

human food, and any unsound canned fish or shellfish found during the process of preparing and packing or at any time thereafter, at the cannery or the warehouse of the first purchaser, may be seized and confiscated on view by any inspecting officer and dealt with as provided by the regulations, and the inspector may take samples for inspection.

5. That section 12D of the said Act as enacted by chapter 22 of the statutes of 1919 (second session) be amended to provide that there shall be five sizes of cans for canning lobsters. These shall be of the sizes commonly known as three, six, nine, twelve and sixteen ounce cans. The cans of each size in the order named shall each contain not less than three ounces avoirdupois, six ounces avoirdupois, nine ounces avoirdupois, twelve ounces avoirdupois, and sixteen ounces avoirdupois of drained lobster meat. No other size of can shall be used for packing lobsters, without first obtaining the written permission of the minister. Such written permission shall state the minimum amount of drained lobster meat each size of can so authorized shall contain. All cans that do not contain the weight specified for each of the sizes herein named, or that may be hereafter named may be seized and held by any inspecting officer and disposed of as provided by the regulations.

6. That section 12E of the said Act as enacted by chapter 33 of the statutes of 1917 be amended to provide that for the purposes of the Act, the varieties of British Columbia salmon shall be designated, and, provided the need for such is established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, graded as provided in the regulations.

7. That section 12F of the said Act as enacted by the said chapter be amended to provide that in the event of the provisions of the Act or of any regulation made thereunder or the lawful instructions of inspecting officers not being complied with in any fish or shellfish cannery, the minister may order the fish or shellfish cannery to be closed; provided, however, that any cannery in which the sanitary conditions are being neglected may be immediately closed by the inspecting officer until the defects are remedied.

8. That the provisions of section 12G as enacted by the said chapter relating to the exportation of fish not canned in accordance with law be repealed.

9. That the provisions of section 12H as enacted by chapter 22 of the statutes of 1919 (second session) be amended to provide that canned fish or canned shellfish imported into Canada to be exported again need only be labelled to show the country of origin; and no false or misleading mark or designation of the kind or variety of the contents shall be shown on any can of fish or shellfish imported for sale in Canada.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Has the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Lapointe) called the attention of the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) to clause 9, which provides that the goods shall be marked with the country of origin, provided they are fish, and, if so, how does the Minister of Finance distinguish this class of article from others, so as to provide that corresponding legislation as to other goods shall be enacted by Order in Council?

Mr. LAPOINTE: I think there is a difference between canned goods, articles of food, and articles of ordinary consumption. At all events, I do not think the Minister of Finance has any objection to this clause.

Mr. MEIGHEN: One of the great difficulties in connection with the Marking Act is just in connection with the marking of canned goods, because, when the country of origin is stamped on the can, that means that the can is produced in that country, but the impression conveyed to the purchaser everywhere is that the contents of the can have been produced in that country. That has been just one of the main obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the act, requiring further attention from Parliament, and that obstacle exists, I would think, here. If the law should now be enacted by Parliament, as regards canned goods, certainly the duty of the man shipping canned goods to Canada should be made clear.

Mr. LAPOINTE: I think the right hon. member will see that this provision as applied to canned goods, has been in operation for many years. There is only a slight change.

Mr. MEIGHEN: What is the change?

Mr. LAPOINTE: Perhaps, I might explain that these amendments have been found necessary by the officers of the department and by business men engaged in that industry. The Meat and Canned Foods' Act, in so far as it deals with fish and shellfish, is under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It was amended quite extensively in 1917. At that time, it was thought that the amendments would meet the requirements of the situation, but it has been found that minor changes are still required, and those changes are asked for by the bill which will come before the House. Those changes are recommended by the department. They have been submitted to the Lobster Cannery Association, which met at Moncton quite recently, and approved of. They have also been submitted to the salmon cannery of British Columbia, who have suggested some slight changes, which have been accepted by the department. I think each of these changes will be more properly discussed when the bill is before the committee, and I would ask that the resolution be carried and any explanation that is required on each section of the bill will be given when it is discussed in committee. I think that is the more reasonable way of dealing with the matter.