

This harvester twine is guaranteed for length, strength and weight—the ball of standard manila must contain at least 4,400 feet of twine.

That is the 550-foot twine.

If you buy a "cut-price" ball and it falls only 50 feet short of this standard, the shortage means 25 bundles that must be bound out of the next ball. In such a case, each succeeding ball assumes an additional handicap of 25 bundles. This handicap amounts to 150 bundles by the time you have used a single bale of twine.

Another large binder twine concern in Canada, speaking of their particular 600-foot twine, say:

It is the only twine which is guaranteed 28,800 feet per bale.

All we ask is a guarantee of the number of feet of twine in the bale. The act should also prohibit the sale of binder twine that has a tensile strength of less than 60 pounds.

Another safeguard which should be in the act is to provide for government supervision in all cases where binder twine is salvaged and reconditioned. I have under my hand an instance of some salvaged binder twine which was reconditioned, rewound and offered for sale in western Canada two years ago. This twine was being offered for sale at about two cents per pound below the market price. Twelve bales of this were purchased and weighed. This twine was being sold as 50-pound bales gross weight or 48 pounds net. These bales were weighed by three men, each of whom made an affidavit as to the accuracy of these figures. The gross weights of these twelve bales were as follows:

Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
41½	41½	42	42½
42½	43	44	41
41	44	41½	43½

I would suggest that anyone desiring to salvage or recondition binder twine must apply to the minister for authority to do so.

These are the main items that, I think, are needed in an act to control the inspection and sale of binder twine in this country. I know the minister and his departmental officials have been working in this matter, and I hope the minister is in a position to-night to state to the committee that a bill will be brought down that will properly safeguard the farmers in the purchase of binder twine.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The hon. member for Selkirk is to be congratulated upon the perseverance with which he has pressed this matter on the attention of the department. I have a bill now ready, and I propose to submit it to my colleagues. If it is favourable to the house, it will then be submitted to the committee on agriculture where the whole question can be thoroughly threshed out.

[Mr. Baneroff.]

Mr. EVANS: I have one more word to say regarding the seed house at Moose Jaw. I am in complete accord with the proposition that a grant should be made for it. I am not in accord with the method of help that the government is giving to this scheme. The minister has already quoted the fact that the co-operative elevator of Saskatchewan was a success. It was a success for the simple reason that the ultimate ownership of that scheme came into the hands of the farmers themselves under a cooperative plan. I would like to see the government give us the help that is needed to establish the house, but instead of a rent, they should strike a number of years in which the whole sum to the government could be paid back with interest and the ultimate ownership should be vested in the cooperative company of farmers themselves. This is the only way in which it can succeed, and when I say this I have in mind other institutions which have been established on a plan similar to that on which we are now thinking of establishing this one, and which have failed. There is no other way, to my mind, to give us the help we need in this matter than a purely cooperative plan.

Mr. FANSHER (Lambton): Earlier in the evening I asked about the number of inspectors that were engaged in fertilizer control, and I have not yet been able to secure an answer.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: The services that are supplied by this branch cover seed, feed, fertilizer, hay, pests, poisons, binder twine. There are thirty-seven in all.

Mr. FANSHER (Lambton): How many on fertilizer alone?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: They are all qualified to perform any of these services, and they do so as the work fits in.

Mr. FANSHER (Lambton): Has the minister found any violations of the act of late years?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Yes, every time any restriction is imposed upon the public there are always violations of such acts. After the first six months or a year of operation, we endeavour to see that they do not get away with such violations without prosecutions being instituted.

Mr. FANSHER (Lambton): I am in sympathy with the remarks of the hon. member for Selkirk and I appreciate the sympathetic hearing that was given to him by the minister. This inspection might well be extended into other fields. I have in mind at