

Mr. CASE: I think that is fair, Mr. Chairman, but I was just wondering if Doctor Coleman would give us the explanation at a later time.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: I think, under "distribution", you would be justified and quite within your rights to ask that.

Mr. CASE: When, Mr. Chairman?

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Prior to you joining us this morning a report was presented by the steering committee in which the work was divided under two headings. The first dealt with the bill, taking the schedule first, and secondly after we had disposed of that we are to deal with the administration in a general way.

Mr. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, if I understood Doctor Coleman correctly, he said that if there was any particular case any of the members would like to discuss he would like to have a little warning in order to make some preparation. If I am in order, all right. If I am not you can tell me. The particular case I have in mind has to do with a patent on fish oil and this is the way that I have it. When the Germans took over in Norway they had a patent for taking fish oil and refining it so that it could be used as an edible oil, something that never had been done before in the history of the world. That process was carried on in Norway during the war. Since the war, or when the Germans were driven out by the allied nations, the Norwegians obtained the patent and today they are developing what they call markoil M-a-r-k-o-i-l. I have seen it and tasted it and in fact today there is a firm in Montreal offering it for sale. With the great shortage that there is of oil in the world, when we are sending to Europe all that we can spare, they are offering oil for sale in this country which comes from Norway. The reason I want to discuss this thing in detail is due to the fact that in our canning industry in eastern Canada we are using thousands of barrels of edible oil. Years ago it was cottonseed oil, during the last few years we have been using soya bean oil, peanut oil and different kinds of other edible oil. We depend, to a great extent, on our American friends for our supply of edible oil and the price has advanced 25 cents per pound in the last two years. Today it is up to around 41 cents. My point is this. Norway only produces ten per cent of the fish oil in the world. In other words 90 per cent of the fish oil produced in the world, now goes into cheap paints and such things whereas it might possibly be used for food. If that patent belonged to the Germans, which I feel quite sure that it did, why should not the allied nations today have the same right of using that patent as the Norwegians have. As I stated, the Norwegians today are offering that oil for sale in Canada, even when there is a very very short supply of fats and oils in Europe. Now if that can be discussed under this bill I would like to have an opportunity of so doing.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stewart, I think that comes under the same heading and I will have to give you the same reply as I gave to Mr. Case. I suggest you bring it up under "administration".

Now, gentlemen, we have only five minutes and I am rather anxious to get under way. In order to save time may I suggest that we deal just with these titles, the schedules.

Mr. FLEMING: Definitions.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN: Definition.

"Interpretation." Any objections?

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, there is one general observation I have to make about part 1. The point will come up in connection with the other sections of the bill or at least of the schedules. We have to decide whether we are legislating here on a permanent basis or simply passing regulations that are temporarily in effect to deal with the present situation. Now we come to questions like the definition under 1(b), "enemy territory". These people will