. 3rd R., 585. Passed by Senate, 593. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 26.

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Bill No. 8 (Mr. Gardiner)—cheese packages; 1st R., 42. 2nd R. 3rd R., 65. Passed by Senate, 136. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 8.

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2. Falher, Alberta, postmaster: Mr. Pelletier, 30. Presented, 84. Sess. Paper No. 138.
3. Godbout, A., postmaster of LaDurantaye, Bellechasse, Quebec; Return to an Order of the House of the 27th April, 1936: Presented, 84. Sess. Paper No. 137.
4. Knox, H. B., Wainwright Buffalo Park: Mr. Fair, 39, 73. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 206*b*, 206*c*.
5. Leclair, Emile, Montreal Harbour Commission employee: Mr. Wermenlinger, 73. Presented, 102. Sess. Paper No. 158.
6. McMullen, Thomas J., postmaster at Canterbury Station, N.B.: Return to an Order of the House of June 22nd, 1936: Presented, 45. Sess. Paper No. 118.
7. Newcastle, Alta., postmistress: Mr. Johnston (Bow River), 81. Presented, 160. Sess. Paper No. 177.
8. Orchard, Charles, Mill Cove postmaster, N.B.: Mr. Brooks, 47. Presented, 84. Sess. Paper No. 139.
9. Prince Edward Island employees of the Department of Agriculture: Mr. MacNeil, 57. Presented, 325. Sess. Paper No. 243*a*.
10. Purvey, C. R., Fisheries Staff, District No. 3: Return to an Order of the House of the 10th June, 1936: Presented, 22. Sess. Paper No. 114.
11. Snyder, Ernest L., postmaster at St. Ann's, Ont.: Mr. Lockhart, 73. Presented, 160. Sess. Paper No. 176.
12. Wainwright Buffalo Park employees: Mr. Fair, 39, 73. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 206, 206*c*.
13. Walker, H. B., Farm Supervisor at Wainwright Buffalo Park: Mr. Fair, 39. Presented, 232. Sess. Paper No. 206*a*. See also *Wainwright Buffalo Park*.
14. Wilson, G. R. J., Welland Canal Feeder employee at Dunnville: Mr. Wood, 97. Presented, 148. Sess. Paper No. 173.
15. Quebec postmasters and mail carriers: Mr. Wermenlinger, 129. Presented, 331. Sess. Paper No. 245.
16. Levesque, Etienne, Mont Joli postmaster: Mr. Wermenlinger, 156. Presented, 171. Sess. Paper No. 181.
17. Civil Servants dismissed from November, 1935, to January, 1937: Mr. Wermenlinger, 156. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 250.
18. Cormier, Henri D., postmaster at Glaude, N.B.: Mr. Brooks, 180. Presented, 199. Sess. Paper No. 200.
19. Fruit and vegetable inspectors, Fred W. Warnock, etc., all of New Brunswick: Mr. Ryan, 206. Presented, 324. Sess. Paper No. 243.
20. Junior fruit and vegetable inspectors, Chester R. Edwards; Chester E. Shaw, Senior fruit and vegetable inspector, all of Prince Edward Island: Mr. Sinclair, 207. Presented, 325. Sess. Paper No. 243*b*.
21. Landry, J. Antonio, Lightkeeper at Little Metis, P.Q.: Mr. MacInnis, 207.
22. St. Lazare, Kent County, postmaster: Mr. Brooks, 233. Presented, 249. Sess. Paper No. 221.

Dismissals—Concluded.

23. St. Fabien, Kent County postmaster: Mr. Brooks, 233. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 215.
24. White Settlement postmaster, N.B.: Mr. Brooks, 248. Presented, 265. Sess. Paper No. 231.
25. Fitzgerald, Roper, Woodman, etc., Farm Loan Board, Regina: Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), 272. Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 64f.
26. Archambault, Olivier, St. Pierre les Becquets, Que., postmaster: Mr. Wermenlinger, 272. Presented, 565. Sess. Paper No. 284.
27. Raymond, J., Verdun postmaster: Mr. Wermenlinger, 336. Presented, 510. Sess. Paper No. 276.
28. Gaudet, Frank, Barachois, N.B., postmaster: Mr. Brooks, 384. Presented, 510. Sess. Paper No. 277.

Divisions: 77, 152, 211, 242, 267.

Divorce in British Columbia, bill:

Bill No. 15 (Mr. Green)—An Act to provide for appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Province of British Columbia in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes; 1st R., 91. 2nd R. moved, 104, 162. 3rd R., 162. Passed by Senate, 193. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 4.

Divorces:

1. ALLEN, ERNEST ARTHUR: Petition for an Act, 83. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 108 (Letter X-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Tomlinson. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 509. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 55.
2. ANDERSEN, MARJORIE ISABEL MELDRUM: Petition for an Act, 171. Mr. Jacobs.
3. BEAULNE, IVY JACKSON: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 75. Bill No. 38 (Letter Q of the Senate) received, 169. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 172. 2nd R., 177. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 56.
4. BENDER, MARGARET ANNE EDDIE: Petition for an Act, 165. Report of Notice, 375. Mr. Walsh.
5. BLACKLOCK, JOSEPH NEILSON: Petition for an Act, 136. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 24 (Letter I of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Plaxton. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 57.
6. CLARK, FLORENCE ROSE WRIGHT: Petition for an Act, 159. Report of Notice, 375. Bill No. 109 (Letter Y-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West). 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 58.
7. COHEN, ANNIE NEMCHEK: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 27 (Letter L of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 59.
8. COLLETTE, EMILE: Petition for an Act, 171. Mr. MacMillan.
9. CONNOR, WILLIAM EDWARD: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 75. Bill No. 26 (Letter K of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 60.

Divorce—Continued.

10. DALE, DOROTHY MACFIE: Petition for an Act, 159. Mr. Tolmie.
11. DAVIDSON, CONSTANCE HOPE: Petition for an Act, 166. Report of Notice, 375. Bill No. 110 (Letter Z-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Heaps. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 61.
12. DOXSEY, CHARLES MARSH: Petition for an Act, 41. Report of Notice, 75. Bill No. 36 (Letter O of the Senate) received, 169. Mr. Walsh. 1st R., 172. 2nd R., 177. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 62.
13. ELKIN, CLARA EMILY TAYLOR: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 75. Bill No. 44 (Letter V of the Senate) received, 197. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 200. 2nd R., 212. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 63.
14. FARR, THELMA LUCILLE: Petition for an Act, 159. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 115 (Letter D-3 of the Senate) received, 505. Mr. Ross (St. Paul's). 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 64.
15. GEDDES, SYBIL: Petition for an Act, 171. Report of Notice, 500. Bill No. 116 (Letter E-3 of the Senate) received, 505. Mr. Graydon. 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 65.
16. GINSBURG, YETTA: Petition for an Act, 151. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 45 (Letter W of the Senate) received, 196. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 200. 2nd R., 212. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 66.
17. GRAY, MURIEL BEATRICE BROWN: Petition for an Act, 59. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 92 (Letter N-2 of the Senate) received, 365. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 366. 2nd R., 366. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 67.
18. INGS, ALICE MARY HICKMAN: Petition for an Act, 165. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 72 (Letter J-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 262. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 68.
19. JOHNSON, ISOBEL JEAN HERBERT FLEMING: Petition for an Act, 75. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 69 (Letter G-2 of the Senate), received, 259. Mr. White. 1st R., 262. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 69.
20. JOHNSTON, MABEL MARJORIE POWTER: Petition for an Act, 83. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 94 (Letter P-2 of the Senate) received, 365. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 366. 2nd R., 366. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 70.
21. JONES, SIMEON JAMES: Petition for an Act, 165. Mr. Walsh.
22. KAHN, MILDRED GORDON: Petition for an Act, 84. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 107 (Letter W-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 509. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 71.
23. KITCHIN, PHYLLIS, alias JUDITH STANNERS: Petition for an Act, 83. Report of Notice, 90. Bill No. 37 (Letter P of the Senate) received, 169. Mr. Walsh. 1st R., 172. 2nd R., 177. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 72.

Divorce—Continued.

24. LIGHTSTONE, EVA SCHILLER: Petition for an Act, 41. Report of Notice, 75. Bill No. 59 (Letter A-2 of the Senate) received, 237. Mr. Heaps. 1st R., 239. 2nd R., 267. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 73.
25. LOW, MARGUERITE EMILY COOMBE: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 76. Bill No. 46 (Letter X of the Senate) received, 197. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 200. 2nd R., 212. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 74.
26. MACDONALD, ROSAMOND CHERITON STOYLE: Petition for an Act, 83. Mr. Jacobs.
27. MCBRIDE, EVELYN McCAUGHAN: Petition for an Act, 165. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 97 (Letter Q-2 of the Senate) received, 378. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 378. 2nd R., 378. Reported, 383. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 76.
28. MANN, SIMONE BAILLARGEON: Petition for an Act, 165. Report of Notice, 375. Bill No. 114 (Letter C-3 of the Senate) received, 504. Mr. Walsh. 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 75.
29. MAYNES, MABEL MARJORIE THOMPSON: Petition for an Act, 165. Report of Notice, 375. Mr. Jacobs.
30. MICKLES, MARIE LIETTE FORTIER: Petition for an Act, 107. Report of Notice, 235. Bill No. 98 (Letter R-2 of the Senate) received, 378. Mr. White. 1st R., 378. 2nd R., 378. Reported, 383. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 77.
31. NEWMAN, GRACE ELLEN DORIS: Petition for an Act, 139. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 61 (Letter C-2 of the Senate) received, 238. Mr. Lennard. 1st R., 239. 2nd R., 267. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 78.
32. NORTON, CHARLOTTE OPAL MOORE: Petition for an Act, 135. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 39 (Letter R of the Senate) received, 170. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 172. 2nd R., 177. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 79.
33. O'HAGAN, EDITH MARY BOWERS-HILL: Petition for an Act, 45. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 68 (Letter F-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 262. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 80.
34. PERGLEY, ALBERT HENRY: Petition for an Act, 139. Report of Notice, 235. Bill No. 104 (Letter T-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 509. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 81.
35. PILOT, LORRAINE OLIVE LAFONTAINE CARON: Petition for an Act, 165. Mr. Jacob.
36. RANKIN, GRETNA GOLDEN LAIRD: Petition for an Act, 83. Report of Notice, 90. Bill No. 66 (Letter D-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 261. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 82.
37. RASHBACK, CECILE SNYDER: Petition for an Act, 99. Report of Notice, 235. Bill No. 99 (Letter S-2 of the Senate) received, 378. Mr. Betts. 1st R., 378. 2nd R., 378. Reported, 383. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 83.

Divorce—Continued.

38. ROBINSON, KATE MARY BRIGGS: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 76. Bill No. 106 (Letter V-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 509. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 84.
39. ROSS, EVA JOSEPHINE MILLICENT GOOD: Petition for an Act, 68. Report of Notice, 76. Bill No. 48 (Letter Z of the Senate) received, 197. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 200. 2nd R., 212. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 85.
40. ROSS, JAMES GORDON: Petition for an Act, 95. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 28 (Letter M of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 86.
41. RUTISHAUSER, EMILIE LETSCH: Petition for an Act, 171. Report of Notice, 235. Bill No. 70 (Letter H-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. MacMillan. 1st R., 262. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 87.
42. SADAGURSKY, MINNIE SIDILKOFKY: Petition for an Act, 159. Report of Notice, 375. Bill No. 113 (Letter B-3 of the Senate) received, 504. Mr. MacKinnon (Edmonton West). 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 88.
43. SALBERG, FLORENCE IVERSON: Petition for an Act, 83. Report of Notice, 90. Bill No. 29 (Letter N of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 89.
44. SHIELLS, RUTH JESSICA KIMPTON: Petition for an Act, 135. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 60 (Letter B-2 of the Senate) received, 238. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 239. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 90.
45. SILVERMAN, MIRIAM: Petition for an Act, 84. Report of Notice, 90. Bill No. 71 (Letter I-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 262. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 91.
46. SUFRIN, MILDRED TANNENBAUM: Petition for an Act, 67. Report of Notice, 76. Bill No. 40 (Letter S of the Senate) received, 170. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 172. 2nd R., 177. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 92.
47. TANGUAY, JOSEPH GÉDÉON EMILIEN: Petition for an Act, 139. Report of Notice, 166. Bill No. 93 (Letter O-2 of the Senate) received, 365. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 366. 2nd R., 366. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 93.
48. THOM, MARY MAY ROWELL: Petition for an Act, 79. Report of Notice, 90. Bill No. 47 (Letter Y of the Senate) received, 197. Mr. Factor. 1st R., 200. 2nd R., 212. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 94.
49. TREMBLAY, MAURICE AMÉDÉE: Petition for an Act, 199. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 245; reported, 323. Report of Notice, 500. Bill No. 117 (Letter F-3 of the Senate) received, 505. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 95.

Divorce—Concluded.

50. WALKER, FRANCIS HECTOR: Petition for an Act, 27. Report of Notice, 76. Bill No. 25 (Letter J of the Senate) received, 149. Mr. Hyndman. 1st R., 151. 2nd R., 162. Reported, 209. 3rd R., 241. Message to Senate, 241. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 96.
51. WARDEN, NORAH CLARA SIMSON: Petition for an Act, 135. Report of Notice, 375. Bill No. 96 (Letter M-2 of the Senate) received, 378. Mr. Jacobs. 1st R., 378. 2nd R., 378. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 395. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 97.
52. WEBSTER, ROSALIE ANNIE ARATHOON: Petition for an Act, 235. Referred to Standing Orders Committee, 266; reported, 323. Report of Notice, 500. Bill No. 112 (Letter A-3 of the Senate) received, 504. Mr. Plaxton. 1st R., 505. 2nd R., 505. Reported, 510. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 98.
53. WINNIKOFF, SUZANNE ROSENTHAL: Petition for an Act, 145. Report of Notice, 235. Bill No. 105 (Letter U-2 of the Senate) received, 411. Mr. Factor. 1st R., 411. 2nd R., 411. Reported, 509. 3rd R., 514. Message to Senate, 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 99.
54. WOOD, FRANK HORACE: Petition for an Act, 89. Report of Notice, 143. Bill No. 67 (Letter E-2 of the Senate) received, 259. Mr. Sinclair. 1st R., 261. 2nd R., 342. Reported, 382. 3rd R., 394. Message to Senate, 395. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 100.

Dominion Atlantic Railway, lease of Government railway from Windsor to Windsor Junction, N.S.:

1. Address,—Copy of Order in Council *re*: Mr. Purdy, 282. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 241.
2. Address,—Order in Council of August 6, 1914 *re*; also copy of Agreement *re*: Mr. Purdy, 336. Presented, 389. Sess. Paper No. 241a.

Dominion Coal Company, bonuses to:

Order,—Return showing data *re* coke and steel production in 1934-36: Mr. Brooks, 146. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 172.
See also *Coal*, etc.

Dominion Franchise Act Amendments: See *Franchise Act Amendment*, bill.

Dominion Lands:

List of leases, licences, etc., cancelled: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 95.

Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935, repeal bill:

Bill No. 35 (Mr. Pouliot)—1st R., 161. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 187.

Drainage Works in Quebec 1934-36:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Ferland, 247. Presented, 389. Sess. Paper No. 267.

Drainage Works: See *Reclamation Act*.

Dramatic rights bill: See *Copyright*, etc.

Dredges on the St. Lawrence river next season:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), 364.
Presented forthwith. Sess. Paper No. 263.

Dredging: See also *Wolfville Harbour Works, N.S.*

Drill Halls:

1. Order,—Return showing number of in Canada; rents received, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 96. Presented, 175. Sess. Paper No. 186.
2. Order,—Return showing at how many points the Department of National Defence maintains premises also used by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; annual cost of rent, light, heat, char service, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 96. Presented, 185. Sess. Paper No. 189.

Dumping duty on cabbages: See *Cabbages.*

Dumping duty: See also *Customs Tariff Amendment Bills, 1.*

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Easter Adjournment, 261, 329.

Education to boys and girls who are financially unable to continue their education: See *Scholarships, National.*

Elections and Franchise Acts, Special Committee respecting:

1. Resolution,—Mr. Lapointe (Quebec East) to appoint Committee, agreed to, 50. Committee named, 50.
2. Names substituted, 90, 108.
3. Reports, 84 (printing, quorum), 390 (final).
4. Motion to have Committee study methods of redistribution of electoral districts, agreed to, 76.
5. Reports concurred in, 85.
6. Evidence and Second and Final Report, ordered printed in blue-book form, 564.

See also *Franchise Act Amendment, bill, etc.*

Election Officers' Fees:

Order in Council amending: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 115.

Elections in Quebec:

Order,—Return showing population, votes received by Liberal and Conservative candidates, etc.: Mr. Ferland, 71. Presented, 140. Sess. Paper No. 165.

Electoral Districts, Notification of Vacancies in:

Bonaventure (Hon. Charles Marcell), 91.
 Gloucester (Hon. Peter J. Veniot), 2.
 Hamilton West (Herbert E. Wilton), 92.
 Ottawa East (E. R. E. Chevrier), 3.
 Renfrew North (Matthew McKay), 163.
 Wright (F. W. Perras), 2.

See also *Members, Changes in.*

Electoral Lists, cost of in 1930 and 1935 elections:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Ferland, 262. Presented, 389. Sess. Paper No. 266.

Elk Island National Park, Alberta:

Order,—Return showing data *re* appointment of park warden: Mr. Edwards, 399. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 271.

Employment and Social Insurance Act repeal:

Bill No. 30 (Mr. Pouliot)—1st R., 160. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 186.

Employment and Social Insurance Commission:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 15. Sess. Paper No. 92.
2. Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 63. Sess. Paper No. 128*a*.
3. Parts of Reports of: Laid before the House, 91, 334. Sess. Paper Nos. 128, 128*b*.
4. Order,—Return showing cost of, to date: Mr. Pouliot, 205. Presented, 382. Sess. Paper No. 92*a*.

Employment Commission: See also *National Employment*, etc.

Estimates:

1. Main Estimates for 1937-38: Presented, 24. *Printed*. Sess. Paper No. 3. Referred to Committee of Supply, 25.
2. Special Supplementary Estimates for 1937-38: Presented, 189. *Printed*. Sess. Paper No. 3*a*. Referred to Committee of Supply, 189.
3. Certain Canadian National Railway estimates referred to Railways and Shipping Committee, 245; reported, 269. Referred to Committee of Supply, 270.
4. Further Supplementary Estimates for 1936-37: Presented, 266. Sess. Paper No. 3*b*. Referred to Committee of Supply, 266.
5. Supplementary Estimates for 1937-38: Presented, 501. Sess. Paper No. 3*c*. Referred to Committee of Supply, 501.
See also *Supply and Ways and Means*.

Examiner of Petitions:

Reports of, 75, 79, 89, 136, 139, 143, 166, 203, 235, 339, 375, 500.

Excise Act (1934) Amendment Bill:

Resolutions amending Excise Act, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, 567. Bill No. 119 (Mr. Dunning) An Act to amend The Excise Act, 1934; 1st R., 561. 2nd R. 3rd R., 586. Passed by Senate, 593. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 29.

External Affairs Department:

Report of: Laid before the House, 76. Sess. Paper No. 6. *Printed*.

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Fair value for duty purposes bill: See *Customs Tariff Amendment Bills*, 1.

Farm Implements, High cost of, Special Committee *re*:

1. Committee appointed to investigate, 68.
2. Reports, 90 (sittings, quorum), 413 (final).
3. Reports concurred in, 95.
4. Motion to concur in Second Report, allowed to stand, 564.

Farm Implements Inquiry by Agriculture and Colonization Committee in 1936:

1. Order,—Return showing employment of counsel *re*: Mr. Wilton, 70. Presented, 366. Sess. Paper No. 264.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* employment of auditor in connection therewith: Mr. Wilton, 70. Presented, 366. Sess. Paper No. 264a.
3. Order,—Return showing total expenditure *re* by way of counsel fees, auditor fees, witness fees, etc.: Mr. Wilton, 71. Presented, 366. Sess. Paper No. 264b.

Farm Loan Board:

1. Annual Report of: Laid before the House, 23. Sess. Paper No. 64. *Printed.*
2. Auditors' Report on: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 64a.
3. Order,—Return showing salaries, travelling expenses, applications, inspectors, cost for 1936: Mr. Douglas, 96. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 64b.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* Regina office: Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), 180. Presented, 195. Sess. Paper No. 64c.
See also *Dismissals*, 25.
5. Order,—Return showing amounts granted in Quebec: Mr. Ferland, 258. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 253.
6. Order,—Return showing staff at Edmonton, Vegreville area, etc.: Mr. Hayhurst, 271. Presented, 331. Sess. Paper No. 64d.
7. Order,—Return showing details of loan to Melville J. Scobie, etc., on a farm at Osgoode, Ont.: Mr. Pouliot, 399. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 64e.

Federal District Commission:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 48.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* employees of: Mr. Pinard, 70.
See also *Ottawa City*.

Federal Fire Insurance Company:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 135. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City). Report of Notice, 139. Bill No. 49 (Letter D of the Senate) received, 201. 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 213. Reported, 249. 3rd R., 279. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 47.

Feeding Stuffs Act, 1937:

Resolution,—To control the importation, exportation and sale of feeding stuffs, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 181. Resolution adopted, 251. Bill No. 64 (Mr. Gardiner)—An Act to Control and Regulate the Sale of Feeding Stuffs; 1st R., 251. 2nd R., 273. Reported amended from Agriculture Committee, 383. Reported from Committee of the Whole with amendments, 505. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 30.

First National Building Society:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 83. Mr. Thorson. Report of Notice, 140.

Fisheries:

1. Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 22. Sess. Paper No. 23. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Correspondence with Fisheries department or the Dominion Marketing Board *re* Grand Manan Smoked Herring Scheme: Mr. Brooks, 400.

Fisheries Research Board Act:

Resolution,—To repeal the Biological Board Act and to create a fisheries research board; House to go into Committee on, 181. Resolution adopted, 274. Bill No. 77 (Mr. Michaud)—An Act to repeal the Biological Board Act and to create The Fisheries Research Board of Canada; 1st R., 275. 2nd R., 3rd R., 318. Passed by Senate, 378. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 31.

Fisheries treaties: See *Halibut*, etc. Also *Salmon*, etc.

Fishing bounty, Orders in Council prior to and after April 26, 1922:

Address,—Copies of: Mr. Kinley, 47. Presented, 69. Sess. Paper No. 131.

Fishing Bounty Payments for Deep Sea Fisheries:

Order in Council, P.C. 392, dated February 19, 1936, authorizing payments for 1935-1936: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 112.

Fishing Licences to United States Vessels to purchase bait, etc.:

Order in Council, P.C. 2823, dated November 3, 1936, *re*: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 113.

Fishing Licences (trap) in British Columbia:

1. Resolution,—That Government should prohibit: Mr. Neill, 47 (withdrawn). Question *re* issue of, referred to Marine and Fisheries Committee, 95; reported on, 383.
2. Order,—Correspondence since September 1, 1934: Mr. Neill, 73. Presented, 132. Sess. Paper No. 163.

Foreign Enlistment, bill:

Bill No. 23 (Mr. Lapointe, *Quebec East*)—An Act respecting Foreign Enlistment; 1st R., 148. 2nd R., 266. Reported amended. 3rd R., 266. Passed by Senate with an amendment, 378. Senate amendment agreed to, 505. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 32.

Foreign Policy of Canada: See *Canada's position in case of War*. Also *Peace Conference*.

Franchise Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 7 (Mr. Rinfret)—annual revision of lists; 1st R., 27. 2nd R., 43. 3rd R., 43. Passed by Senate, 86. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 9.

Franchise Commissioner:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 59. Sess. Paper No. 123.
2. Tariff of fees of officers: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 101.

Franchise Special Committee: See *Elections and Franchise Acts, Special Committee respecting*.

Free Ports in Canada:

Bill No. 43 (Letter A of the Senate) An Act to enable the establishment, operation and maintenance of free foreign trade zones; received, 196. 1st R., 200. Mr. Deslauriers. 2nd R. moved, 379 (hour expired).

French Village wharf, N.S.:

Order,—Payrolls *re* repairs to in 1936: Mr. Brooks, 57. Presented, 101. Sess. Paper No. 157.

Fuel Board: *See* Coal.

Fullerton, C. P., K.C., employment by Government:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Leader, 46. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 150.

G

Gabard, M., increase in salary, 340; approved, 375.

Geological exploration parties 1933-36:

1. Order,—Return showing data *re*: employment of French Canadians: Mr. Ferland, 60. Presented, 80. Sess. Paper No. 135.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* geodetic, geological, hydrographic, topographic and land survey parties during 1936 in Quebec: Mr. Boulanger, 130. Presented, 155. Sess. Paper No. 135*a*.

Germany, Trade agreement with: *See Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany.*

German War Reparations:

1. Order,—Return showing amounts paid to (a) civilians, (b) civilian corporations, (c) Armenians, (d) ex-prisoners of war; status of fund: Mr. Elliott (Kindersley), 156. Presented, 564. Sess. Paper No. 281.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Hall, 247. Presented, 564. Sess. Paper No. 281*a*.

Glenburnie post office mails:

Order,—Correspondence since January 1, 1936 *re*: Mr. Tustin, 384. Presented, 510. Sess. Paper No. 278.

Gold Clauses Act, 1937:

1. Resolution respecting the payment of obligations in gold; House to go into Committee on, 64. Resolution adopted, 400. Bill No. 103 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act respecting Gold Clause Obligations; 1st R., 400. 2nd R. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 33.
2. Order,—Return showing premiums paid to the United States from 1930-1935 when Canada's dollar was at a discount: Mr. Pouliot, 193. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 248.

Gold reserves: *See Bank of Canada*, 3.

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 135. Mr. Edwards. Report of Notice, 140. Bill No. 51 (Letter F of the Senate) received, 201. 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 213. Reported, 249. 3rd R., 279. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 48.

Government boats of every class operating in St. Lawrence during the next season of navigation:

Order,—Return showing names of: Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), 501. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 273.

Government Business:

- Precedence on Mondays, 84.
- Precedence on Wednesdays, 161.
- Evening Sittings on Wednesdays, 239.
- Morning Sittings, 336.
- Saturday Sittings, 504.

Government efficiency, improvement of: See *Taxation reforms*.

Government Harbours and Piers Act Amendment, bill:

Resolution,—To bring certain harbours and piers under the Minister of Transport, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 27. Resolution adopted, 44. Bill No. 9 (Mr. Howe) An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act—1st R., 44. 2nd R. 3rd R., 97. Passed by Senate with amendments, 193. Senate amendments agreed to, 272. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 10.

Government Railways Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 21 (Mr. Boulanger)—snow fences; 1st R., 140. 2nd R. moved, debate adjourned, 200.

Governor General's Secretary:

1. Letter from *re* Opening of Parliament, 1.
2. Letter from *re* Royal Assent, 349.
3. Letter from *re* Prorogation of Parliament, 588. See also *Address to His Excellency*.

Governor General's Warrants:

Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 59. Sess. Paper No. 46.

Grade Separation Fund spent in Ontario: See *Railway grade crossings*.

Grain Board:

Petition to establish with grower representative to handle 1937 crop: Received, 509. Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle).

Grain Commissioners, Board of:

Report of: Laid before the House, 389. *Printed*. Sess. Paper No. 31.

Grain passing through Government elevators and private elevators:

Order,—Return showing comparisons *re*: Mr. Martin, 140. Presented, 172. Sess. Paper No. 182.

See also *Wheat*, etc.

Grain rates, bill: See *Railway Act Amendments, bills*.

Grand Trunk Preference Shareholders:

Order.—Return showing position of, under the new National set-up: Mr. Stevens, 204.

H**Halibut Fishery Convention with the United States of America:**

1. Copy of: Laid before the House, 340. Sess. Paper No. 259.
2. Resolution,—To confirm and sanction a certain Convention respecting the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean: adopted, 365. Bill No. 90 (Mr. Mackenzie King)—An Act respecting a certain Convention between Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed at Ottawa on the 29th day of January, 1937: Resolution adopted, 364. 1st R., 365. 2nd R. Reported amended, 505. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 36.

Halifax county works: See *French Village*, etc. Also *MacMillan Construction Lumber Company*. Also *Wharves*, etc.

Halifax and Esquimalt Naval Bases:

Order,—Return showing obligations, if any, of the British Government re: Mr. Woodsworth, 587. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 285.

Halls Harbour, N.S.:

Order,—Return of payrolls during 1936: Mr. Brooks, 247. Presented, 334. Sess. Paper No. 255.

Hanging bill: See *Criminal Code Amendments*, 1.

Harbourville wharf, N.S.:

Order,—Return showing payrolls during 1936: Mr. Brooks, 247. Presented, 334. Sess. Paper No. 254.

His Majesty's Abdication: See *Abdication*.

Home Improvement Loan Guarantee Act, 1937, bill:

Resolution,—To guarantee certain lending institutions against losses; House to go into Committee on, 43. Resolution adopted, 64. Bill No. 11 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to increase employment by encouraging the Repair of rural and urban Homes. 1st R., 64. 2nd R. moved, 76; agreed to, 77. Progress reported, 78, 91. Reported amended, 105. 3rd R., 133. Passed by Senate with amendment, 178. Senate amendment agreed to, 182. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 11.

Honorary Lieut.-Colonels: See *Militia*.

Hospital Orderlies, hours of: See *Winnipeg government employees*.

Hours of Labour: See *Limitation of Hours of Work Act repeal bill*. Also *Postal Service*. Also *Winnipeg government employees*.

Household Finance Corporation bill: See *Central Finance Corporation Act Amendment, bill*.

House of Commons:

1. Internal Economy Commission, 8.
2. Classification of position of Editor of French Debates, etc.: Laid before the House, 340; approved, 375.

See also *Adjournments, Special*.

(For changes in the representation, see *Members, Changes in*.)

Housing bills: See *Employment and Social Insurance Act repeal*. Also *Home Improvement*, etc.

Housing Plan:

Resolution,—That government should set up a plan to eliminate slums; assist workmen to build homes, etc.: Mr. Massey, 130. (Debate interrupted at six o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday.)

Hudson Bay Terminals: See *Port Churchill*.

Hume, Saskatchewan, postmastership, resignation re:

Order,—Correspondence *re*: Mr. Douglas, 57. Presented, 84. Sess. Paper No. 140.

I**Immigration Act Amendment, bill:**

Bill No. 102 (Mr. Crerar)—reorganization, etc.; 1st R., 398. 2nd R. Reported amended. 3rd R., 512. Passed by Senate, 586. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 34.

Immigration:

1. Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 23. Sess. Paper No. 11. *Printed.*
2. Statement of Permits *re*: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 78.
3. Order,—Return showing number of immigrants from February 1, 1936, to January 1, 1937, origin of: Mr. Bertrand (Prescott), 46. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 149.
4. Order,—Return showing immigrants, deportations, 1930-1936: Mr. Coldwell, 60. Presented, 159. Sess. Paper No. 149*a*.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* immigration from 1871-1937: Mr. Gauthier, 71. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 249.
See also *British Family Settlement in Canada.*

Imperial Conference, 1937:

Agenda for: Laid before the House, 240. Sess. Paper No. 214.

Imperial Defence College:

Order,—Return showing constitution and purpose of; Canadians taking courses: Mr. Woodsworth, 587. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 286*b*.

Imperial Defence Committee:

1. Order,—Return showing Canadian representation thereon; reports of decisions: Mr. Woodsworth, 587. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 286.
2. Order,—Return showing Canadian representation on Overseas Defence Sub-Committee of the Imperial Defence Committee: Mr. Woodsworth, 587. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 286*a*.

Imperial Privy Council decisions: See *Privy Council of England.*

Imperial Shipping Committee:

Report on Canada-Australia service: Laid before the House, 69. Sess. Paper No. 133.

Income Tax:

1. Order,—Return showing data *re* Saskatchewan 1930-1936: Mr. Coldwell, 71. Presented, 99. Sess. Paper No. 146.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* Alberta: Mr. Rowe (Athabaska), 206. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 146*e*.
3. Convention *re* rates of income tax on non-residents signed at Washington, December 30, 1936: reported from Committee of the Whole, 326. Message to Senate, 328. Message from Senate, 352. ✓

Indian Affairs:

1. List of land sales and leases cancelled: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 96.
2. Statement of enfranchisements under the Indian Act: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 97.
3. Annual Report of Department: Laid before the House, 23, 281. Sess. Paper No. 9.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* dental services to indians in British Columbia: Mr. Barber, 38. Presented, 90. Sess. Paper No. 144.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* surrender of reserves: Mr. Needham, 169. Presented, 250. Sess. Paper No. 223.
6. Orders in Council authorizing modifications in indian land sales: Laid before the House, 501. Sess. Paper No. 96a.

Industrial and International Relations Committee:

Committee appointed, 36.

Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation:

Petition for an Act to amend, 27. Mr. Vien. Report of Notice, 79. Bill No. 57 (Letter H of the Senate) received, 215. 1st R., 237. 2nd R. moved, 241. Agreed to (yeas 53; nays 46), 242. Reported, 261. Progress reported, 279, 342, 514.

Inspection and Sale of Seeds, bill: See *Seeds Act, 1937*.

Insurance (Canadian and British Companies) Act (1932) Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 3 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (registration of provincial companies). 1st R., 24. 2nd R. 3rd R., 43. Passed by Senate, 86. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 5.

Insurance Companies of Canada:

Report of Superintendent of Insurance on: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 35. *Printed*.

Insurance companies' incomes, etc., for 1936:

Order,—Return showing premium income, death claims, interest income, subsidiary companies, of Sun Life, Canada Life, etc.: Mr. Blackmore, 180. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 187.

Insurance (Life) for Canadians from 1927 to 1936:

Order,—Return showing premiums paid, policies lapsed, surrendered, loans, paid in full: Mr. Tucker, 232. Presented, 243. Sess. Paper No. 216.

Insurance: See also *Civil Service Insurance*. Also *Government Annuity Contracts*. Also *Returned Soldiers' Insurance*.

Interim Supply, 341.**Interior:**

1. Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 8. *Printed*.
2. Order,—Return showing data *re* lay-off list 1932-1937: Mr. Mulock, 246, 335. Presented, 270, 398. Sess. Paper Nos. 235, 235a.
See also *Civil Service*, 5, 6.

Internal Economy Commission, 8.

International relations with other countries: See *Canada's position in case of war.*

J**Judges Act Amendment, bill:**

Bill No. 87 (Mr. Church)—judges to be bound by decision of court of final appeal; 1st R., 364.

Judgments of Privy Council in England: See *Privy Council.*

K**King George VI: Accession of to the Throne:**

1. Certified copy of proclamation of accession of: Laid before the House, 12. Sessional Paper No. 88b.
2. Address of loyalty and support to, on accession to Throne: Moved (Mr. Mackenzie King), 22.
3. Address of loyalty, support and good wishes on His Majesty's Coronation: Moved (Mr. Mackenzie King), 563.
See also *Abdication.* Also *Accession*, etc. Also *Address.* Also *Civil Service*, 3.

L**Labour Department:**

Report of: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 22. *Printed.*
See also *Combines Investigation Act.*

Labour, hours of, etc.: See *Limitation of Hours of Work Act.* Also *Lord's Day Act Amendment, bill.* Also *Minimum Wages Act.* Also *Postal Service*, etc. Also *Railway Employees of Canada.* Also *Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act.* Also *Winnipeg*, etc. See also *Minerals, Prices of, and miners' wages in Canada.* Also *Adjournment under Standing Order 31.*

Labour, Oriental: See *Shipping subsidies*, etc.

Lancaster Military Hospital, West St. John, N.B.:

Order,—Return to an Order of the House of 8th June, 1936, showing data re: Presented, 20. Sess. Paper No. 109.

League of Nations:

1. Report of Canadian Delegates to Seventeenth Assembly: Laid before the House, 147. Sess. Paper No. 170. *Printed.*
2. Authentic texts of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 106.

Legal advisors, etc., in the various departments: See *Civil Service*, 10.

Legal Fees:

Order,—Return showing data *re* Turgeon Wheat inquiry: Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), 59. Presented, 68. Sess. Paper No. 129.

See also *Commissions*. Also *Farm Implements Inquiry*, etc. Also *Fullerton, C. P.* Also *Sums paid to certain individuals and firms 1930-36*.

Level Crossings, elimination of: See *Railway Grade Crossings*.

Library of Parliament:

1. Report of: Presented, 8. Sess. Paper No. 40.
2. Committee appointed, 37. Message from Senate *re* Joint Committee, 40. Message to Senate, 42.
3. Recommendation *re* change in organization: Laid before the House, 363. Approved, 375.

Limitation of Hours of Work Act repeal bill:

Bill No. 33 (Mr. Pouliot)—1st R., 160. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 186.

Liquor Permits:

Return of *re* Northwest Territories for 1934: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 67.

Livelong, Saskatchewan, post office removal:

Order,—Correspondence *re*, cost of trial, etc.: Mr. Needham, 57. Presented, 136. Sess. Paper No. 164.

Loans on Homes: See *Home Improvement Loan Guarantee Act, 1937*.

Loans to provinces 1933-1936:

Order,—Return showing data *re* interest paid, amounts, etc.: Mr. Maybank, 169. Presented, 189. Sess. Paper No. 192.

Loans to provinces since October 15, 1935:

Order,—Return showing loans guaranteed or made directly to Alberta, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Mr. Pelletier, 335. Presented, 364. Sess. Paper No. 261.

See also *Seed Grain Loans*.

Loan and Trust Companies:

Report of Superintendent of Insurance on: Laid before the House, 49. *Printed*. Sess. Paper No. 37.

Lord's Day Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 63 (Mr. Brunelle)—penalty for directors and officers permitting violation of the Act; 1st R., 245.

Mac**MacMillan Construction Lumber Company:**

Order,—Return showing contracts entered into with A. Stirling MacMillan, of Halifax, by Dominion Government or Canadian National Railways: Mr. Lawson, 350.

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McDonald Hills-Dysart mail route:

Order,—Correspondence from October 14, 1935, to March 15, 1936: Mr. Coldwell, 350. Presented, 565. Sess. Paper No. 283.

McNaughton, Major-General A. G. L.:

Order,—Return showing data *re* pension: Mr. Pouliot, 192. Presented, 210. Sess. Paper No. 207.
See also *National Research Council*.

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“**Made in Canada File**”: See *National Revenue*, 8.

Mail deliveries on Christmas Day, 1936, and New Years Day, 1937:

Order,—Return *re*: Mr. Maybank, 141.
See also *McDonald Hills-Dysart Route*. Also *Postal Service*, etc.
Also *Rural Routes*.

Manson Creek road:

Order,—Return showing improvement of, between Vanderhoof and Manson Creek or Finlay Forks in conjunction with Provincial Government, etc.: Mr. Pelletier, 191. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 196.
See also *Mining properties at Manson Creek, B.C.*

Marcil, Hon. Charles, death of, 65.

Marine Department:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 24. *Printed*.
2. Leases of wharves, piers, etc.: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 74.
3. Summary of harbour dues: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 75.
4. Statement of wharfage revenue: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 76.
5. Wrecks: See “*Sand Merchant*.”

Marine and Fisheries Committee:

1. Committee appointed, 35.
2. Fish trap net licences in British Columbia, referred to Committee, 95; reported on, 383.
3. Reports, 132 (printing), 269 (leave to sit), 383.
4. Reports concurred in, 132, 269, 397.

Marine Workers on the St. Lawrence: See *Government Boats*, etc. Also *Transport Department*.

Marketing Board:

Report of: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 103.
See also *Natural Products Marketing Act*.

Members, Changes in:

1. New Members: Pierre Emile Cote (*Bonaventure*), 381; introduced, 381. Rodolphe Leduc (*Wright*), 3; introduced, 4. John A. Marsh (*Hamilton West*), 378; introduced, 381. J. Albert Pinard (*Ottawa East*), 3; introduced, 4. Hon. Simon F. Tolmie (*Victoria, B.C.*), 3; introduced, 4. Clarence J. Veniot (*Gloucester*), 3; introduced, 4.
2. Vacancies: Hon. Charles Marcell (*Bonaventure*), 91. Matthew McKay (*Renfrew North*), 163. F. W. Perras (*Wright*), 2. Hon. Peter J. Veniot (*Gloucester*), 2. Herbert E. Wilton (*Hamilton West*), 92.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 171. Mr. Fontaine. Report of Notice, 339. (For Bill, see *Canadian Mercantile Insurance Company*.)

Military Equipment, Sums voted by Parliament from 1920 to 1936:

Order,—Return *re*: Mr. Blanchette, 96. Presented, 132. Sess. Paper No. 162.

Military expenditures by Government:

Amendment (Mr. MacNeil) to Committee of Supply, negatived (Yeas 17; Nays 191), 152.

Militia, Honorary Lieut-Colonels in:

1. Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Pouliot, 29. Presented, 42. Sess. Paper No. 117.
2. Order,—Return showing names, functions, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 80. Presented, 101. Sess. Paper No. 117a.
See also *National Defence*.

Militia Pension Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 5 (Mr. Mackenzie, *Vancouver Centre*)—time of payment of pensions and compassionate allowances; 1st R., 24. 2nd R. 3rd R., 44. Passed by Senate, 86. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 12.

Minerals, Prices of and miners' wages in Canada:

Order,—Return showing increase since 1933: Mr. Elliott (*Kindersley*), 271. Presented *forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 236.

Mines, Forests and Waters Committee:

Committee appointed, 35.

Mines and Resources:

Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 10. Printed. See also *Geological*.

Minimum Wages Act repeal bill:

Bill No. 32 (Mr. Pouliot)—1st R., 160. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 186.

Mining Claims in Kootenay Park:

Order,—Correspondence *re* Albion Group Mining Claims Nos. 1-6, since February 18, 1935: Mr. Neill, 336.

Mining Claims in the Yoho National Park:

Order,—Return showing correspondence with A. B. Trites et al, or Base Metals Mining Corporation, Limited, since February 18, 1935: Mr. Neill, 336.

Mining properties at Manson Creek, B.C.:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Pelletier, 191. *Presented forthwith.*
Sess. Paper No. 197.

See also *Manson Creek road.*

Ministers' travelling expenses, 1936:

Order,—Return showing data *re*; use of private cars: Mr. Douglas, 195.
Presented, 565. Sess. Paper No. 280.

See also *Automobiles.* Also *Travelling expenses.*

Miscellaneous Private Bills:

1. Committee appointed, 32.
2. Reports, 209, 382, 509.

Mondays, Government precedence on, 84.**Mont-Laurier postmistress, charges against:**

Order,—Papers *re*: Mr. Lalonde, 86.

Montreal Government Employees:

1. Order,—Return showing employees of Agriculture department in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 85. Presented, 168. Sess. Paper No. 180.
2. Order,—Return showing employees of Inland Revenue department in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 85. Presented, 334. Sess. Paper No. 180*d*.
3. Order,—Return showing employees of Customs department in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 85. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 180*c*.
4. Order,—Return showing employees of National Defence department in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 85. Presented, 175. Sess. Paper No. 180*a*.
5. Order,—Return showing employees of Montreal Harbour Commission in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 86.
6. Order,—Return showing employees of Public Works department in 1936; duties; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission or otherwise: Mr. Jean, 86. Presented, 389. Sess. Paper No. 180*e*.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* employees other than post office, bilingual, etc.: Mr. Ferland, 70. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 180*b*.

Montreal Post Office:

1. Order,—Return showing eligible list established by Civil Service Commission in 1930, and abrogated since: Mr. Ferland, 56. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 122.
2. Order,—Return showing officers and employees during 1936; salaries; appointed by Civil Service Commission, etc.: Mr. Jean, 56. Presented, 160. Sess. Paper No. 122*a*.

Montreal and Quebec wharfage tolls, etc.: See *Sorel.***Morning sittings, 336.**

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National Battlefields Commission:

Report of: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 47.

National Defence, Department of:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 14. *Printed.*
See also *Militia*.
2. Copies of Naval General Orders: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper Nos. 54. 76 (54a), 168 (54b), 277 (54c).
3. Copies of General Orders: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper Nos. 55, 76 (55a), 168 (55b), 277 (55c).
4. Order,—Return showing number of officers and men of certain branches of the Department of National Defence who are 37 years and older who have been in actual theatre of war; or 20 miles or more behind the firing line, or in England; or did not leave Canada at all; born in Canada or not: Mr. Pouliot, 71. Presented, 107. Sess. Paper No. 160.
5. Order,—Return showing number of non-commissioned officers of certain branches of the department of National Defence who are 37 years and older and who have been in actual theatre of war; 20 miles or more behind the firing line, or in England; or did not leave Canada at all; born in Canada or not: Mr. Pouliot, 141. Presented, 190. Sess. Paper No. 160a.
6. Order,—Return showing *re* Sess. Paper No. 160, how many of the officers and men who were born outside of Canada served in actual theatre of war; or 20 miles behind the lines; or in England or in Canada: Mr. Pouliot, 180. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 160b.
7. Order,—Return showing data *re* officers who during the war received temporary promotions for the war period only; made permanent since, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 96. Presented, 185. Sess. Paper No. 188.
8. Order,—Correspondence with Civil Service Commission *re* senior map draftsman in the Civil Aviation Branch: Mr. Mulock, 247. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 252.
9. Order,—Return showing data *re* recruits for Air Force since January 1, 1935: Mr. Elliott (Kindersley), 271. Presented, 277. Sess. Paper No. 237.
10. Order,—Return showing data *re* filling purchasing agent position, Claims of James T. Watt: Mr. Ahearn, 399. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 270.
11. Employees of National Defence Department in Montreal: See *Montreal Government employees*.
12. Enlistment of Canadian citizens for foreign service: See *Foreign Enlistment, bill*.
13. Honorary Lieut.-Colonels: See *Militia*, etc.
14. Hours of work of hospital orderlies: See *Winnipeg Government employees*, etc.
15. Military expenditures: See *Military*, etc.
16. Pensions to certain former officers of the National Defence department: See *McNaughton, Major-General A. G. L.*, etc. Also *Steel, Lt.-Col. W. Arthur*, etc.
17. Rents for Drill Halls: use of by Royal Canadian Mounted Police: See *Drill Halls*. See also *Unemployment*.
See also *British Officers at present in Canada*. Also *Imperial Defence*, etc. Also *Militia*, etc. Also *Niagara Camp Grounds*. Also *Pensions*.

National Employment Commission:

1. Orders in Council passed under the provisions of the National Employment Commission Act, 1936: Laid before the House, 63. Sess. Paper No. 128a.
2. Parts of Reports of: Laid before the House, 91, 334. Sess. Paper Nos. 128, 128b.

See also *Employment and Social Insurance Commission, etc.*

National Harbours Board:

Annual Report of, for 1936: Laid before the House, 325. Sess. Paper No. 244. *Printed.*

National Parks in Canada:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 98.

See also *Banff, etc.* Also *Elk Island National Park, Alberta.* Also *National Parks in Maritime Provinces.*

National Parks in Maritime Provinces:

Resolution,—To establish a park in New Brunswick; to withdraw certain lands in the National Park, and revert in the Province of Nova Scotia a portion of the lands set aside, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 207. Resolution adopted, 273. Bill No. 75 (Mr. Crerar)—An Act respecting the establishment of a National Park in the Province of New Brunswick and to amend The Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island National Parks Act, 1936—1st R., 274. 2nd R. 3rd R., 318. Passed by Senate, 377. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 35.

National Research Council:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 32. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Return showing activities of, since June, 1935: Mr. Pouliot, 172. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 183.
3. Order,—Return showing the practical usefulness of the scientific discoveries mentioned in Sess. Paper No. 183: Mr. Pouliot, 205. Presented, 334. Sess. Paper No. 183a.
4. Order,—Return showing data *re* discoveries of: Mr. Pouliot, 400.
5. Order,—Return showing data *re* personnel of, passing Civil Service examinations, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 503.
6. Order,—Return showing relationships amongst certain of the personnel of: Mr. Pouliot, 502. Presented, 510. Sess. Paper No. 183b.

See also *McNaughton, Major General A. G. L.*

National Revenue Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 55 (Mr. Ilesley)—leave on superannuation; 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 351. 3rd R., 351. Passed by Senate, 381. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 27.

National Revenue, Department of:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 4. *Printed.*
2. Shipping Report: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 5. *Printed.*
3. Statement showing appointments made under National Revenue Act: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 81.
4. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1936, showing list of bulletins issued by Customs Branch in last ten years: Presented, 19. Sess. Paper No. 105.

National Revenue, Department of—Concluded.

5. Order,—Return showing salaries of Commissioners of Customs, Excise and Income Tax, bilingualists, etc.: Mr. Lapointe (Matapedia-Matane), 39. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 147.
6. Order,—Correspondence *re* appointment of bilingual customs inspector at Sherbrooke, Que., by Civil Service Commission, examination number 25508: Mr. Lalonde, 47. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 171.
7. Order,—Return showing personnel of the inside service, chiefs, etc.: Mr. McLean (Melfort), 206. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 205.
8. Order,—Return of files “Made in Canada File” or “Not Made in Canada File”: Mr. Maybank, 282.
9. Seizure of tobacco and automobile: See *Tobacco*, etc.
10. Dumping duty on cabbages: See *Cabbages*.
See also *Montreal Government employees*.

Natural Products Marketing Act repeal bill:

Bill No. 34 (Mr. Pouliot)—1st R., 161. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 187.

Natural Products Marketing Act:

Order,—Correspondence with Fisheries department and Dominion Marketing Board *re* Grand Manan Smoked Herring Scheme: Mr. Brooks, 400.
See also *Marketing Board*.

Natural Resources, Department of: See *Mines and Resources*.

Natural Resources Refunds:

Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 94.

Naval bases of Halifax and Esquimalt: See *Halifax*, etc.

New Brunswick, aid to, for relief purposes 1935-1936:

Order,—Return *re*: Mr. Ryan, 46. Presented, 100. Sess. Paper No. 152.
See also *National Parks in Maritime Provinces*.

Niagara Camp Grounds and Rifle Ranges:

Order,—Return showing number of men employed in 1936, American citizens, etc.: Mr. Lockhart, 271. Presented, 586. Sess. Paper No. 288.

Normandin Experimental Station:

Order,—Correspondence *re* choice of thoroughbred cattle for: Mr. Fontaine, 97. Presented, 199. Sess. Paper No. 202.

Northwest Territories Council:

Ordinances of: Laid before the House, 376, Sess. Paper No. 61.

Notre Dame de Salette postmastership:

Order,—Correspondence, investigator's report, etc.: Mr. Wermenlinger, 180. Presented, 257. Sess. Paper No. 229.

Nova Scotia coal: See *Coal*.

O

Officers of the militia promoted: See *National Defence*, 7.

Old Age Pensions Act:

1. Resolution,—To extend the operation of the Act to include certain classes of blind persons; House to go into Committee on, 148. Resolution adopted, 181. Bill No. 42 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act; 1st R., 182. 2nd R., 250. Reported amended. 3rd R., 251. Passed by Senate with an amendment, 266. Senate amendment agreed to, 272. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 13.
2. Order,—Return showing number of indigents between 65 and 70, etc.: Mr. Ferland, 258. Presented, 331. Sess. Paper No. 246.

Orders in Council:

Return of Orders in Council *re* Migratory Birds Convention Act: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 71.
See also *Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act*, 2.

O'Regan, Col. J. L., employment of, by Government:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Brooks, 502. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 275.

Oriental Labour on boats: See *Shipping subsidies*.

Oshawa, Labour Strike: See *Adjournment under Standing Order 31*.

Ottawa City, Grant to City by Dominion Government:

Resolution,—To extend agreement for one year; House to go into Committee on, 207. Resolution adopted, 274. Bill No. 76 (Mr. Cardin)—An Act to authorize an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa; 1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 274. Passed by Senate, 378. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 37. See also *Federal District Commission*.

P

Patent Commissioner:

Report of: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 19. *Printed*.

Patent Medicine Act:

Statement *re* regulations: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 73.

Pea-breeding by C. W. Sterling, of Saanich Peninsula:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Taylor (Nanaimo), 272. Presented, 366. Sess. Paper No. 265.

Peace Conference of world powers:

Resolution,—To ask the President of the United States of America to convene: Mr. Heaps, 57.

Peace River Country, relief to since October, 1935:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Pelletier, 335. Presented, 586. Sess. Paper No. 289.

Penitentiaries:

Report of Superintendent of: Laid before the House, 15. Sess. Paper No. 16.

Pensions and National Health Department:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 15. *Printed.*
2. Statement of regulations passed under the Act: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 108.
3. Order,—Return showing personnel of Pensions and National Health Branches; doctors' qualifications, etc.: Mr. Pouliot, 503.

Pensions:

Order,—Return showing data *re* European pensions paid to Canadians, etc.; employment of pensioners; pensions to Members of Parliament; rates of pensions to ranking officers, etc.; assessable for income tax: Mr. Elliott (Kindersley), 56. Presented, 63. Sess. Paper No. 127.
See also *Civil Service*, 4. Also *National Defence*, 16. Also *Veterans*.

Pensions Appeals:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. MacNeil, 60. Presented, 69. Sess. Paper No. 132.

Pensions to Blind People: See *Old Age Pensions Act*.

Pensions and Returned Soldiers' Problems:

Report of Conference of Board of Psychiatrists and Neurologists: Laid before the House, 140. Sess. Paper No. 167.

Pensions Tribunal:

Order,—Return to an Order of the House of the 17th June, 1936, showing data *re* Pensions Tribunal in New Brunswick: Presented, 20. Sess. Paper No. 110.

Performing rights, bill: See *Copyright*, etc.

Petitions rejected, 199, 235.

Pig-breeding: See *Agriculture*, 5, 6.

Population of Canada 1871-1937:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Gauthier, 71. Presented, 332. Sess. Paper No. 249.
See also *Immigration*.

Port Alberni assembly dock:

Order,—Return showing revenue, cost of maintenance, use of, by Alberni Pacific Lumber Company: Mr. MacNeil, 262. Presented, 335. Sess. Paper No. 258.

Port Churchill employees:

Order,—Returns showing data *re*: Mr. Perley (Qu'Appelle), 70, 156. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Papers Nos. 134, 134a.

Postmaster General:

Report of: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 25. *Printed.*

Postal Service, Hours of Labour:

Order,—Correspondence *re* changes in: Mr Heaps, 29. Presented, 90. Sess. Paper No. 145.

See also *Mail Deliveries on Christmas Day*, etc. Also *Winnipeg Post Office*.

Post Office employees:

Order,—Return showing data *re* trade unionism: Mr. Maybank, 133.
See also *Dismissals*. Also *Montreal*. Also *Rural Routes*.

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act:

1. Resolution,—To amend so as to constitute committees instead of one advisory committee; House to go into Committee on, 97. Resolution adopted, 105. Bill No. 18 (Mr. Gardiner)—An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act; 1st R., 106. 2nd R., 133. Progress reported, 133. Bill reported with amendments, 137. 3rd R., 176 (on division). Passed by Senate, 215. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 14.
2. Report under, and Progress Report on Water Development: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 104.
3. Order,—Return showing cost, etc., of committees set up under, in 1936: Mr. Douglas, 205. Presented, 244. Sess. Paper No. 104a.

Precious Metals Marking Act (1928) Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 2 (Mr. Euler)—gold plated, silver plate, date letter, advertisements; 1st R., 23. 2nd R., 337. Reported amended. 3rd R., 337. Passed by Senate, 352. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 15.

Premier Trust Company:

Petition for an Act to increase its capital, 235. (Mr. Ross, St. Paul's)—Petition referred to Standing Orders Committee, 269. Reported, 323. Report of Notice, 339. Bill No. 91 (Letter K-2 of the Senate) received, 365. 1st R., 2nd R., 366. Reported, 390. Placed on Order Paper, this day, 395. 3rd R., 514. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 49.

Premiums paid to United States from 1930 to 1935: See *Gold*, etc., 2.

Printing Bureau:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 21. *Printed*.
2. Return of overtime in 1936-37: Mr. Pinard, 262. See also *Electoral Lists*.

Printing of Parliament:

Committee appointed, 37. Message from Senate *re* Joint Committee, 40. Message to Senate, 41. Report, 215; concurred in, 232.

Printing ordered forthwith, 564.

Private Bills:

1. Motion to read a first and a second time forthwith, 365, 378, 505.
2. Unopposed Private Bills to have precedence, 365.
3. Placed on Order Paper, this day, 390, 511.

Private cars: See *Ministers' Travelling Expenses, 1936*.

Privileges and Elections Committee:

1. Committee appointed, 31.
2. Name substituted, 64.

Privy Council of England, judgments rendered by, on social legislation of Parliament of Canada:

Texts of: Laid before the House, 108. Sess. Paper No. 161.

Procedure:

1. Senate messages read at 9 o'clock p.m., on a Friday, 136, 515.
2. Public Bills called and allowed to stand, 136.
3. Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for Committee of supply, moved on a Thursday, 144, 149.
4. Message from Senate read at adjournment during a debate, 149, 169, 237.
5. Standing Order 28 suspended for Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair for Committee of Ways and Means, 161, 187, 213, 234, 259.
6. Senate Message read at 6 o'clock on a Wednesday, 169, 259.
7. House reverts to Routine Proceedings, 237, 586.
8. Rules suspended *re* Private Bills, 365.
9. Motion to concur in Report, allowed to stand, 384.
10. House returns to Orders of the Day, 394.
11. Reports presented at 6 o'clock and at 8 o'clock on a Tuesday, 390.
12. House returns to Government Orders, 588.

Proportional Representation Committee: See *Elections and Franchise Acts, Special Committee respecting.*

Public Accounts of Canada:

Annual Report of: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 2. *Printed.*

Public Accounts Committee:

Committee appointed, 33.

Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer of Duties Act:

Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 15, 49. Sess. Paper Nos. 89, 89a.

See also *Deputy Ministers.*

Public Works Department:

Report of: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 26. *Printed.*

Public Works Health Act:

Statement *re* Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 70.

Purchasing Power:

Resolution,—To adopt a nation-wide scheme of: Mr. Quelch, 40 (negatived).
See also *Social Credit.*

Q**Quebec, subsidies to in past five years:**

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Ferland, 258. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 253.

R**Radio Broadcasting Commission:**

1. Annual Report of: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 77. *Printed.*
2. Order,—Return showing complaints *re* religious broadcasts: Mr. Church, 399. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 272.
See also *Charlesworth, Hector.* Also *Copyright Bill No. 13.* Also *Steel, Lt-Col. W. Arthur.*

Radio Station CRCT:

Order,—Return *re* personnel of: Mr. Church, 281. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 240.

Railway Act Amendments, bills:

1. Bill No. 10 (Mr. Lacroix, *Quebec-Montmorency*)—telephone tolls; 1st R., 45. 2nd R., 61. Referred to Railways and Canals Committee, 61. Reported recommending that the Bill be not proceeded with this session, 215.
2. Bill No. 16 (Mr. Reid)—grain rates; 1st R., 102. 2nd R. moved, 395 (hour expired).
3. Bill No. 20 (Mr. Boulanger)—snow fences; 1st R., 140. 2nd R. moved, debate adjourned, 200.

Railways and Canals:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 21. Sess. Paper No. 27. *Printed.*
2. Re-organization of Department of: See *Transport, Department of.*

Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines Committee:

1. Committee appointed, 32.
2. Report, 175 (leave to sit); concurred in, 175.

Railway Commission:

Report of: Laid before the House, 102. Sess. Paper No. 28. *Printed.*

Railway employees of Canada:

Order,—Return showing data *re* wages, hours worked, etc.: Mr. Leclerc, 190. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 195.

Railway grade crossings:

Order,—Return showing data *re*, in Ontario: Mr. Church, 196. *Presented forthwith.* Sess. Paper No. 199.

See also *Toronto grade separations.*

Railways and Shipping Committee:

1. Committee appointed, 63.
2. Canadian National Railways Bill No. 12, referred to, 91; reported amended, 237.
3. Reports, 143 (printing, sittings), 237, 269, 373 (final).
4. Reports concurred in, 144.
5. Name substituted, 145.
6. Estimates referred to, 245; reported, 269.
7. Canadian National Railways Bill No. 73, referred to, 263; reported, 277.

Railway snow fences: See *Government Railways Act Amendment, bill.*

Railway wages, Report on: See *Canadian National Railways, 3.*

Reclamation Act:

Statement *re* drainage: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 83.

Redistribution: See *Representation.*

Regina Riots:

Order,—Return showing data *re* costs, etc.: Mr. Coldwell, 46. *Presented,* 160. Sess. Paper No. 175.

Relief, direct and indirect, by provinces, for twelve months ending February, 1937:

Order,—Return showing data *re*; also Trans-Canada Highway, etc.: Mr Walsh, 282. See also *Loans*, etc. Also *Peace River*.

Relief projects, allotment of money by Federal Government in 1936:

Order,—Return *re*: Mr. Blanchette, 233. Presented, 261. Sess. Paper No 192a.

Relief: See also *Unemployment*, etc.

Reparations by Germany to Canada:

Order,—Return showing amounts paid, condition of fund: Mr. Elliott (Kindersley), 156. Presented, 564. Sess. Paper No. 281. See also *German War Reparations*.

Representation:

Resolution,—To appoint a special committee to consider: Mr. Brunelle, 40. Withdrawn, 61.

See also *Elections and Franchise Acts, Special Committee respecting*.

Representation in the House of Commons, Changes in: See *Members, Changes in*.

Restaurant Committee:

Message from Senate *re* Joint Committee, 40. Committee appointed, 38. Message to Senate, 42. Names substituted, 64. Message to Senate, 68.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance:

Statement of: Laid before the House, 16. Sess. Paper No. 53.

Returned Soldiers' preference in Civil Service:

See *Civil Service Act Amendment, bill*. Also *Civil Service*, 4, 8, 12.

Returns presented forthwith, 39, 56, 60, 70, 96, 129, 140, 148, 156, 172, 180, 190, 196, 206, 271, 281, 364, 399, 501, 587.

Revenue from federal taxes: See *Taxes*.

Royal Assent, 353, 593.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

1. Report of: Laid before the House, 15. Sess. Paper No. 17. *Printed*.
2. Address,—Correspondence *re* policing British Columbia: Mr. Green, 336. Presented, 565. Sess. Paper No. 282.
See also *Drill Halls*.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Reserve:

Resolution,—To provide for a; House to go into Committee on, 282. Resolution adopted, 351. Bill No. 83 (Mr. Lapointe, Quebec East)—An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act—1st R., 351. 2nd R. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 38.

Royal Commissions: See *Commissions*.

Royal Society of Canada:

Financial Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 59. Sess. Paper No. 126.

Rural Route No. 1, St. Ann's, Ont.:

Order,—Correspondence since January 1, 1935: Mr. Lockhart, 272. Presented, 324. Sess. Paper No. 242.

Russian goods entering Canada, removal of embargo on:

Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 166. *Printed*. Sess. Paper No. 179.

Russian Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Union of Blaine Lake, Saskatchewan:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 49. Mr. McLean (Melfort). Report of Notice, 79.

St**St. Hyacinthe-Bagot Public Works:**

Address,—Copy of reports, correspondence, resolutions, etc., exchanged since October 15, 1935, between Federal Government and Quebec Government *re*: Mr. Fontaine, 272.

S**Salmon (sockeye) fisheries of the Fraser River:**

1. Text of the Resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States of America *re*: Laid before the House, 250. Sess. Paper No. 226.
2. Resolution *re*, reported from Committee of the Whole, 325. Message to Senate, 328. Message from Senate, 352.

"Sand Merchant", ship, foundering of:

Order,—Correspondence *re*, owners, report of Judge Errol MacDougall *re*: Mr. Church, 81. Presented, 101. Sess. Paper No. 154.

Saskatchewan Highways, gravelling of, in 1936:

Order,—Return showing data *re*: Mr. Coldwell, 272. Presented, 334. Sess. Paper No. 257.

Saturday sittings, 504.**Scholarships, National:**

Resolution,—That the Government should assist in establishing: Mr. Martin, 169.

Scientific Research Council: See *National Research Council*.**Secretary of State:**

Report of Department of: Laid before the House, 18. Sess. Paper No. 18. *Printed*.

Seeds Act, 1937:

Resolution,—To regulate the testing, inspection, sale and importation of seeds; appointment of an advisory board, inspectors and analysts; licensing; penalties; House to go into Committee on, 181. Resolution adopted, 252. Bill No. 65 (Mr. Gardiner)—An Act respecting the Testing, Inspection and Sale of Seeds—1st R., 252. 2nd R., 273. Reported from Agriculture Committee with amendments, 383. Reported from Committee of the Whole with amendments, 505. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 40.

Seed Grain Indebtedness to the Crown:

Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 65.

Seed Grain Loans Guarantee Act, 1937, bill:

Resolution,—To guarantee loans made by the chartered banks in connection with seeding operations in 1937; House to go into Committee on, 377. Resolution adopted, 385. Bill No. 101 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to assist the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in financing the cost of seed and seeding operations for the crop year 1937—1st R., 385. 2nd R. 3rd R., 505. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A. 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 39.

Senate amendments further amended, 512.

Sherbrooke customs and excise collectorship: See *National Revenue*, 6.

Shipping Committee's Report on Canada-Australia Service: See *Imperial Shipping Committee*.

Shipping subsidies to boats operating between British Columbia and the Orient:

1. Order,—Correspondence between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Trade and Commerce Department: Mr. Reid, 39. Presented, 68. Sess. Paper No. 130.
2. Resolution,—To withhold subsidies to Canadian Pacific Railway Empress Ships until Chinese are replaced by Canadian seamen: Mr. Reid, 81; withdrawn, 82.

Sick and Distressed Mariners:

Statement *re*: Laid before the House, 20. Sess. Paper No. 69.

Sitting of the House suspended until 9 o'clock p.m., this day, 593.

Sitting of the House to continue at 6 o'clock until motion for adjournment is made, 588.

Sittings of the House: See also *Government Business*.

Snow fences along railways: See *Government Railways Act Amendment, bill*. Also *Railway Act Amendments, bills*.

Social Credit:

Resolution,—To authorize the Government to issue purchasing power for the improvement of the economic condition of the Canadian people: Mr. Blackmore, 30; negatived, 39.
See also *Purchasing Power*.

Social legislation appealed to Privy Council: See *Privy Council of England*, etc.

Soldier Settlement Act:

Order in Council *re* Loan Regulations: Laid before the House, 17. Sess. Paper No. 12.
See also *Pensions*.

Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 55. Mr. Reid. Report of Notice, 79. Bill No. 54 (Letter U of the Senate) received, 201. 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 213. Reported, 249. 3rd R., 279. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 54.

Sorel wharf used for grain elevator by private company:

Order,—Return showing data *re*; use of wharves in Quebec and Montreal in same capacity; dues collected at Sorel, Montreal and Quebec respectively; Mr. Lacroix (*Quebec-Montmorency*), 129. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 159.

Speaker, Mr.:

1. Informs House of Opening, 1.
2. Informs House of Vacancies, 2, 91, 163.
3. Reads Notice of Abdication of former King Edward VIII, 5.
4. Reports Speech from Throne, 6.
5. Presents Report of Librarians, 8.
6. Informs House of election of new Members, 3, 378, 381.
7. Internal Economy Commission, 8.

Speaker's Rulings:

1. Proposed amendment of Mr. Blackmore *re* price of wheat, to amendment of Mr. Bennett to Budget Speech dealing with unemployment, ruled out of order as being irrelevant, 208.
2. Objection in Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 57, An Act respecting Industrial Loan and Finance Corporation, that the Committee was not properly formed. Chairman ruled that the point was not well taken. Ruling of the Chairman confirmed, on division, 515.

Special War Revenue Act Amendment bill:

Resolutions amending Special War Revenue Act, adopted in Committee of Ways and Means, 565. Bill No. 120 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act—1st R. 2nd R. 3rd R., 585. Passed by Senate, 593. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 41.

Speech from the Throne, reported, 6. Precedence to, 8. (For Debate thereon, see *Address to His Excellency the Governor General in Reply to Speech from the Throne*.)

Sports Ministry, proposed resolution to establish:

Moved (Mr. Plaxton), 30; withdrawn, 30.

Standing Committees, 8, 31, 63.

See also *Committees*.

Standing Orders Committee:

1. Committee appointed, 34.
2. Petitions referred to, 245, 266, 269.
3. Dionne Quintuplets Bill referred to, 99; reported on, 131.
4. Reports, 131, 323.
5. Reports concurred in, 132, 324.

Standing Order 28 suspended, 144, 161, 187, 213, 234, 259. See also *Private Bills*.

Steamship Services: See *Imperial Shipping Committee*. Also *Shipping subsidies*, etc.

Steel, Lt.-Col. W. Arthur, retirement of, from Radio Commission:

Order,—Return showing data *re* pension: Mr. Pouliot, 192. Presented, 236. Sess. Paper No. 213.

Sterling Insurance Company of Canada:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 55. Mr. Parent (*Quebec West and South*). Report of Notice, 79. Bill No. 52 (Letter G of the Senate) received, 201. 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 213. Reported, 249. 3rd R., 279. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 50.

Succession to the Throne bill: See *Accession of King George VI to the Throne*, 2.

Sums paid to certain individuals and firms 1930-1936:

1. Order,—Return showing data *re*; including certain barristers, etc., in Nova Scotia: Mr. Purdy, 258.
2. Order,—Return showing sums paid to Nova Scotia Textiles, J. E. Mortimer, Wilcox Brothers and C. B. Smith, etc.: Mr. Purdy, 501.

Sunday observance: See *Lord's Day Act Amendment, bill*. Also *Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act*. Also *Mails*, etc.

Supply and Ways and Means:

1. House agrees to resolve itself into Committee of Supply, 24.
2. House agrees to resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means, 24.
3. Resolutions adopted, 28, 44, 50, 78, 92, 97, 102, 107, 134, 153, 156, 162, 173, 177, 182, 196, 318, 328, 341 ($\frac{1}{6}$), 354, 367, 386, 401, 513, 515.
4. Progress reported, 65, 137, 396.
5. Standing Order 28 suspended for Committee of Supply, 144, 149, 152.
6. Motion for Committee of Ways and Means moved on a Thursday, 161, 181, 213, 234, 259.
7. Concurrence, 341, 344 (en bloc), 527 (en bloc).
8. Committee to sit again, this day, 512.

AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLY:

9. By Mr. MacNeil: Expenditures on military matters, 141, 144, 149. (Rule 28 *re*; suspended, 144). Amendment negatived, (yeas 17; nays 191), 152.

SUPPLY BILLS:

10. House in Committee of Ways and Means, 341. Bill No. 81 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938—1st R., 341. 2nd R., 341. 3rd R., 341. Passed by Senate, 353. R.A., 354. 1 George VI, Chapter 1.
11. House in Committee of Ways and Means, 348. Bill No. 82 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1937—1st R., 348. 2nd R., 348. 3rd R., 348. Passed by Senate, 353. R.A., 354. 1 George VI, Chapter 2.
12. House in Committee of Ways and Means, 560. Bill No. 118 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1938—1st R., 561. 2nd R., 588. 3rd R., 588. Passed by Senate, 593. R.A., 595. 1 George VI, Chapter 45.

Supply and Ways and Means—Concluded.

WAYS AND MEANS:

13. Standing Order 28 suspended for debating the Budget, 161, 187, 213, 234.
14. Trade Agreement referred to Committee of Ways and Means, 172; reported, 283.
15. Motion proposed for House to go into Committee of Ways and Means (Budget); debate adjourned, 172. Amendment (Mr. Bennett—unemployment, moved, 186; debate adjourned, 187. Debate resumed and adjourned, 187, 193, 201, 208. Sub-amendment (Mr. Blackmore)—wheat prices on No. 1 Northern at Fort William; ruled out of order as being irrelevant, 208. Amendment (Mr. Bennett) negatived (yeas 57; nays 145), 211. Debate on main motion, resumed and adjourned, 213, 234, 237. Main motion agreed to, 242.
16. Progress reported, 242, 248, 264, 268, 279, 317, 379, 506.
17. Amendment (Mr. Perley, *Qu'Appelle*), re wheat; moved, 258-259. Negatived, (yeas 45; nays 119), 263.
18. Committee to sit again, this day, 317.
19. Resolutions adopted, 283, 565. (For Bills, see *Customs Tariff Amendment Bills*; also *Excise Act Amendment Bill*. Also *Special War Revenue Act Amendment Bill*. Also *Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom*.)

Supreme Court Act Amendment, bill:

Bill No. 78 (Mr. Lapointe, *Quebec East*)—appeals; 1st R., 278. 2nd R., 351. Progress reported, 351. 3rd R., 365. Passed by Senate, 396. R.A., 593. 1 George VI, Chapter 42.

Swedish Landrace pigs: See *Agriculture*, 5, 6.

T

Tariff Board:

Reports of: Laid before the House, 173, 175, 269. Sess. Paper Nos. 185, 185a, 185b.

Taxation reforms:

Resolution,—To appoint a committee to consider over-government and over-taxation: Mr. Church, 146 (withdrawn).

Taxes:

1. Order,—Return showing revenue from each federal tax for the last five years: Mr. Pouliot, 60. *Presented forthwith*. Sess. Paper No. 125.
2. Order,—Return showing sources of revenue outside of Finance and National Revenue departments for the last five years: Mr. Pouliot, 72. Presented, 144. Sess. Paper No. 125a.

Technical training: See *Scholarships, National*.

Telephone tolls: See *Railway Act Amendments, bills*.

Throne, succession to: See *Accession, etc*.

Tobacco and automobile, seizure of:

Order,—Correspondence re, legal proceedings against one Martin, of St. Alexis: Mr. Ferland, 96. Presented, 199. Sess. Paper No. 201.

Toronto General Insurance Company:

Petition for an Act to incorporate, 155. Mr. Plaxton. Bill No. 53 (Letter T of the Senate) received, 201. Report of Notice, 203. 1st R., 204. 2nd R., 213. Reported, 249, 267. 3rd R., 278. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 51.

Toronto grade separations and public works program for relief purposes:

1. Order,—Correspondence *re* grade separation at Victoria Park Avenue: Mr. Harris, 180. Presented, 211. Sess. Paper No. 209.
2. Address,—Correspondence *re* relief works: Mr. Harris, 181. Presented, 333. Sess. Paper No. 251.
3. Order,—Correspondence *re* grade separation at Jones Avenue: Mr. Church, 233. Presented, 245. Sess. Paper No. 219.
See also *Railway grade crossings*.

Toronto Post Office:

1. Order,—Return showing number, classification, etc., of employees: Mr. Baker, 233. Presented, 324. Sess. Paper No. 234a.
2. Order,—Return showing daily load of mail in 1925, 1929, 1936: Mr. Baker, 233. Presented, 270. Sess. Paper No. 234.

Toronto tunnel:

Order,—Return showing correspondence *re* abandonment of agreement, etc.: Mr. Church, 384.

Tory, Dr. H. M., report of, on anthracite coal distribution, etc.:

See *Coal, Anthracite, distribution in Canada*.

Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany:

1. Provisional Agreement with, etc.: Laid before the House, 363. Sess. Paper No. 262.
2. Bill No. 89 (Mr. Euler)—An Act respecting a certain Provisional Trade Agreement between Canada and Germany—1st R., 364. 2nd R., 504. 3rd R., 504. Passed by Senate, 515. R.A., 594. 1 George VI, Chapter 20.

Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom:

1. Trade Agreement reported from Committee of Ways and Means, 283. Bill No. 79 (Mr. Dunning)—An Act respecting a certain Trade Agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom—1st R., 317. 2nd R., 3rd R., 337. Passed by Senate, 352. R.A., 353. 1 George VI, Chapter 17.
2. Agreement: Laid before the House, 172. Sess. Paper No. 184. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means, 172. Agreement adopted, 283. (*For bill, see above*).
3. Statistical Tables *re*: Laid before the House, 172. Sess. Paper No. 184a.

Trade Agreement between Canada and Uruguay:

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- No. 3. Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries. Trap fishing licences in British Columbia waters. *Not printed as an Appendix to the Journals (Proceedings and Evidence printed from day to day for use of Members of Committee)*. See Journals at page 383.
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