

not sufficient feed there for the stock if it should be shipped back, they would notify the individual that it was not wise to bring it back. They had paid the cost of shipping the stock out in order to avoid having to ship in feed and fodder, and they would not want the farmer to bring the stock back until there was feed available without its being necessary to bring in feed at a high cost.

Mr. PERLEY: Then we may expect quite a number to be returned in June? Will there be a further amount required or will this cover the entire movement?

Mr. GARDINER: This is intended to cover all the return shipments after March 31. This is expected to cover the full cost of the shipments.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): I do not want to hold up this item, but in connection with shipping live stock to Ontario, say, are there special freight rates provided for breeding stock shipped during the whole year for feeding purposes, or are they in force just in the fall? For instance, there is a good deal of breeding stock in the dried out areas, pure bred cows and young breeding stock, that the farmers of Ontario might be ready to purchase, and I believe there are special freight rates—

Mr. GARDINER: Down to December 31.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): But is there not a special freight rate in addition from the dried out areas?

Mr. GARDINER: No, this freight rate applies to the dried out areas only, and it applies on feeder cattle and young female breeding stock up to five years of age. It does not apply to any other stock. It is half the freight rate, provided the person who brings it east keeps it for three months.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): Then on pure bred live stock the present freight rate is half the normal rate?

Mr. GARDINER: Yes, any time and any place.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): So that it would travel on one-quarter fare from the dried out areas.

Mr. GARDINER: No, I understand there was no special provision for pure bred stock. They came down on the half rate.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): Then I would recommend that the government should give consideration to the matter, in view of the fact that there are special freight rates provided when shipping to other districts.

There would be considerable sale for pure bred breeding stock in Ontario and, I presume in Quebec, from the pure bred herds of western Canada.

Mr. GARDINER: We do not recall any instance of its having been done, but I believe under the regulations as they are we could do as the hon. member suggests. I believe the regulation provides that we pay half the freight.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin-Simcoe): I think you could do it, too.

Item agreed to.

To provide for feed and fodder relief in the dried-out areas and to provide for direct relief in the dried-out areas for the months of April, May and June 1938, \$2,000,000.

Mr. BENNETT: Probably under this item the information I seek could be made available, because we might as well deal with it now as when the supply bill is in committee. I am not expecting that the information will be provided now, but it seems to me the item should stand until we get it. The questions which arise in connection with the item are these: From what sources are feed and fodder for these months being obtained? Do we pay the money ourselves, or do we merely hand it to Saskatchewan to pay? I notice that we had an inspector at Valley City, North Dakota, in the person of W. Hagerty of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, at \$125 per month. He drew \$640.94 for expenses during that period of four months. I notice that at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, Mr. O. Parker of Valjean, Saskatchewan, was employed at \$125 per month, and that in seven months he drew \$1,822.34 for expenses. At Crookston, Minnesota, Mr. Andrews, of Cravan, Saskatchewan, was employed at \$125 per month, and in five months he drew \$1,590.61 for expenses, or a sum at the rate of something over \$300 per month or \$10 per day. At Breckenridge, Minnesota, Mr. J. W. Rose, of Markinch, Saskatchewan, was employed at a salary of \$125 per month, and in twelve months he drew \$1,531.51 for expenses.

These inspectors were apparently supervising our purchases in the United States. Are we merely handing over \$2,000,000 to the provincial authorities for these months, or have we assumed any responsibility for the payment of the supplies purchased during that period? I should like to know also from what quarters the feed and fodder have been acquired—what from the United States and what from Canada and from what parts of Canada. What payments per ton or per bushel were made for the supplies thus obtained? How were the sellers selected, and by whom?