

be available for study by hon. members during the recess, but if we go out of committee and take up some other item before the regulations arrive, I shall not be in a position to do that. I can, however, indicate the changes which have been made.

It was suggested yesterday by the hon. member for Battle River (Mr. Fair) that the definition of either "farm" or "farmer" should be clarified. The definition as it reads in the resolutions which were presented to the house yesterday, is as follows:

"Farm" means the total land being farmed by any one farmer.

It now reads:

"Farm" means the total land being operated as a unit.

That, I think, overcomes the objection raised by the hon. member for Battle River, to the effect that there might be two or three different families involved in the operation of one farm or of two or three different farm units. A farm is now defined as "the total land being operated as a unit."

The hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) suggested that there should be a change in the definition of "summer-fallow." The definition as it now reads is in these words:

"Summer-fallow" means the cultivation of fallow land prior to and including July 31, 1941, in such a way as to conserve soil moisture or to prevent soil drifting, or both.

Then there was quite a long discussion on section 2 of the regulations, namely, the one providing for payments and for combinations in order to arrive at the acreage for 1940. It has been decided by the draftsmen that it would be better to divide that clause into two, and have a new No. 2 and a new No. 3, reading as follows:

2. (1) For the purpose of these regulations the wheat acreage reduction on any farm shall be computed by deducting the number of acres sown to wheat on such farm in 1941 from the number of acres sown to wheat on such farm in 1940.

(2) For the purpose of computing the wheat reduction acreage.

And then follows the suggestion made by the hon. member for Moose Jaw (Mr. Ross) last evening.

(a) In respect of any farm

(i) on which the number of acres sown to wheat in 1940 is greater, by one-third or more, than the number of acres sown to wheat in 1939, or

(ii) on which the number of acres sown to wheat in 1940 is less by one-third or more, than the number of acres sown to wheat in 1939,

the number of acres sown to wheat in 1940 shall be deemed to be the average number of acres sown to wheat in 1939 and 1940.

That means in effect that, where there is an increase of one-third or more in the acreage of 1940 as compared with 1939, the number of acres sown to wheat in 1940 shall be deemed to be the average of the two years; and where there is a decrease of one-third, the same thing happens.

Then:

(b) In respect of any farm on which no land was sown to wheat in 1940, but on which farm more than sixty per cent of the number of acres under cultivation had been sown to wheat in 1939, the number of acres sown to wheat in 1940 shall be deemed to be sixty per cent of the acres under cultivation on such farm.

That is, it is presumed that, no land on the farm being sown to wheat in 1940, and a large proportion of it—over sixty per cent—having been sown to wheat in 1939, the amount allowed should not be greater than sixty per cent.

Then:

(c) In respect of any farm on which the number of acres under cultivation was increased during 1940 by breaking any part or parts thereof not previously broken, eighty per cent of the number of acres by which the number of acres under cultivation on such farm was so increased shall be deemed to be included in the number of acres sown to wheat on such farm in 1940.

That is, four-fifths of all the land which was broken in 1940 is added to the wheat acreage of 1940 before the reduction begins.

Then:

(d) In respect of any farm on which no land was broken prior to 1940, if any land was broken on such farm during 1940, eighty per cent of the number of acres so broken shall be deemed to be the number of acres sown to wheat on such farm in 1940.

That is, the general practice in the west has been, when a new farm is broken up, to sow the greater part of it to wheat the first year. If the farmer is using horses as power, he usually sows only sufficient coarse grains for feeding purposes. We have now stated that eighty per cent of the breaking is to be added to the acreage prepared for wheat this year.

3. (1) The minister may on or after July 1, 1941, in respect of any wheat acreage reduction on any farm, pay

(a) the sum of \$4 in respect of each acre which is summer-fallowed in 1941 in excess of the number of acres which were summer-fallowed in 1940.

(b) the sum of \$2 in respect of each acre which is sown to coarse grains or grass on or before July 31, 1941, in excess of the number of acres which were sown to coarse grains or grass respectively in 1940.

(2) The minister may pay an additional sum of \$2 in respect of each acre, in respect of which any payment may be made under paragraph 1 of this regulation, which was sown to