

to kill the small weeds that are in the field. From then on, cultivation with a corn cultivator, a scuffler or an ordinary cultivator with certain teeth taken out, is carried on once or twice during the season.

The sunflower is left until heavy frosts come in the fall, before harvesting, in order that the heavy stalk and leaves may be dried up with the frost, and it can then be harvested by using a combine. What is known as the rub-bar cylinder combine can be used if certain adjustments are made. The cylinder speed must be slowed down considerably in order to keep from cracking the seed. The reel has to be closed in order that the heads do not wind through the reel of the combine. Ordinarily harvesting does not take place until late September or early October. As a matter of fact this year we did not start to harvest sunflowers on my farm until it was impossible to harvest anything else. The crop was harvested after there was too much moisture, too much snow, to harvest any wheat or coarse grains; after that we successfully harvested the sunflowers.

In regard to the amount of seed, I understand that this year in Canada there is sufficient to sow between 70,000 and 80,000 acres of sunflowers. Much of that seed is now in the hands of farmers throughout western Canada. A considerable quantity was produced by the experimental farm, which seed I think was sold through Doctor White of the university of Saskatchewan. Sunflowers were grown by many people in Manitoba and parts of central Saskatchewan and the seeds sold locally or to farmers throughout the country. The seed that I produced I sold in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In regard to rape seed, this crop does not take so long to grow as sunflowers. It takes about seventy-five days to produce a crop of rape seed from what is known as black Argentine rape. It can be sown in rows about three feet apart, and cultivated; that is the way I think it will be done in eastern Canada. In western Canada it will be sown broadcast, like any field crop. The rape which is seeded in the rows will be more difficult to harvest with a combine but it can be harvested with a binder or by some other method, though there may be a little loss of seed if it is done in that way. In western Canada I think the only successful way will be to sow it broadcast in the fields. It takes about ten pounds of seed to the acre if sown broadcast, and about three pounds to the acre in rows. I understand the black Argentine rape seed on hand in Canada for distribution this season amounts to about 46,000 pounds. Sun-

flowers will yield from 500 pounds up to the acre; rape is supposed to yield about 600 pounds to the acre. Both can be harvested by combines; both should be profitable crops to grow, especially in view of the fact that all the seed produced can be sold to the department or to the controller of fats and oils. If there are any other questions I shall be glad to answer them.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): There is pretty well an assured market for the seed that is grown?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Yes; the statement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce this afternoon assures that price to the farmer. Apparently it is five cents for sunflower seeds and six cents for rape seed at the point of shipment.

Mr. GRAHAM: What is the relative resistance of sunflower to drought as compared with wheat?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): It resists drought much better than wheat, or any other crop in western Canada.

Mr. WRIGHT: Does the hon. member sow in single or in double rows?

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Single.

Mr. GRAHAM: Why was it suggested that the act contain a provision that the landlord making a claim must file a statement by the tenant to the effect that the landlord is indeed the landlord?

Mr. GARDINER: There has been great delay in making payments. Many of the payments not yet made with regard to 1943 are the result of persons continuing to make claims that they have an interest in the land, but claims that they have not been able to establish. In such circumstances payments have not been made. The provision is made to facilitate the payment of the amount due to the farmer.

Mr. QUELCH: I understood if a farmer made application in 1941 he did not have to make application in 1942. If he did not make one in 1941 he had to make it prior to May 31, 1942. But I know of several cases where applications by farmers were turned down because they were made too late in 1942, although they had made application in 1941. Was that a mistake?

Mr. GARDINER: I take it that it would be a mistake. I have had one come to my attention within the last week. I turned it back to the office and pointed out that I thought a mistake had been made.