

till after the building is constructed and the store is open for business. If the company should fail, and cease to give the service, we would not go ahead with the payments. That is one reason why the instalments are divided into four.

Mr. MORRISON: I would like to suggest to the minister that, instead of giving a subsidy, he should give a loan. Then he would have control of the service for all time. When these people refuse to give patrons reasonably good service, if they were to get notice that their loan expired, I think it would be a pretty good equalizer for a government that is participating in this building business. You need to have some control over your money invested, and I think the government, as representing the people and putting up the people's money, should have a say in the service, and that would be a leverage for the government.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I think that is a very proper suggestion.

Mr. CARROLL: With reference to the control of cold storage warehouses, I think it is time that this government and parliament, if they are giving any sums of money, whether large or small, towards the establishment, maintenance and working of cold storages in this country, should have some control, at least as regards the health of the people. I believe that cold storage has done considerable good for Canada. On the other hand, I fear that people who have taken advantage of the Cold Storage Act of 1907 have not given as much attention as they should to the care of the products put into the cold storage warehouses. Some question has arisen as regards the jurisdiction of this parliament to make regulations governing cold storage. I have in my hand an opinion given by the Deputy Minister of Justice in 1919, in which he expresses grave doubts as to the jurisdiction of this parliament to make general regulations regarding cold storage. On the other hand, he does express an opinion that this government may make regulations regarding the goods that go into cold storage, as affecting the health of the people of Canada. When this bill comes down, I think I shall take the opportunity of moving some amendment which will preserve, to some small extent at least, the health of the people. There is no doubt in the world that articles of cold storage have been foisted upon the public as being fresh. I do not know whether that is a criminal action or not, but it is absolutely wrong. In the first place, cold storage articles should be so labelled that persons who are using them may know exactly

what they are getting. In the second place, regulations should be made governing the removal of articles from cold storage to an outside wholesale place, for example, because there is no doubt that such a change is calculated to injure the article, if it is meat or any farm product. As I said before, I did not have an opportunity of telling the minister my opinions upon this matter; but I mention to him now that when this bill comes before the House, I shall be prepared with some amendments to the Cold Storage Act of 1907, in addition to the ones which he has brought down in this resolution.

There seems to be some doubt whether or not municipal corporations have a right to take advantage of the act of 1907, and to get the 30 per cent which this and other governments have given to persons going into the cold storage business. As a matter of fact, the Cold Storage Act of 1907 placed no limitation upon people or corporations that decided to take advantage of it. The Governor-in-Council accepted applications from municipal corporations and private corporations. If in the good judgment of the Governor-in-Council, applicants could properly carry on a cold storage business, they gave them 30 per cent of the cost of building and equipment. It may be interesting to note that, prior to the outbreak of the war, a sum amounting to \$722,506 was paid to persons and corporations that took advantage of the Cold Storage Act. For one year after the war there was only one applicant, and the government of that day thought it was time they should place a limit upon persons or corporations to whom this advantage should be given. I find Order in Council, P.C. No. 1103 of the year 1919, which recounts various transactions, amounts of money paid, and so on, in connection with cold storage, and one of the closing paragraphs states:

In view of the above, it would appear inadvisable to continue the payment of subsidies, except in the case of warehouses to be erected by municipal or other public governing bodies.

I am not prepared to say what the effect of that order in council is as against a statute; but at least it shows what the policy of the government was at that time. It shows also that the government of the day had particularly in view the matter of extending those privileges of cold storage to municipal corporations or other public governing bodies. I am afraid the matter of administration of cold storage under the act of 1907 has not been exactly what it should be. I take the same stand as the hon. member for Weyburn (Mr. Morrison), that if this government is going to contribute sums of money, large or small,