

purpose of distinguishing any manufacture, product or article of any description manufactured, produced, compounded or packed by or through the labour of any of the members of such association or union of workingmen, and applied in any manner either to such manufacture, product or article, or to any package, parcel, case, box or other vessel or receptacle of any description containing the same, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered and known as trade marks, and may be registered for the exclusive use of the association or union of workingmen registering the same in the manner herein provided, and of the members of such association or union; and thereafter such association or union of workingmen, and its members, shall have the exclusive right to use the same, to designate articles manufactured by or through the labour of the members of such association or union of workingmen, which for the purposes of this Act shall be considered the proprietor of such trade-mark.

The purpose of the Bill is to place a trade association or union in the same position and to confer upon it the same rights and privileges under the law as individual persons with regard to trade marks. For my part, I cannot see why an association or a union of men should not have the right to use a trade mark for their advantage, and to have the protection of the law in using it, as well as an individual person; and, from the enthusiastic support which this Bill appears to receive from both sides of the House, I judge that there is no opposition to it, and that the trade associations of this country will receive from this House that consideration which it has always shown for the tradesman and the worker, and that this Bill will be passed into an Act before this session closes.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time.

TRADE AND OTHER LABELS.

Mr. LOUNT moved first reading of Bill (No. 46) respecting Trade and other Labels. He said: Mr. Speaker, the explanation which I have already given of the previous Bill largely explains the purpose of this measure, which is intended to be as it were first cousin to that Bill. It is intended to protect trade and other labels, and to make it an offence to violate any of the provisions respecting them. It is a Bill necessarily following upon the Bill already introduced.

Motion agreed to, and Bill read the first time

GENERAL INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. McMULLEN moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 47) in further amendment of the General Inspection Act

Some hon. MEMBERS. Explain.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Carried.

Mr. McMULLEN. Under the present inspection law, an inspection of cheese is provided for, but the intention is, by this Bill, to clothe the inspector with power to act as

Mr. LOUNT.

a referee in disputes between buyer and seller. Through the western portion of Ontario, during the last year or two, very serious disputes have arisen between the sellers and buyers of cheese. It is well known that cheese fairs are held at several centres in that district—Woodstock, London, and Listowel,—which are attended by representatives of the different cheese factories and by the buyers. Very often sales are made subject to inspection. A buyer will send around his inspector for the purpose of examining and grading the cheese, and when he comes to the factory and makes the inspection, sometimes the sellers and the buyers disagree as to the quality. In some cases the buyers are disposed to grade the cheese very much below what the seller thinks is its grade, and it often happens that, in a receding market, the inspectors are very much more exact in their grading than they possibly might be if the market were advancing. The result has been that very serious reductions have taken place in many cases, resulting in a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the patrons. At a meeting which I attended in my riding last January, and at which there were representatives from fifty-seven factories, a resolution was passed strongly urging the appointment of an inspector of this kind. Some factories, during the past season, have lost at least \$500, others perhaps more and some less than that, but the unfortunate feature of the present condition is this, that a great many of the patrons of those factories are disposed to withdraw their patronage altogether, and a good many factories are in serious danger of standing idle. That would be a very serious matter, because the cheese industry is unquestionably exceedingly important, and any legislation to protect it against any injustice on the part of buyers or any want of confidence in the buyers' inspectors ought to have our unqualified support. I am not charging the buyers of cheese throughout the country with dishonesty. They may possibly have branded all the cheese they bought during the last season honestly according to what it should be branded in their opinion, they may have done what was perfectly right, but the object of my Bill is to secure to the patrons of cheese factories a price proportionate to the merits of their cheese and give them confidence in the inspection of their cheese. When a number of factories have been used by buyers in this way, they the patrons feel that they have been imposed upon, and the result is they are disposed to drop the manufacture of cheese altogether. If there is any one industry that we should endeavour to encourage throughout the province of Ontario, at least, it is the manufacture of cheese, which is to-day becoming a leading branch of the great industry of dairying, and if we neglect to provide the necessary legislation to protect those engaged in that