

expressions as possible. We often say "modus operandi"; can we not say, just as easily, "mode of operation"? There are many other expressions used in our legislation that we could easily dispense with in favour of the plain language, especially in legislation dealing with agricultural matters. That may be just an opinion of mine, but it is an opinion I have held and have tried to carry out all my life. With all due respect to the technically correct draftsmanship of my legal friend, I like the present form better. I admit that I am old fashioned, but in some things I hope to remain old fashioned, and this is one of them.

Mr ELLIOTT: If my hon. friend prefers an illegal clause to a legal clause, as I understand he does, he will have to oppose the amendment.

Mr. VENIOT: In order to make the situation plain to the ex-Minister of Agriculture may I say that my objection was taken because part 1 included the words tub, crock and tin, under the definition of a package, but in part 2 those words are left out.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: It would not make a bit of difference if they were all left out but one.

Mr. VENIOT: Let us take the word "wrapping." That is not defined in any part of the act. Butter can appear for sale on the market wrapped in old newspapers. What is to prevent that? I am taking an extreme case, but that is the only way we can get to the bottom of this matter. What is to prevent a farmer coming to market with his butter wrapped up in old newspapers, with no other wrapping at all?

Mr. SHAVER: The board of health.

Mr. VENIOT: You do not always have a board of health.

Mr. WEIR (Melfort): "Paper wrapper" appears in both parts.

Mr VENIOT: Quite so, but under this clause what is to prevent a farmer from coming to market with his butter wrapped up in old newspapers?

Mr. BENNETT: He could not sell it; that is all.

Amendment (Mr. Elliott) lost on division.
Subsection 21 agreed to.

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On subsection 22—Regulations.

Mr. BOUCHARD: May I ask the minister if there is an advisory committee representative of the interests of the producers and manufacturers to work out with the minister and his officials the regulations to be approved by the governor in council, as was done in connection with the Grain Act and some other legislation?

Mr. WEIR (Melfort): They have been submitted to the representatives of the provinces, and approved by them.

Mr. BOUCHARD: And in the future that will be done?

Mr. WEIR (Melfort): Yes.

Mr. CASGRAIN: Has the minister any idea as to what fees will be charged to the farmers? From the French bill I read:

(f) L'imposition de droits pour le classement des produits laitiers.

What fees will be charged?

Mr. WEIR (Melfort): No fees applying to farmers.

Mr. CASGRAIN: What are the fees to the dairy industry?

Mr. WEIR (Melfort): Only when there is regrading to be done.

Mr. BOUCHARD: Is there any provision for the grading of homemade butter? Of course as the minister is aware there is no such provision. Perhaps I may be considered old fashioned, but I am still of the opinion that despite the progress of the dairy industry there is no modern process which can replace the good flavour of homemade butter. Of course such butter has acquired a bad reputation because in olden days there were no refrigerators, and the butter was placed on the market all at once in the months of November and December. I know that to this day on the Paris market in France the butter which draws the highest price is the homemade butter manufactured in Issigny. That butter is made according to the old fashioned methods. I have tested most of the different kinds of creamery butter made in Canada, and I must say we have no butter which can compete with the French butter I have just mentioned. Would the minister consider that the encouragement of the manufacture of homemade butter would be worth while, so that people who have maintained a taste for this butter may be able to secure it? Perhaps those people are not very numerous.