

by the public. I doubt if there is one man in the House who knows the regulations. I doubt if the minister himself knows them. The minister may proceed with his Bill if he promises that, say to-morrow, the regulations will be laid upon the Table so that we may have a look at them.

Mr. SEXSMITH: My reasons for speaking and making objections are that we have so many regulations. We set a price on bran and shorts, and what was the result? My information is that the farmer cannot buy any bran or shorts at \$40 a ton, but the big milling trusts of the country grind the bran a little finer and mix it, along with shorts, with a little barley or screenings, and sell that mixture under a different name at \$64 or \$65 a ton. That is an example of the results of the regulations made by our boards and commissions. Such regulations are very detrimental to the country and to the farmer. Men have been asked to produce more bacon. I hardly dare go home because, if I go near the farmers of my constituency, they are after me at once. They cannot now buy a pound of bran or shorts, whereas previous to the fixing of the price they could secure them. The setting of that price has been a detriment rather than a benefit. We should have some knowledge as to what the regulations are going to be.

The CHAIRMAN: This discussion is not in order. The clause under discussion is to repeal section 339 of the Inspection and Sale Act, and I would ask hon. members to confine themselves to this clause, particularly as the Minister of Trade and Commerce has promised that all information desired will be given when the estimates of the Department of Agriculture are before the House.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: The Minister of Trade and Commerce has told us he is withdrawing section 339 because certain regulations have been substituted for it. Nobody knows what those regulations are, and I think it is quite germane to the clause under discussion to inquire about them.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: Any information that can be given by the Minister of Agriculture with reference to the regulations that have already been passed has really nothing to do with the legislation I am trying to put through. I am simply withdrawing section 339 of the Inspection and Sale Act because the matter it deals with has been disposed of by the Minister of Agriculture in another way.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier.]

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: The Minister of Agriculture has done that by substituting regulations, and I think it would be quite in order and simplify matters very much if we could be acquainted with the causes that have led to the withdrawal of this section.

Mr. SEXSMITH: Is it because the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Trade and Commerce found there was such antagonism to this section that they realized it could not possibly be put through the House and thought the matter had better be dealt with by way of regulations by the Minister of Agriculture?

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: That is an awful insinuation, to suggest that the Minister of Agriculture and myself, two Christian gentlemen, have been conspiring to fool the House in that way. That has not been the case.

Mr. SEXSMITH: I hope not, but it looks very suspicious.

Mr. GLASS: The minister said that the object of this Bill was to benefit the producer as well as the consumer. Now the producer will not be benefitted unless similar standards are established in the export market. For instance, one man might send a dozen eggs to the export market weighing two pounds and another man a dozen weighing one and one-half pounds. There is that difference in the weight of eggs because the hon. member for Wentworth told me two days ago that in order to satisfy himself he went into a store and had several dozens of eggs picked at random from the different baskets lying around and weighed, and he found that on account of the difference in weight there was a variation in price from 44c. to 80c. a dozen. This is certainly an extraordinary variation in the price of eggs that are marketed in the ordinary commercial way through the country stores day by day. If the man whose fowl produces an egg that weighs two pounds to the dozen gets no better price in the export market than the man whose fowl produces an egg that weighs only one pound and four ounces to the dozen, there can be no possible advantage to the producer. Our standards should conform to the standards adopted in the export market.

Mr. ROBB: The minister is proceeding to duplicate his tactics of last week. Then he brought in a Bill to amend the Hay Act and immediately began to move amend-