Legislative Business Speeded Up Yesterday For The Prorogation

Continued from page 6

with Mr. Wright in the chair on an Act to empower the City of Charlottetown to acquire and operate an Electric Plant and Distribution System.

The bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS it is or may appear expedient and to the advantage of the City of Charlottetown and of the consumers therein of electric energy that the said City of Charlottetown undertake the operation of an electric plant and distribution system to supply electric energy to the residents of the said City and to the residents of such other districts as may desire the same and be reasonably served by the said plant and system.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows:

1. The City of Charlottetown is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire by purchase, lease or contract, or otherwise by force of any statute hereafter to be enacted, or may erect, lay-out, establish and construct a plant or plants and distribution system with all incidental or desirable appliances and equipment for the general supplying of electric energy to consumers, as well as for the use of the City in street lighting and other civic purposes.

2. The said City may lease, purchase or establish a distribution system within the City and immediate vicinity, and may contract with any person, corporation, board, commission or agency for the supplying of electric energy to such system.

3. The said City is authorized and empowered to maintain, enlarge and extend such plant and distribution system, or the latter if it only be erected or acquired, and to operate the same in the supplying of electric energy for all purposes to the residents of the said City and to the residents of such other districts as may reasonably be served with such energy from the said plant and system, and may do all things in and about the management thereof as may be requisite to a proper operation thereof.

4. The said City is hereby empowered to employ such engineers, experts, agents and workmen as may be deemed necessary in surveying, evaluating, constructing, improving, extending and maintaining any such plant or system, and operating the same, and to lease or purchase or otherwise acquire such lands, rights, easements or privileges as may be deemed necessary for the purpose thereof.

5. The said City may carry its distribution system over the streets and highways of the said City and of the Province generally under the supervision of all proper authorities, and may thereon do all things necessary thereto, and may further do the like over and on any private property by paying all the damages occasioned thereby.

6. The said City may purchase or contract for the supplying of electric energy to its distribution system by any corporation, agency, or commission or other source whatsoever, and may likewise contract for the supplying of electric energy to any distribution system without the City.

7. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order in council grant such further and incidental authorities towards the aforesaid purchase, construction and operation as may be deemed necessary or advisable, but such order in council shall have force only until the conclusion of the next following session of this Assembly, unless ratified thereat.

8. The said City is hereby empowered to expend all moneys found necessary for the purposes aforesaid and to issue special debentures therefore upon certification of its common Council of the amount required and to such amount, to be for a period not exceeding thirty years from date of issue, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one-half per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, and to be in such form and denominations as the City Council shall determine, under the hands of the Mayor and any two of the City Council, countersigned by the City Clerk and sealed with the seal of the said City; such debentures when so issued and the interest thereon shall be chargeable upon all City property and upon all taxes and moneys raised by the said City and shall be expressed as payable out of the general fund of the City of Charlottetown; such issue shall not be taken to affect or lessen the general borrowing power of the City, but is especially authorized, separate and apart from the amount limited by statute as the borrowing power of the City.

9. Should the City enter into the operation of an electric distribution system as herein authorized and intended, it shall in relation thereto submit itself to the general and usual supervision and control of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for this Province, and shall at the next following Session of this Assembly request the constitution of a commission separate and apart from its City Council to manage such operation and all matters incidental thereto.

Mr. Jones said that before the bill passed he wanted assurance that the country people would be protected against increased rates. They will be using plenty of electricity and they will require protection against high rates.

Mr. Trainor explained that the rates are fixed by a board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

Mr. Jones asked who the Commissioners were.

Mr. Trainor said they were Messrs. L. B. Miller, Charlottetown, James J. Condon, Georgetown and Thomas Johnston, Summerside.

Mr. Jones: "I am afraid. One of them is from Charlottetown."

The bill, after some further discussion, was reported agreed to without amendment

FISH AND GAME ACT

On motion of Hon. Mr. McGuigan the House went into committee with Mr Stewart in the chair on an Act to amend the Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Protection Act 1928.

The bill adds to the existing statute the following section:

"38. If any non-migratory birds or game birds should under extraordinary conditions become seriously injurious to the fruit growing interests in any particular locality, the Minister of Agriculture or any person duly authorized by him, may issue permits to kill such birds so long as they shall continue to be injurious. Applications for such permits shall include a full statement describing: (1) the species and an estimate of the numbers of birds committing damage; (2) the nature and extent of the damage; (3) the extent of the agricultural or other interests threatened or involved.

"Such permits shall be revocable at the discretion of the Minister. On the expiration of the Permit the person to whom it is issued shall furnish to the Minister, a written report showing the number of birds killed, the dates upon which they were killed, and the disposition made of the dead birds. No birds killed under such permits shall be shipped, sold or offered for sale."

The bill was agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McGuigan the House went into committee with Mr. Stewart in the chair on an Act authorizing the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint a Commissioner to investigate certain public utility companies.

The bill makes the following provisions:

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is hereby empowered to nominate, constitute and appoint a commission of one to five members which shall make enquiry into the sale within the Province of any or all issues of stock, debentures or other securities of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, the New England Gas and Electric Association, and the Maritime Electric Company, Limited, and all matters of representation or misrepresentation inducing the same, and all factors of authority, express or implied, enabling such representations or misrepresentations, and shall discover what, if any, charges or encumbrances affect the local property of the Maritime Electric Company, either to secure any of the aforesaid issues or otherwise, and the propriety of charging the said property to secure any of the said issues according to such representations or misrepresentations as shall be found to have been made, and as well the franchise rights, if any, of any or all of the aforesaid companies to operate within the Province and especially in and about the Town of Montague, and as well the circumstances of purchase by the said companies, or one or some of them, of the property or stock of the Montague Electric Company Limited and the method of payment therefor; and to report the facts and circumstances as found to the said Lieutenant Governor in Council, and to recommend what action to be taken by statute or otherwise.

2. Such commission shall have the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and may for such purpose under the hand of its Chairman issue a subpoena or other request or summons requiring and commanding such person or persons therein named to appear at the time and place mentioned therein and then and there to testify to all matters within his or their knowledge relative to the subject-matter of such investigation, and to bring with him or them and produce any document, book or paper, which he or they has or have in his or their possession, or under his or their control relative to any such matter as aforesaid, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and orally or in writing, to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine.

3. Such commission shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any Court of Record in civil cases.

4. Such commission, if thereunto authorized by the commission issued in the case, may engage the services of such accountants, engineers, technical advisers, or other experts, clerks, reporters, and assistants as they deem necessary or advisable, and also the services of counsel to aid and assist the commission in the enquiry.

Mr. Wright asked why the existing Utilities Commission could not deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. McGuigan said this matter concerned the bond holders who have asked that a competent Commissioner be empowered to inquire into certain charges which have been made regarding the electric light company's bonds. The bonds were sold, primarily on the security of the local plant. They now find that the bonds are not a charge on the local plant but on a company known as the Associated Gas and Electric Company. They allege that the facts were misrepresented to them at the time. There are a large number of these bond holders in the Province and they claim they should be protected in some way. "I am not going to say whether they are right or wrong," Mr. McGuigan continued, "but they have asked that a Commission be appointed."

Mr. Hughes: "Would it not be advisable to enlarge somewhat the powers of the existing board of Public Utilities?"

Hon. Mr. McGuigan: "I don't think it would be possible This is a separate enquiry altogether"

Mr. Hughes suggested the appointment of "a competent board consisting of a chartered accountant or at least a man familiar with accounts; also a capable lawyer and an engineer of experience or at least a man possessing long experience in the development of electrical energy in this province. It is my opinion," he added, "that the present Board is largely useless."

Premier Campbell: "Mr Thomas Johnston has had a long experience with electrical business and that sort of thing. Mr. Miller has been one of the most competent accountants in the Province, and Mr. Condon, from my hon. friend's own town, although not a lawyer is a sort of quasi-lawyer. He was deputy prothonotary of the Supreme Court. The Board is also assisted by a competent legal adviser; so I think the present Board of Commissioners could possibly claim to comply with my hon. friend's requirements."

Mr. Hughes: "I trust you are right, sir, but I can't agree with you."

Premier Campbell: "Their scope of inquiry is altogether different, however, from the proposed inquiry. A company might be manipulating the bonds and other security of the bond holders in such a way as to give competent service at a very small rate, and yet be endangering the interests of the bond holders. The present Commission is designed to protect the consumers—not the bond and property holders."

Mr. Acorn suggested a proviso that those petitioning for this Commission should deposit a bond for the costs.

Mr. Jones approved.

Premier Campbell: "They are prepared to pay the expenses unless it is found that there is nothing wrong and that the whole thing arises from the default of some company or organization; then the costs may be fixed and paid. But at the outset the burden of defraying the costs will fall upon them. The Commission would see that their expenses were guaranteed before they acted."

The bill was reported agreed to.

FRAUD PREVENTION ACT

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dennis the House went into committee with Mr. Wright in the chair on an "Act for preventing frauds by secret bills of sale of personal chattels and amendments thereto."

The bill repeals the existing statute "provided that all things done under the Act and amendments hereby repealed or any of them shall remain valid and may be enforced and all offences committed or liabilities incurred under the said Act or Amendments thereto may be prosecuted, punished and enforced, and all proceedings and things lawfully commenced under the said Act or Amendments thereto may be continued and completed under the said Act and Amendments thereto as if this Act had not been passed."

Sec. 2 provides: "This Act shall come into force and effect on a date after the first day of January 1937 to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by proclamation published in the Royal Gazette."

The promoter explained that there had been agitation for the repeal of this measure. It had been found difficult of enforcement and it was alleged there had been abuses on the part of fertilizer dealers to the detriment of farmer purchasers. It might have a beneficial effect by giving warning that the statute might be appealed at any time after January 1 next.

Mr. Mustard said he understood the existing Act was passed in 1920. The purpose was to help the farmers who could not make payment on their seed and fertilizer. No doubt there were some abuses by dealers but he thought the Act could be amended without having it repealed altogether.

There was further discussion by Hon. Mr. Dennis and Messrs. Mustard, Barbour, and MacKinnon.

Premier Campbell: "This proposed repeal arises from an agitation which has been current throughout the country for the past three or four years. I believe that this agitation against the Crop Mortgage Act arises from an absolute misconception of the purpose and effect of the Act. This Act does not enable a farmer to make a bargain with a fertilizer dealer, and the fact that we repeal the Act is not going to prevent a farmer going to a dealer and making exactly the same bargain as he may make now. The purpose of the Crop Mortgage Act was this: when a dealer had supplied seed or fertilizer to a farmer and the farmer on the strength of those supplies had grown a crop of potatoes, the Act prevented another creditor of the farmer from coming in and taking those potatoes. The question at issue in this bill is not between the farmer and the dealer; they make whatever bargain they like; the question is between the dealer and the other creditors of the farmer. If it were proposed to abolish this Act outright I would be obliged to oppose the amendment but I think the form in which it has been proposed is an excellent one. It does not come into effect until next year, and then not until it is proclaimed by the Minister."

Mr. Mustard objected that in the meantime it would create a good deal of uncertainty.

Mr. Hughes said he understood the promoter claimed the amendment was designed to prevent excessive prices on contracts by dealers and to prevent the purchase of potatoes at an improper price. The greatest offender in this regard, he submitted was an organization which had charged its own members 66 2-3 percent interest on fertilizer and contracted to buy their potatoes at 15 cents per bushel.

The bill, after some further discussion, was reported agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McGuigan, the House went into committee with Mr. Stewart in the chair on the Public Library Act. The bill, which repeals the existing statute, was agreed to without discussion.

UTILITIES COMMISSION FEES

On motion of the Premier, the House went into committee with Mr. Wright in the chair on an Act to amend an Act respecting the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

The bill provides that "if any public utility, corporation or person shall fail to comply with the terms of any order of the Board with respect to the payment of the costs of any investigation, within fifteen days or within such further time as may be fixed by the Board after the service of such order on such public utility, corporation or person the Board may proceed to collect such costs together with all expenses in the same manner as set out in Sec. 21 of this Act."

It was agreed to without discussion.

On motion of the Premier, the Income and Personal Taxation Act was referred back to committee, with Mr. Wright in the chair, for the purpose of amending the section dealing with taxation on chain stores. The amendment provides for a tax of $2,000 on each branch chain wholesale store, provided however that if this amount exceeds 1 percent of the gross annual turnover the rate shall be reduced to 1 per cent of such gross turnover.

Mr. Jones inquired if fox feed companies which come into the Province selling their product, would be designated chain stores.

Premier Campbell: "If they had four or more branches."

Mr. Jones: "Suppose they were selling in every province in Canada?"

Premier Campbell: "The point is that the chain stores are competing with local merchants resident in the province who have large stocks and pay a heavy personal property tax."

Mr. Acorn: "May I ask if there are any of these fox firms who have branch stores?"

Mr. Jones: "They have agencies."

Mr. Acorn: "It does not apply to agencies, only to established branches."

Mr. Jones: "They would stock two or three warehouses at a time."

Hon. Mr. Allen thought that Canada Packers and others keeping large warehouses would come under this provision.

Premier Campbell: "The wholesale distributors of gasoline would probably come under the provision too."

The bill was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION ACT

On motion of Premier Campbell, the House went into committee with Mr. Stewart in the chair on the Appropriation Act. It was agreed to without discussion or amendment.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House went into committee with Mr. Stewart in the chair on an Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Silver Fox Breeders and Exhibitors Association.

The promoter explained that it is proposed to affiliate with the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association, and the present charter is insufficient for this purpose. The bill was agreed to without discussion.

The report of the Legislative Library committee was received and accepted.

Third reading was given to a number of bills.

The House then received the report of the committee on Contingent Accounts.

EVENING SESSION

On motion of Mr. Barbour the House resumed committee reading, with Mr. Wright in the chair, on the resolution protesting against the Dominion Government's policy of leasing oyster areas.

Premier Campbell said there seemed to be general agreement in opposition to an unrestricted oyster bed leasing system, particularly as affecting public rights in the fishery industry. It was his personal legal opinion that the leases granted by the Dominion Government, from the legal point of view, were not worth the paper they were written on. Where there is a division of jurisdiction this Legislature would have no authority to grant away any rights belonging to the Province. The case is not even this strong because this Legislature at no time granted such rights. The sole legal document is an agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, ratified by an order in council. There has therefore been no legislative authority given and both the government agreement and the order in council authorizing it are entirely ultra vires. The original intention of the agreement, he continued, was entirely different from the course subsequently followed and related chiefly to experimentation and development of oyster cultural areas on the part of the Dominion. It is true the agreement contained reference to the leasing of oyster beds by the Dominion but this, he contended, was "entirely incidental" to the main provisions of the agreement. The Premier referred to protests made against the practice of leasing the areas under the late Conservative administration.

Though he did not believe the Dominion Government can issue a valid lease yet they have the control of public fishing. The Dominion Government he believed has taken an unfair advantage by turning "an incidental clause in the agreement into a main clause" and by bolstering up the weakness of the lessees by prohibiting public fishing in the areas in question. It would, he thought be very beneficial if a Royal Commission were appointed to investigate the whole thing.

Mr. Linkletter reviewed at some length the history of the oyster industry in the Malpeque area. If the Dominion now has the right to lease these areas, he said, it is one which has been given them by government not by nature, because every fisherman should have the right to fish these areas provided he does not take oysters below the present size.

Mr. MacKinnon agreed that the right should not be taken away entirely from those who have developed barren bottoms. They should receive some compensation for their enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Dennis said these men would not be deprived of their leases without ample compensation for the expenditures incurred in bringing the beds back to cultivation. But what about those fishermen whose people have fished for generations in this Province and who have lost rights and privileges which should be restored to them.

Mr. Saville said if the Province ever possessed the right to lease the beds it was a "very great mistake" to give up that right. He approved of the suggestion of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem.

Mr. Jones speaking for oyster fishermen of the East and West Rivers said it had been charged by the health officials that these areas are contaminated by sewage. Inasmuch as a great many oysters are fished in this area the rights of the fishermen should be looked into. They have the first rights and if there is sewage contamination then the City of Charlottetown should be compelled to put in a proper filtration system. A Royal Commission should look into this and other aspects of the situation. In Japan and United States, he understood, there was power to lease areas, and this system was adopted successfully not only in oyster fisheries but in other industries. Where would the silver fox industry be but for private capital and initiative.

Mr. Linkletter said that nature, and not the lessees, was responsible for bringing the beds back into cultivation.

The resolution was agreed to, a committee consisting of Premier Campbell and Messrs. Barbour and Linkletter being appointed to draft an address to the Governor General in Council in accordance therewith.

Premier Campbell asked leave of the House to pay tribute to the conscientious and capable work of Mr. Trainor, the member for Charlottetown, as Clerk of the Legislature.

"By expediting the business of the House and eliminating all undue delays we have not only carried through an unusual amount of work but we are saving approximately $1,600 in the item of legislative expenses alone." the Premier declared. More work had been done in two weeks, he claimed, than was usually done during a five weeks' session.

Meat Shipping Regulations

On motion of Mr. Linkletter the House went into committee with Mr. Stewart in the chair to take into consideration a resolution concerning shipments under the Pure Food Act.

Whereas Prince Edward Island is an exporter of meats of all grades and kinds to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Eastern Quebec, Newfoundland and French St. Pierre,

And whereas the regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture now prevent shipment of uninspected meat, exclusive of poultry, to any Province of Canada, Newfoundland and St. Pierre, except a very small quantity which may be shipped by the producer himself.

And whereas only two abattoirs under federal inspection are located in the Maritimes—Swifts at Moncton, N. B., and Davis & Fraser at Charlottetown,

And whereas shipping clubs do not exist in all sections of Prince Edward Island and cannot cater to the majority of farmers who are small producers.

And whereas shippers, who have in the past enjoyed a large trade of all kinds of dressed meat, especially during the winter months, to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Eastern Quebec and St. Pierre, are now on account of the regulations and lack of abattoir facilities, deprived entirely of that trade in winter although still catering to the same trade with live stock in summer.

And whereas the effect of the regulations is to discriminate against the Prince Edward Island farmer only, because the shippers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick can still ship to their own markets while Prince Edward Island shippers are excluded, and because Prince Edward Island is the only area where an exportable surplus exists in the Maritimes which produce less than one-half their own meat requirements.

Therefore resolved that the meat regulations be modified or cancelled to put the Prince Edward Island farmers on the same basis in the Maritime market as the Nova Scotia or New Brunswick farmers; i.e., that the Maritimes be made into one area instead of three, or failing that, abattoir facilities should be provided so that shippers can operate throughout the entire year.

"If the other Maritime Provinces do not see fit to cooperate with us we must teach them a lesson," Mr. Linkletter declared in explaining the purpose of the resolution. He complained that farm machinery prices had been increased over 1935. Our producers are handicapped by not being able to sell their pork in the N. B. market.

Mr. McIsaac said he did not wish to throw any "monkey wrenches" but he must protest against the assumption that the packers and shipping clubs were "combines." If the people chose to dress their hogs and sell them to merchants, that was their own business. There is today all the market that is required for heavy hogs. He recommended that the resolution be referred to the Minister of Agriculture for his approval.

Hon. J. A. Campbell said he believed any product shipped by a farmer should be inspected but there were farmers in every community who could butcher hogs as well as the packing plant. There is considerable dissatisfaction over this measure throughout the country, he maintained. If the livestock branch would use good judgment there would be no complaint but proper consideration was not being given to the difference in the types of hogs.

Mr. MacPhee supported the resolution. He referred to the large trade done in dressed meat by our farmers several years ago. "We can't ship a pound of beef or pork unless it goes through one man's hands," he said.

Mr. McIsaac: "What do you mean in one man's hands."

Mr. MacPhee: "You can't ship a pound except of Davis and Fraser's and that inspection is regulated by one man."

Mr. Hughes referred to the former trade of St. Pierre and Miquelon and Newfoundland. These markets did not ask for the inspection we are putting on, and this inspection has practically killed the traffic.

Mr. Gallant said there were cases where hogs are slaughtered under conditions not very satisfactory and shipped to the station perhaps in an old blanket or other unsanitary manner.

The Chairman: "These are dead hogs, you know."

Mr. Gallant: "But the germs are not dead, remember."

Mr. Gallant defended the efforts of the livestock marketing organizations to maintain good prices.

Mr. Acorn strongly criticised the existing regulations and indorsed the resolution. He recounted his own experience in hog shipping.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. MacKay, Wright, Hughes, Jones.

The latter stated he attempted to achieve something quietly at Ottawa in this matter and was disappointed to have the matter brought up for open discussion in the Legislature at this time. He instanced the old unsatisfactory method of slaughtering. The regulations are made by the Health of Animals Branch at Ottawa. The three Maritime Provinces were treated as one unit up to a few years ago until "some ambitious gentleman in this Province" agitated for a change which has worked to the disadvantage of our Island shippers. It is not the ideal of the Federal Government today to exercise any pressure in the matter of these regulations. A farmer is allowed to ship a small number of hogs, but drovers are prohibited.

Mr. Jones said he had obtained the cooperation of Hon. Messrs. Dunning and Gardiner at Ottawa to place the three Maritime Provinces back on the single-unit basis again. The hope is that this will be done and we may recapture our coastal trade with the other Maritimes and possibly with Gaspe.

Mr. Wright: "Can Mr. Jones give the committee information as to how Prince Edward Island became separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, what the motive was and who was responsible for it."

Mr. Jones: "It is pretty involved. It is all tied up with the establishment of the Department of Health in this Province. They wanted to work this Province as a unit. I think it must have been Dr. MacMillan who got the idea. He wanted to get health regulations through. But he didn't intend to go that far. There was a group of professors and others constituted themselves into an Agricultural Advisory Committee. They made up a petition to send to Ottawa and their secretary, Mr. Boulter sent it forward without Dr. MacMillan's knowing about it. That is what happened. I think Dr. MacMillan raised a big row about it when he found out what happened."

There was further discussion by Messrs. Baker, Saville and Dennis.

Premier Campbell said he was always a little doubtful of the advisability of this Legislature taking any definite action on subjects which do not come within its jurisdiction. In this case the most that can be done is recommend. The Government will profit by the discussion on both sides but it might be well to make the resolution an informal recommendation which the Agricultural Department can take up in collaboration with the federal department.

Mr. Jones suggested the matter be left for discussion with Mr. Dunning when he visited here again.

Premier Campbell suggested that the special committee on agriculture constitute a standing committee on agriculture, which could meet on various occasions during recess to consider this and other matters that may arise.

Mr. Dougald MacKinnon: "We went to the people with a platform and one plank in that platform was a promise to overcome these defect. To turn to work and say that we are going to sidetrack that is something I can't agree with. I consider that it is up to me to endeavor to fulfill that pledge as far as possible. Both my colleague, Mr. Jones, and myself, stressed that during the campaign.

Mr. McIsaac: "It was not a definite promise, though."

Mr. MacKinnon: "Yes, definite." He wanted, he added, to see this resolution go through. "We are spending thousands of dollars to get through to foreign markets, and we are building up barriers within our own provinces."

Mr. Acorn: "I think my hon. friend is quite right. The 15th plank of our platform reads: 'A determined effort, through the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to develop in Newfoundland and elsewhere an enlarged market for livestock and other farm products, to secure adequate abattoir and cold storage facilities, and modification of cumbersome marketing regulations." What is the good of establishing a representative in Newfoundland if we are not allowed to ship our products. A few days ago a petition was presented to this Legislature by certain gentlemen asking that we concur in the establishment of a livestock shipping club. They were granted that privilege. And no sooner are they granted that privilege than they insist in this Legislature that nobody else be granted the same privilege. If that is not a combine, then I don't know what is. And I am surprised at my colleague (Mr. McIsaac). I may say so frankly."

Mr. McIsaac reiterated his former statements. There was further discussion by Messrs. Hughes, Dennis, Saville, and Wright.

"We made a pledge," maintained Mr. Saville, "to do this." And when I go home the farmers will say, You hadn't spunk enough to stand up for it."

Mr. McIsaac's amendment, seconded by Mr. Wright, that the matter of the resolution be referred to the Minister of Agriculture, was finally put to a vote, and carried 12-5.

The House, at 12.40 a.m., adjourned to meet this morning at 11.30 o'clock.

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Murray Harbor North	Geo. M. Clow
Murray River	F. D. Brehaut
Murray River	C. H. Horton
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New Annan	H. R. Moase
New Glasgow	Revel Dickieson
New London	S. Dunning & Sons
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North Rustico	E. C. LePage
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North Wiltshire	McLean Bros.
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O'Leary	McWilliams & Turner
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Peakes Station	John T. Devine
Portage	K. & H. Sharbell
Red Point	Est. A. Robertson
Richmond	J. P. Gaudet
Richmond	McDonald & Brown
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Tryon (North)	Dawson's Limited
Tyne Valley	C. I. Lidstone & Sons
Tyne Valley	Thomas Nisbet
Tyne Valley	G. S. Sharp & Sons
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Vernon Bridge	Mrs. J. McCormack
Vernon River	H. S. McLeod
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