

and the sealing of seed produced from inspected and other approved crops; (3) to co-operate with provincial governments and other agencies in promoting and improving supplies of seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

Visual inspection is of little value for most of these products and laboratory testing is necessary; the laboratory services of the Division maintain branch offices across Canada. In the case of seeds it is a complex matter, for they must be tested for germination, variety, purity and freedom from weeds and other kinds of seeds before they are graded. All feeding stuffs, fertilizers and pesticides are subject to registration, and this is refused if the use of products would be dangerous, if the ingredients or analyses are unsatisfactory, or if the claims made regarding their value are incorrect or misleading.

Plant Protection.—The Division of Plant Protection functions with regard to plants and plant products much as the Health of Animals Division does with animals, and administers the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. Imported nursery stock and plant material are all subject to inspection as protection against the introduction of insects and diseases. Extensive inspection is maintained within Canada to identify, localize and exterminate dangerous enemies of crops and trees. Provision is also made for the inspection of potato crops to be used for seed, both for the domestic and the export market, and for the issuance of health certificates required for a wide range of plant products.

Standards and Inspection.—For 50 years or more, the Department has been steadily establishing and improving standards of quality for agricultural products. This work originated in an effort to improve the quality of export commodities and has gradually extended to include many products that move in interprovincial trade. The provinces have in most cases adopted these standards for enforcement within their respective areas on products marketed intraprovincially.

Grade standards are established and enforced for dairy products, meats, eggs and poultry, fruits and vegetables (canned and processed, and seed). Grade standards are widely recognized outside Canada and many Canadian foods and agricultural products command premium prices because of the strict quality standards maintained.

Dairy Products.—The grading and inspection services of the Dairy Products Division are somewhat typical of those of other sections of the Marketing Service. Cheddar cheese, creamery butter and dry skimmed milk must be graded before being exported; in practice this means practically all the cheddar cheese, 60 p.c. of the creamery butter and 82 p.c. of the dry skimmed milk. In addition, creamery print butter is branded as to grade in nine provinces. Dairy products are required to meet standards of composition, to be of correct weight or volume and be described accurately in accordance with the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. In the case of condensed, evaporated and dried-milk products, technical assistance is given on manufacturing and sanitation problems.

Meats.—In addition to the approval of carcasses for human consumption, inspection and grading of meats is of importance. All hogs marketed at stockyards and plants are rail graded, that is, the farmer is paid on the dressed weight and quality of the carcass. Export bacon is inspected as well as other export meat and meat products. The better grades of beef are marked according to standards of