

they are perhaps in a better position to assure the common weal.

Let us forget those things for the time being, since we are not in the mood to select the headquarters this evening. Let us endorse the minister's proposal as men of good will should prove to the rest of the country that and say: We shall let the members of this board, who will not be influenced by such considerations but who will concern themselves instead with the common good, select their headquarters themselves.

[English]

Mr. Peters: I do not intend to make a bid for the establishment of the headquarters of this board in northern Ontario, but I should like to make reference to clause 19(c)(ii) which refers to the fact that any grade of wheat grown in a designated area is not to be designated as feed grain. I assume the designated area is eastern Canada and British Columbia, and I am wondering why certain types of wheat will not be designated as feed grain. In Ontario particularly a lot of wheat is grown for feed. I am sure the Minister of Agriculture will agree with me when I suggest that a lot of the wheat grown in the Renfrew district and in northern Ontario is not grown for the purpose of making flour. Many farmers decide which crop they will plant on the basis of the greatest yield per acre, and as a result grow oats, barley, wheat and other feed grains.

Many grades of wheat grown in the designated areas I am sure will be of a grade not suitable for commercial purposes. I see no reason why this particular subparagraph should be included in the bill.

Mr. Sauvé: This particular principle complies with a principle included in a Wheat Board regulation.

Mr. Peters: That fact does not impress me. In Ontario we have a wheat marketing board and it would be unrealistic to suggest that all the wheat marketed by that board is destined for flour mills. That is not the case. A certain percentage of the wheat grown in the area from which I come does not go to the mills, but is used for feed, and we produce both hard and soft wheat. Surely the minister would not consider this grain as grain falling within the category set out in this subparagraph.

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Mr. Sauvé: I suggest the hon. member consult the definition of "designated area" in clause 2 appearing on page 1 of the bill, which states that it is the prairie provinces which are designated, rather than eastern Canada. Clause 2(1)(e) states:

"designated area" means that area comprised of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and those parts of the province of British Columbia known as the Peace River—

Mr. Peters: Mr. Chairman, clause 19(c)(i) states:

—any area in Ontario lying west of the meridian passing through the eastern boundary of the city of Port Arthur to be part of eastern Canada,—

• (9:50 p.m.)

I presume that to be the designation of a consumption area. There may be some clarification in this regard in that there is a distinction between areas designated as consumption and production areas. Obviously if production takes place in an area falling in the eastern designated area the board should be able to handle this product. If this is not done we will immediately receive many complaints. Perhaps there just needs to be some clarification in the clause with regard to designation, because as the clause now stands it indicates to me at least that the farmer in eastern Canada will not be able to designate any wheat production as a feed grain.

Mr. Sauvé: Mr. Chairman, the provisions of the bill, the terms of payment, and so on, apply to eastern Canada. In the definition of this bill eastern Canada starts at Port Arthur and covers those areas in any parts of Ontario that could be designated by order in council, and some parts of British Columbia. These are the areas to which the benefits of the bill are extended.

It is the Wheat Board that designates the grade of wheat grown in a specific area as not being a feed grain. Regulation 595 applies in this regard. You have to refer to clause 2 and the definition of such area. Clause 2 (1) (e) says:

"designated area" means that area comprised of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—

And so on. It is the Wheat Board which decides what grains are feed grains, and those which are not. A similar regulation is found in other legislation of this type.

The Chairman: Is the committee ready for the question?

Some hon. Members: Question.