

These people are going to have to change from wheat production to barley production. At the present time if a man has not a carload of barley to ship, he does not get the malting premium. He must send in a sample to the maltster, and have it accepted, and then he can sell the carload. It seems to me that the government should consider establishing this fall a fixed price for malting barley and make it possible for these people to deliver quantities smaller than carload lots and still receive the malting premium.

There is another class of farmer in our district, those who are breaking up large acreages of new land. I have in mind one man who has a half-section farm which he bought some three years ago. His agreement calls for the delivery of 1,000 bushels of wheat each year for twenty years. Last year he had 100 acres in wheat. Last summer he got another quarter-section of land alongside his own on which he broke 100 acres. In connection with that particular quarter, his agreement is to deliver 500 bushels of wheat each year. He now finds that he will be able to sow only sixty-five acres of wheat this year and yet his contracts call for the delivery of 1,500 bushels of wheat. How is this man to fulfil his contract, and what protection will he have? There should be something in the regulations whereby the man with new land should be able to deliver some of the wheat grown on the land which he is breaking.

Mr. GARDINER: The first question was as to whether a man would be permitted to reduce his acreage in wheat in the first year he is on the farm, his first year's breaking. As I understand it, this man was breaking the land for the first time. The natural thing for such a man to do is to put the land he breaks into wheat, with the exception of the small amount of oats and barley he would need for feeding purposes. When the regulations were brought in the other day, I stated that this is one of the questions with which it was a little difficult to deal at this stage.

First, I think we should know what the wheat board intend to do in the matter of deliveries and base our action upon that. I would assume that the regulation which will have to be added to take care of a case of that kind is one which would provide for a certain percentage of the land broken last year for the first time, it being assumed to have been in wheat last year, and would start from there to reduce the wheat acreage and make payments accordingly.

The other question had to do with leases which require the summer-fallowing of a certain amount of land or the sowing of a certain number of acres to wheat or the delivery of

a certain amount of wheat. I think it will be necessary to add to the "notwithstanding" regulations a provision, under the War Measures Act, that the terms of the agreement in so far as the reduction of wheat acreage is concerned, do not apply. The present intention is to say that a man may reduce his wheat acreage irrespective of what a contract may state, but that he must carry out the other part of his contract which states that he should continue to summer-fallow a certain amount of land. If there is in the contract a section which requires him to summer-fallow so much and no more, that particular section would not apply. There is a wording which can be put into the form of a regulation to take care of that case.

The amount of wheat which would be delivered would hardly be affected by the suggestion which was made by the hon. member. The suggestion is that a man's quota is based upon 65 per cent of his acreage, and therefore he cannot grow more. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the regulations to compel a man to grow either less or more or the same amount of wheat as he grew last year. He can grow any amount he likes, but he does not get a quota of more than 65 per cent of his 1940 acreage for delivery. To that extent he may be affected as regards being able to deliver and sell the 1,000 bushels, but he could deliver the 1,000 bushels to some other party.

Mr. WRIGHT: According to these contracts the man must deliver the grain at the local elevator point, and under these regulations he will not be able to do that. Which is going to have a greater force in law, the contracts which he has entered into or the regulations issued by the board? Can the man be dispossessed from his farm because he cannot carry out his contracts on account of the regulations?

Mr. GARDINER: These regulations would not affect the amount of wheat which he can deliver to the elevator.

Mr. WRIGHT: I mean the wheat board regulations.

Mr. GARDINER: This would not be affected by that. The intent in connection with these regulations is to declare, under the War Measures Act, that contracts of a nature which would interfere with the carrying out of this policy are not to be effective.

Mr. GRAHAM: There is one suggestion I should like to make to the Minister of Trade and Commerce with regard to the proposed system of quota deliveries. As I understand the method, there will be a minimum quota of five bushels an acre allowed to each