

minister as to what is proposed in the administration set-up. I understand that the provincial ministers of agriculture were called into conference in connection with this legislation, and I was wondering whether the provincial governments of the three western provinces were going to be asked to assume any responsibility in connection with the administration of this legislation. Mention has been made already of the municipalities, and we should have a statement as to what the municipal councils or the municipal secretaries are going to be required to do. We should be told of the control or otherwise that will be exercised over them. I do not know whether the minister is in position to bring down to-night the forms which will be used in determining the seeded acreage for an area. If they are available, I think the committee would like to have them.

There is one other class of summer-fallowing to which I should like to refer, especially in view of the fact that the minister is going to have these regulations revamped. I refer to a practice which has developed largely in southern Manitoba. I am rather in a dilemma to know how to define "summer-fallow." A number of farmers in this area are using corn or sunflowers in order to prevent drifting. They seed these about a rod apart and then cultivate between the rows. I do not know whether the minister would be disposed to consider this as summer-fallowing or corn or sunflowers, whatever the case may be. There should be some attempt to determine just what it will be considered.

There is one other comment I should like to make. So far the discussion on these regulations has constantly emphasized wheat and the reduction in wheat acreage. We have overlooked the growing of coarse grains. A compensation is to be paid for increasing coarse grain acreage, that is, for taking land out of wheat and seeding it to coarse grain. This is something which we should not overlook at this time. My information is that it is doubtful whether we have at this time enough coarse grains in Canada to carry our present live stock population. If we continue to increase our live stock population to anything like the extent we have this last year, it will be absolutely essential that we guarantee ourselves an adequate supply of foodstuffs. These regulations are going to assist in that regard. If we do not have that adequate food supply, not only for one year but for two or more years, we shall not be guaranteeing our position with respect to the continued production of live stock.

An hon. MEMBER: Feed wheat.

Mr. WEIR: Yes, but it takes time to educate people to that point of view. I would point out something else which I think we have overlooked. It is only a few years since this country was obliged to supply a large amount of feed grains, both fodder and coarse grains, to certain areas of western Canada. The total value of these supplies was in the neighbourhood of \$10,000,000. If, through this policy, we can encourage the establishment of reserves of feed grains it is going to be to the advantage of all concerned, and particularly to the area in maintaining the live stock population there. At the same time it guarantees to the rest of Canada that there will be an adequate supply of feed for the live stock so kept.

Mr. GARDINER: I would hesitate at this moment to give expert advice as to whether land that is sown in strips to corn and has strips of summer-fallow is all summer-fallowed area, or corn land, or a combination in the nature of strip-farming. A question regarding strip-farming was asked earlier in the evening by the hon. member for Qu'Appelle. I do not think I fully answered it. The question was, how would you change from a fifty-fifty farming operation where half the land was summer-fallowed and the other half sown to wheat? It did not occur to me at the time, but while the last speaker was speaking it occurred to me that the simplest manner of changing from wheat on a fifty-fifty basis with summer-fallowing strips would be to reduce the width of the wheat strips and increase the width of the summer-fallow strips by one-third or one-half or whatever was required. There would be some limitation on summer-fallowing perhaps a second time, but the strip-farming would prevent blowing. When you sow corn for two or three widths and then have two or three widths of cultivated land, that would be strip-farming. Corn, of course, as a coarse grain, is covered by these regulations.

Mr. PERLEY: Following up what the hon. member for Macdonald has said, I think it is important that the minister should announce to what extent he proposes to use the municipal organizations. I have always been in favour, even in connection with the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, of using the municipalities much more than they have been used. In connection with the administration of this policy, what will be the number of employees required, the number of field men, inspectors, and so forth?

I have a sessional paper here which was tabled the other day with respect to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and I find that last year there were 365 field men and inspectors employed, with a number of