

receiving points in Britain all complaints of dishonest packing should be referred to him and he report on it. It seems to me you would then have control of the whole business. If a man over there buys a barrel of apples with my name on it, and he complains that it is not packed according to the stamp that is on it, the inspector goes and inspects that barrel, and probably all the rest. He may have bought a hundred, or three or four hundred, or may be three or four thousand, and he inspects different ones to see if they are up to the standard that they are claimed to be, and if he finds that they are like this barrel, or not up to the standard, then he reports to his Government. They, having the bill of lading, can look after him in twenty-four hours.

Mr. EDWARDS: It would be very easy, it seems to me, to connect the actual packer with the trade-mark and avoid the danger of the packer putting on the farmer's name on a barrel, and so endeavoring to hold the farmer responsible where he simply sold and the packer did the fraudulent packing, by providing that every one who is shipping should have his name or his trade-mark, or whatever it may be, registered at Ottawa, so that no name could be put upon any package but one which was registered at Ottawa, whatever it might be. When the packer would have to put his own name, and if the farmer's name happened to be registered the farmer would look after it himself and see that what was going on under his name would be protected.

Mr. MCNEILL: I went into one of the largest packing houses of Ontario—I hope I am not open to any slander—and saw apples packed just exactly like this one, and being a visitor there, by courtesy I could not of course get on a righteous indignation as I would anywhere else, and so with my sweetest smile I insinuated that it was not the style of packing that I thought best calculated to hold the English market; and he said, "Oh, these are not our packing; these are all ordered." I said, "What do you mean by that?" "Why," he says, "so many barrels of this brand are sold to the English trade." He afterwards explained that the English buyer bought these apples to be packed in this particular way. On my part I would not do like that for anything; but it was a mere matter of business—they were ordered to be done in that particular way. May be he was slandering the English buyer, but he said it with an air of truth that staggered me, and I was half inclined to believe what he said.

Mr. FARWELL: It is a conceded point that illegal or dishonest packing is perpetrated every day. The only question is, How are we going to stop it? In regard to the fraud suggested by Mr. McNeill that might be perpetrated in England—and I am sorry to say there are scalawags there the same as in Canada—there might be some plan adopted the same as in handling coal oil from the United States. When we get a barrel of American coal oil here it is inspected, and we have to erase or spoil the inspection brand before the barrel leaves your premises, under penalty, and a very severe penalty. Surely the men whose business is to get up Acts, who are experts at it, could conceive some way to cover all these little loopholes, and it seems to me they ought. (Hear, hear).

Mr. CARPENTER: I think we are getting an inspection too far away from home. I think we want an inspection before they leave here. I do not think we want it on the other side at all; for this reason: All apples do not carry in the same condition. It depends on where they are placed in the steamer, and how they are carried, and how many days they are going over, and so on. I think the inspection should be here so that we would know we were not getting defrauded.

Mr. CASTON: Is there not a system in the Old Country by which the retailer has twenty-four hours in which to return the stock back to the brokers?

The SECRETARY: There is such a regulation.

Mr. CASTON: I think Mr. Farewell struck one important point in regard to buying orchards in the lump. The dealer is anxious to handle all he can, and he