

a matter of fact, the people who contravene them have no opportunity, I might say, to know what the regulations are, and the point that these publications in the official Gazette are not seen by the people the same as laws that are enacted by Parliament, is a good point. If every fruit grower in Canada has to take the official Gazette in order to find out whether he is packing or shipping fruit within the four corners of the section of the Statute, you are asking from that man something that is practically impossible, and you reserve to yourself the right, if that man does not conform with those regulations, to fine him \$50 or send him to jail. I would call the thing iniquitous.

Mr. TOLMIE: There is no lack of publicity about any new regulations. They are published in the agricultural and horticultural press, which is obtainable in all parts of the country, and then at all the fruit meetings they are very fully discussed before and after the regulations are put into force, so that all the fruit growers have a very full knowledge of the law. As regards prosecution, no prosecution is carried out unless there are clear-cut grounds of fraud or of an attempt to defeat the law.

Mr. DEVLIN: I should like to second the remarks of my hon. friend (Mr. Bureau). The great trouble in this country is that we have had too much Government by Order in Council, and the people now want a little bit of responsibility by the Government. It has been the custom of this Government, from its very inception, simply to pass on to somebody else the responsibility which it should assume. We have had instances galore of Government irresponsibility through Order in Council. In other words, to make myself clear, hon. gentlemen opposite who form the Government to-day, who are responsible to the people by the constitution of this country, have preferred to make by Order in Council all their regulations, even regulations extending the Acts of this Parliament. We have had it in the case of oleomargarine; we have had it in regard to all the important legislation that we have had this session. What is the important legislation we have had? We have had amendments to the Opium and Drug Act, to the Oleomargarine Act; we have had amendments to certain Acts which have had for their purpose to legislate us right into heaven. The next thing we know is that some Order in Council will be passed which will

[Mr. Bureau.]

transfer us, even without death, right into heaven. The people of this country want to know the legislation that is being passed; they want to be familiar with each part of the legislation, and I would point out to the Minister of Agriculture, who is a new minister and who is, perhaps, not as familiar as he might be with conditions prevailing throughout the whole of Canada, that the less Government we have by Order in Council, the better for the Government, the better for the people who support the Government and the better for the people for whom the Government is supposed to act. We should not have Orders in Council changing, perhaps radically, portions of the legislation now sought to be passed, changing regulations which should be known first to the representatives of the people in order that they may give their opinion, because we have in this House men sent here from all portions of Canada to represent different classes. We have here any number of members like myself representing agricultural communities. We have men like my hon. friends down at the other end of the Chamber representing the National Progressive party. In some parts of the country they call themselves United Farmers; they are National Progressives. They have not yet begun to act under Order in Council, but the Minister of Agriculture has. He is hardly in the Government before he proposes to change the legislation of this country by Order in Council. I call the minister's attention to this, and I hope he will suspend the operation of his Bill until such time as he finds out some other way by which the representatives of the people may pass legislation than by Order in Council.

Mr. BUREAU: We repeal here two sections, sections 325 and 326. Section 325 relates to fruit packages and section 326 to berries and currants. In the same Act of 1918, section 328 provides:

Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of sections 320 and 321 of this Act, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding \$25 and not less than \$10; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding \$50; and not less than \$25.

And so on.

—and to imprisonment.

The penalties are graded as the offence is continued; but under this we abandon the right of punishing violators of the law, and we give to the Governor in Coun-