Mr. FAIR: We are doing the feeding and Ontario has been doing the milking. Up until a short time ago it was collecting duties on our cream separators.

Mr. EULER: Does my hon. friend say it is only Ontario that is doing the milking? Would he not allow the province of Quebec to come in on that?

Mr. FAIR: They got just a little drop; Ontario got the main shot. I think the gross value of the production of manufacturing industries in Ontario and Quebec might be of interest. I have tried to point out that when we in western Canada are able to buy, the labouring man in Ontario and Quebec is at work. The figures I am about to give will perhaps substantiate the statement I have already made. In 1928, when wheat was selling at $1.24, the manufacturing production in Quebec was valued at $1,016,162,758 while the production in Ontario was valued at $1,861,190,039. Next year the value was a little better; in Quebec it amounted to $1,106,475,248 and in Ontario to $2,019,092,453. Dropping down to 1932, when wheat struck the bottom, we find that the value of the Quebec production was $619,093,915 while that of Ontario was $971,521,866. In 1933, when prices were still down, Quebec had an output valued at $604,496,078 while the output of Ontario was worth $958,776,858.

Mr. MacNICOL: What year was that?

Mr. FAIR: That was 1933.

Mr. MacNICOL: The year of the depression.

Mr. FAIR: Yes. In order to substantiate these figures I should like to give the value of the retail merchandise trade in the western provinces. I shall give the figures for only Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1929 this trade in Saskatchewan was valued at $244,-010,000 while in Alberta it was worth $215,-750,000. In 1932 Saskatchewan purchased goods to the value of $112,025,000, while the retail trade in Alberta was worth $115,906,000. In 1933 when prices were still depressed, Saskatchewan purchased goods to the value of $103,091,000 while Alberta purchased to the value of $109,074,000. If these good friends of ours are interested in the poor fellow working in industry, they should see that agriculture gets its share along these lines.

I should like to mention some of the things that I believe will have to be done to help cure our present depressed condition. First, I believe there will have to be international agreement between Australia, the United States, Argentine and Canada. I shall not go into details, but I believe this is one of the things that will have to be done before conditions can be righted. Another thing we must have is further debt adjustment. There has been some debt adjustment, but the conditions under which our debts were contracted were entirely different from what they are to-day and a further drastic reduction will have to be made before agriculture can get on its feet. Then we will have to have a reduction in interest rates. If the Minister of Finance would try as hard to bring this about as he does to put through other matters, we would have cheaper money and the Canadian farm loan board could lend to farmers at lower rates of interest. Then we will have to have lower freight rates and the removal of the discrimination that exists in this connection.

There was one thing I believe the government intended to do, but it has backed up on its intentions. I refer to a necessary drastic reduction in the prices of farm machinery. I may be reminded that in 1936 the tariff on farm machinery was reduced from 25 per cent to 7½ per cent, but in reply I would say that since that time there have been two increases in the prices of machinery. I do not know whether the labourers in the factories got the benefits of those increases, but I do not think they did. While I cannot be definite, I believe that combines exist, because the prices quoted by the different companies are practically the same. Large salaries are paid to the heads of these companies, in some cases as high as hundreds of thousands of dollars. I have before me a clipping from the Ottawa *Citizen* of June 3, 1936, which states:

> Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, received total remuneration of $374,505 in 1935, the corporation's report to the securities and exchange commission filed with the New York stock exchange disclosed to-day.

I have another clipping, from the same newspaper, which reads:

> General Motors Corporation reported to-day net earnings for the March quarter of $53,177,928.

Nevertheless we find that this corporation is still being protected by the tariff to the extent of something like 17 per cent. This should be remedied. I have given particulars of only one company, but I think the same can be said of all the companies in this particular business and also of the farm implement companies.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but he has exhausted his time.