

Consumer and labourer must be considered, and I know I represent many people who hold a similar view. I believe something ought to be done along the lines I have suggested, and we should proceed to prevent further abuses of the law so that the consumer may rely upon the protection afforded. Our hydro municipalities discussed these patent monopolies in electrical goods at their conventions many years ago, and we could do nothing because of this farming monopoly. Every time one tried to do anything he found himself up against it, because the territory was farmed out and made exclusive by virtue of patents. I believe the time is not far distant when we shall have adopted such parliamentary and constitutional principles as will make it unnecessary for us to go to the League of Nations in connection with matters concerning which at the present time we must consult them.

Mr. COOTE: In paragraph (c) of section 65 I find the expression "If the demand for the patented article in Canada is not being met to an adequate extent and on reasonable terms." Would the minister define the expression "reasonable terms." Does that provision give the commissioner any jurisdiction in respect of the price at which an article is sold?

Mr. CAHAN: It certainly gives the commissioner power to say that the patented article is not being supplied to an adequate extent or on reasonable terms either as to price, rental, conditions of use or on other grounds. The conditions which come within the expression "reasonable terms" are numerous. In England any alleged abuse brought to the notice of the comptroller is considered, and thereafter the comptroller must weigh the facts and decide whether or not they constitute an abuse. The statute states that in Canada it is an abuse if the demand for the patented article is not being made to an adequate extent and on reasonable terms.

Mr. COOTE: I am endeavouring to find out whether or not price comes under the definition of "reasonable terms."

Mr. CAHAN: It certainly does.

Mr. SANDERSON: Does the commissioner have control of royalties, or has he anything to do with them?

Mr. CAHAN: In granting exclusive licences as a remedy for abuses the commissioner may prescribe a reasonable royalty for the patentee. One section with which we have considered deals with that point.

Section 65 agreed to.

Sections 66 to 71 inclusive agreed to.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

## SUPPLY

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The house in committee of supply, Mr Morand in the chair.

Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934  
\$545,500.

Mr. VENIOT: Mr. Chairman, just before the house rose at six o'clock last Friday evening, May 31, I had risen to make some remarks and it was then called six o'clock. My intention at that time was to deal first with a statement that had been made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Hanson) about what is known as the British West Indies-Canada agreement. The Minister of Trade and Commerce had taken to task the member for Prince, in the province of Prince Edward Island (Mr. MacLean) for certain inaccuracies, as the minister styled them, in the hon. member's discussion of this matter at a meeting in Charlottetown. The Minister of Trade and Commerce made a statement with reference to the British West Indies-Canada agreement, and as one who was upbraiding another member for inaccuracies the minister himself I think should have paid more attention to the actual facts of the case. As far as he did go he was accurate, but had he gone a step farther and told the whole truth, presented all the facts, showed both sides of the medal, he would have been wholly accurate.

The statement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce was that in 1926 the then Liberal government had changed the duty in regard to sugar in order to make a treaty or agreement between the British West Indies and Canada, that since that day no increases in duties on sugar had taken place, and that therefore the member for Prince was in error when he stated that under the present government the duty on sugar entering Canada from Cuba had been raised to such an extent that Cuba retaliated and in consequence of that retaliation the maritime provinces have lost their best potato market. Technically speaking the Minister of Trade and Commerce was correct when he said that there was no increase in the duty on sugar, but he should have gone one step further and stated that in 1932 there was a change in the method of dealing with sugar importations from Cuba, and that that change was far worse in its