

was a very cold day, and she told me that she had hauled all the wheat from the combine. There was no heater in the truck, and she had put up with considerable hardship in bringing in the wheat. There are many other cases I could detail. I think the women have done wonders in helping their husbands by driving trucks and tractors this last fall. The young girls also have done much of this work.

National selective service should have been put into force properly long ago and then full use could have been made of our man and woman power. Every man and woman in Canada should be placed in a position where he or she can do the most good. I am not going to say much about labour in industry; I do not know anything about that. I do know something about labour on the farm in Saskatchewan. We have heard a great deal about labour in industry, and questions have been placed upon the order paper about this matter, I think any hon. member of this House of Commons who listens to petty grievances—that may not be the right word—of labour leaders or of organized labour or their representatives and is not sure that those grievances are just and right, is doing something he should not do. It is possible that these grievances may be agitated to the extent that strikes in industry may result. Any hon. member who does anything to jeopardize production or cause a bottleneck in our war effort should be open to criticism.

Labour in industry has its rightful position in our national life. It is just as much entitled to fair treatment as farm labour or any other type of labour. My conscience will not trouble me in this regard, because I have done nothing to help them or encourage them to make trouble for this government or anyone else.

There have been certain difficulties in connection with farm labour, and I am sure the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gardiner) knows all about them. Not long ago he was in western Canada. Some of us did not know just why he made the trip, but perhaps we should not be too critical of him; we should give him credit and assume that he was there on business pertaining to his department. But it has been asked why he did not see to it that the order in council freezing farm labour, passed I think on March 23, 1942, was not carried out. Possibly the minister will let us know. If it had been carried out I am sure we would not have the difficulties with which we are now faced in western Canada.

I know of many young men who thought they were going to be permitted to remain on the farm but who were called up last December and January, in many instances on

very short notice. I have had all sorts of men come to me with their boys, and I could cite many cases of hardship. At Fort Qu'Appelle there was a farmer who had two boys overseas. His last boy was called up when they had not completed hauling their grain and had no wheat out on their quota. The only other son of a widow who already had one boy overseas was called up. Her husband died last summer. She is operating one of the finest farms in Saskatchewan. This boy was called to report on December 19. He is a fine chap; he told me in my office before his mother that he was going to get into the army because he had a brother over there. This woman may have to give up the whole of the farm upon which she and her late husband had put in their entire life work. These are matters that would have been dealt with properly if the order had been carried out as we expected it would be.

I have had some experience with respect to postponements and young men trying to get leave when they have been called up. There is one incident I am going to relate because I have a report here in the *Leader-Post*. Mr. Milligan was appointed as the agricultural representative on the national services board in Regina. He was recommended by the Minister of Agriculture and was doing good work. I dealt with him on several occasions and was pleased with the treatment I received. I may say that I never brought any case to the war services board, to the board of review or to Mr. Milligan which I did not think was justified. A father and a son came to me one Monday morning and wanted me to call up Mr. Milligan. I did so and the report came back that he would not talk to me. I called back and asked if he would talk to me after lunch—I thought that perhaps he was busy—but the report came back that he would not talk to me at all. Knowing this man quite well I sat down and wrote him a letter and asked him to let me know just what I had done to warrant the treatment I had received in his refusal to talk to me. The next morning I was called out of bed by a telephone call from this man, who apologized for not having talked with me before. He told me then that he had resigned Saturday night, that he had walked out of the office and told them that he was not going back and would have nothing more to do with it.

Here is the report in the press stating that on Saturday he had had four hundred men to interview him and had received six hundred letters. All this work had piled up and there was no proper machinery to deal with it. If the thing had been properly organized, if he