

raphers, as in Canada; 2nd, a staff of editors, who prepare forthwith a résumé of the speeches delivered, and forward their copy to the printer as soon as it is ready; 3rd, a staff of translators, who only translate the résumé prepared by the editors.

These translators, four in all, have an office at the official Printing Bureau, and make their translation from the first proof, which is supplied to them in galleys of 40 lines. I visited the translation office during a sitting of the House, and found that an important part of the report of the sitting was already translated and delivered to the printer to be published, with the balance of the analytic report, on the same evening. In that way the morning papers of either language have at their disposal the official résumé of the speeches delivered the previous afternoon.

In Switzerland, only the debates on the federal laws and resolutions are reported; and they are published, as delivered, in a stenographic Bulletin which extends to scarcely 600 pages. As for the other debates, a translator summarises the conclusions of each speech as delivered *viva voce* to the Chamber (in French if it has been delivered in German, in German if it has been delivered in French). It seems to me needless to make a more detailed study of the Swiss system, as the methods employed and the object in view are so different from ours.

I can only add that the Belgian system, which is much more expeditious than ours, should also be much less expensive, as the speeches are published in extenso only in the language in which they have been delivered, and are translated only in résumé for the needs of the moment.

The motion was withdrawn.

INSPECTION AND SALE ACT AMENDMENT BILL (FRUIT, FRUIT MARKS AND POTATOES).

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

On motion of Hon. Sir James Lougheed, the Senate went into Committee on Bill 108, an Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act (Fruit, Fruit Marks and Potatoes). Hon. Mr. Girroir in the Chair.

On section 1—repeal:

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: As I explained this afternoon, this Bill represents the joint action and united opinion of the provincial and Dominion fruit growers' associations which met in Ottawa some time ago. Section 1 simply deals with the repeal of the different statutes referred to therein.

Section 1 was agreed to.

On new section 319—definitions:

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: Can my honourable friend give us the basis upon which the definitions in paragraphs c and d have been arrived at?

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: As to paragraph c, it has been found that the definition of "culls" was of little or no value, inasmuch as it stated, practically, that a cull was any fruit that was unmerchantable. This definition proved unworkable, inasmuch as any fruit, no matter how worm eaten, diseased, or deformed, might be sold under certain conditions, and so long as it was possible to find sale for it, it could be called merchantable. The old definition of "culls" weakened all grades of fruit, inasmuch as they all provide that no culls shall be included. It is to meet that situation that this definition has been introduced into the Bill. The object in defining "immature fruit" as dealt with in paragraph d, is to establish the standard required in new section 320, which prohibits the sale of immature fruit unless it is specifically stamped as such. It was found that growers, in order to gain the early markets, were packing grapes which had taken on a certain degree of colour, but which were not in a proper condition for use, with the result that a great industry was affected. The same thing was practiced to some extent in plums, prunes, peaches and pears. In the case of plums, lombards were often packed and sold as green gages, obtaining by this deceptive method a better price than if they had been allowed to reach a state of maturity. This definition has been introduced to meet that condition.

Hon. Mr. BOYER: In the province of Quebec, where we produce no peaches nor pears, and where very few grapes are grown, we generally get these fruits from Western Ontario or the Niagara peninsula. They are generally shipped to us when not quite ripe, because if they were shipped in a ripe condition they would be unsalable and could not be eaten by the time they reached either Montreal or Quebec. Now, what decree are you going to place on unripe fruit?

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: This definition might be construed to meet the situation pointed out by my honourable friend:

"Immature fruit" means fruit not ripe enough for dessert purposes and which will not attain such condition after being picked from the tree, bush, plant or vine.

If the fruit will ripen after being picked, so as to reach a stage sufficiently good for dessert purposes, it will not come within this definition.

Hon. Mr. BOYER: The same thing applies to bananas, which are never picked ripe.