

states that it is the intention to provide that not more than one per cent of adulteration shall be permitted in bran and shorts. The interpretation clause of the resolution defines, "commercial feeding stuff," "chopped feed" and "feeding stuff." Now, bran and shorts undoubtedly come under the head of feeding stuff. You will note that the following is section 8 of the resolution:

That no feeding stuff shall be sold, or offered, exposed or held for sale, which contains any vital weed seeds in excess of the quantity allowed by regulation.

That would imply that provided the vitality of the seeds is destroyed you can put an unlimited quantity of them into the feeding stuff, and that is the very interpretation that the millers have been making of the regulations that have been in force for several years. The following is section 12, (b) of the resolution:

The minister shall have power,—

(b) to make regulations prescribing the maximum amount of whole or ground weed seeds and other substances which may be allowed in any grain or other ingredients used for the manufacture of feeding stuffs, without affecting the right to describe it as clean within the meaning of the proposed Act;

"Used for the manufacture of feeding stuffs," which implies that the two articles of feeding stuffs to which I have referred are not complete until they go through another manufacturing process at the hands of the miller. So far as the 150,000 tons of weed seeds that are accumulating at the elevators are concerned, it would be worth millions of dollars to this country if every ounce of it was destroyed at the elevators rather than sent broadcast throughout the country. Thousands of animals have died as the result of the adulteration of feeding stuffs in the past, to say nothing of the untold loss that has otherwise resulted through the failure to obtain satisfactory results in the feeding of stock. The live-stock industry is the one upon which agriculture in the main depends. It is well known that the grain production per acre has been gradually falling off in every province, and we must realize where we shall arrive if the present practice is continued. The grain companies of the West may find it desirable to dispose of these screenings in this way. But there is no reason why any of these small seeds should reach the elevator; they could very well be separated from the grain on the farm. If they are sent to the elevator the farmer has to pay freight on them and he is docked for them when they arrive there, those who are hand-

ling the grain retaining up to three per cent of the dockage and are thereby reaping an immense profit. If anything in excess of three per cent is found in the grain it is disposed of for the farmer, but he is charged for the bringing of that stuff to the elevator. It is a very simple process to put a screen in the separator which will take out all the small seeds; that is done in Ontario and, I have no doubt, in many other provinces as well. If some contagious disease were brought into this country and it was found that the spread of the disease would be of advantage to some one, do you think that its disposition to that end, with the attendant risk of spreading the disease, would be countenanced by those in authority looking after the health of the people? I am disappointed to find a member of the Government or, indeed, any hon. member advocating that we must take care of this dirt that has accumulated at elevators in this way on account of bad farming. As regards the commercial feeding stuffs that have been disposed of since 1917, the evidence in the Department of Agriculture shows conclusively that the people who manufacture these feeding stuffs have not lived up to the regulations passed in regard to them, but have flagrantly violated them. This is borne out by answers to questions which I placed on the Order Paper this year, in those answers, it was shown that enormous quantities of this stuff was still being ground into mill feed. With regard to that matter I have here a report made by an analyst in the seed branch last session when this matter was under discussion. It states that:

In 19 samples of "re-cleaned" screenings received at the laboratory on July 1, the average number of mustards per ounce is 201.

Two hundred and one mustard seeds per ounce in this standard stock feed which the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) lauds so highly and the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Tolmie) refers to as being such a valuable asset in building up agriculture in this country. It is little wonder that we have the condition of affairs that exists; to-day of farmers moving into the towns and cities, and that we find the fields growing up with a crop of weeds that were unknown ten years ago. Is Parliament going to pass legislation which permits a condition of that kind to continue? The minister should take immediate steps to see that all these black seeds are taken out of the screenings at the elevators and destroyed.