

ing stuff did not comply with the provisions of this proposed Act, shall upon disclosing the name and address of the person from whom the feeding stuff was purchased, the place purchased and the date of the sale, be liable only for the cost of the prosecution; and that every magistrate who has disposed of any such case shall within one month from the date of his judgment therein send to the minister a report of the case giving the name and address of the person who sold the feeding stuff to the accused, and the date and place of the sale; and any prosecution against any person pursuant to the report made to the minister under the foregoing provision may be commenced within six months from the date of such report and not later.

14. That except as provided in the preceding resolution a penalty for violation of these provisions not exceeding \$100 for a first offence, and of not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$200 for a second offence, and for each subsequent offence of not less than \$200 and not exceeding \$500, together with the costs of prosecution, be enacted, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months unless such fine and costs are sooner paid, and the feeding stuff shall be liable to forfeiture to His Majesty.

15. That the penalty for obstructing any officer or person charged with the enforcement of the proposed Act, when entering any premises to make any examination of any feeding stuff, or refusing to permit the making of such examination or the taking of samples, shall be a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$500, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months.

16. That the penalty for forging or unlawfully using any manufacturer's registration number or any certificate of analysis or other examination hereunder shall be a fine not exceeding \$200 for the first offence and not less than \$200 and not exceeding \$500 for each subsequent offence, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or both fine and imprisonment.

17. That this proposed Act shall not apply to feeding stuff sold to a manufacturer for the purpose of cleaning or mixing, or to feeding stuff manufactured for any person from his own materials and for his own use.

18. That in any complaint, information or conviction hereunder, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of Part XV of the Criminal Code, at the place where the feeding stuff was sold, or offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.

19. That the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, 1909, be repealed, and that the proposed Act shall come into operation on such date as may be prescribed by proclamation issued by the Governor in Council.

Mr. TOLMIE: In connection with this resolution I purpose asking the House for leave to introduce a Bill to Regulate the Sale and Inspection of Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Bran, Shorts, Middlings and Chopped Feeds. It is proposed that this shall be a substitute for the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act of 1909, which will be repealed. It will also replace Bill No. 32, introduced by the Minister of Health (Hon.

Mr. Rowell) and will include amendments to the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act. It is proposed to turn over the operation of this Act to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BUREAU: Does Bill 32 deal with honey?

Mr. TOLMIE: No.

Mr. BUREAU: What is the purport of Bill 32?

Mr. TOLMIE: It had reference to commercial feeding stuffs, and was introduced by the Minister of Health. It is now withdrawn and this Bill is substituted for it. Previously, the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act was administered by the Department of Inland Revenue and now by the Department of Health. All hon. members will, I think, agree that as these feeding stuffs are being used in the feeding of livestock and as the Department of Agriculture is being constantly brought into contact with questions regarding feed, it is only proper and right that the latter department should administer this legislation in the future. Moreover, we already have, in connection with the seed branch, a trained staff that has been rendering valuable service in the inspection of seeds, and this staff can be used largely in the administration of the proposed measure.

The objects of the Bill are to secure a more efficient control of feeding stuffs and also to assure the purchaser that he is getting what he is paying for, so that he can purchase this material at a price that he considers reasonable and fair. For a number of years Canada has been the dumping ground of feeds from other countries, these feeds being adulterated with ground peanut shells, ground cocoanut shells and so forth. Under the proposed Bill, we shall have control of this. There have also been put on the market certain fake feeds, feeds not possessing any real value as feeds. These fake feeds are widely advertised by highly coloured advertising matter and they have been used to fool the Canadian cow and also the cow owner. Other feeds have shown a satisfactory chemical analysis, but they have proved unpalatable owing to the nature of the weed seeds contained therein. In other cases feeds have been found to contain black seeds from screenings, these black seeds being absolutely injurious and, in some cases, poisonous to livestock, particularly so to young hogs, and in some districts very serious losses have occurred from this cause. From experiments carried on at our experimental farms these black seeds