

Hon. Mr. Basford: Perhaps that is the tendency, but I will ask Mr. Anderson to confirm it.

Mr. Anderson: When it comes in bulk cargoes, then it is by the ton.

Hon. Mr. Basford: In bulk cargoes oil is generally sold by the ton; in smaller quantities the gallon is still the conventional unit.

Senator Blois: I am not referring to fuel oil, but others, such as lubricating or wool oil. They are generally purchased in carloads but are sold by the pound rather than the gallon or barrel, by many manufacturers.

Mr. Anderson: This has not been our general experience.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): But you do hear of it being sold by the ton?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, in bulk.

Senator Blois: We bought a good many carloads, which were always by the pound. I know of many manufacturing industries in Canada selling special oils by the pound or ton.

Mr. Anderson: There is nothing in the act to prohibit that.

Senator Blois: It appears to be a more reliable method.

Mr. Anderson: You know exactly where you stand.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): It is measured at the time of delivery.

Senator Blois: It is weighed to check the weight, because there is variation.

Senator Burchill: What containers are used?

Senator Blois: The wooden barrel and the metal barrel are used; it depends on the firm it is purchased from. Sometimes the type of barrel can be specified.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): We were going to hear something about barrels. Will you include the barrels used by the apple growers in the Annapolis Valley?

Mr. Anderson: This is one of the difficulties. At the present time there exists legally in Canada only the excise barrel, which is 25 gallons, for the purpose of assessing excise. However, within the petroleum industry we have more or less permitted the use in trade of the petroleum barrel, which is exactly 42 U.S. gallons. This converts to 34.97 Canadian gallons, so that within the petroleum trade one barrel is 34.97 gallons, which is a defined unit and perfectly satisfactory.

However, in the United States the situation has developed that there are no less than seven different barrels: 31 gallons, used for excise tax on beer; 31½ gallons, used for most liquids; 36 gallons, used for rain barrels in estimating the volume of cisterns; and 40 gallons for the purpose of their proof liquors. There is a 42-gallon petroleum barrel, which is exactly 42 U.S. gallons. This

as the apple barrel, which is equivalent to approximately 27 gallons. For some unknown reason they also have a barrel for cranberries, which is about 22 gallons.

We wish to avoid such a situation in Canada. We might permit one or two barrels, but they would have to be specified in terms of the Canadian gallon to make it perfectly definite to all.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): Does it really mean that commerce and its various branches will be permitted to use the word barrel but will be compelled to state the content?

Mr. Anderson: I think that would be appropriate.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): And the regulation would so provide.

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): It appears to be the only sensible way of proceeding.

The Chairman: It could either be by gallon or pound measurement.

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Senator Carter: My understanding was that the ordinary standard steel drum in which the fisherman buys his gas and diesel oil contains 45 gallons. I did not hear mention of that.

Mr. Anderson: There may be a 45-gallon barrel, but I have found seven different sizes.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): Believe me, there are 45-gallon barrels; I have to handle them across a lake.

Senator Carter: The fisherman buys a 45-gallon drum and receives 40 gallons of gas and 5 gallons of water.

Hon. Mr. Basford: Then he should report that to our regional office in Newfoundland. If it is sold as 45 gallons of gasoline and contains only 40 gallons, that is an offence.

Senator Connolly (Ottawa West): In addition, if the barrel contains five gallons of water, the gas is not very much good.

Senator Carter: Oh, yes; he gets down to the water eventually as he pumps it from the bottom up. He does not know how much water he receives until it is just about empty. It is too late then to prove a case.

The Chairman: He could stop pumping when the water arrives. I understand you to say that on the basis on which he operates the water would be the last to be pumped out.

Senator Blois: That is not correct, because pumping from the bottom the water might come out first, or mixed with the gasoline.

Senator Carter: Clause 13(1) reads:

The Minister may designate as a local standard any standard that has been calibrated and certified in