

This man had to have exemption from military service, and was called back every once in a while. He was told a little while ago that he should increase his production. That young man now has 425 pigs on his farm, 26 cattle, 50 sheep, 650 chickens, 70 acres of oats and barley, 75 acres of hay, and a young wife into the bargain. He is certainly showing the farmers of that district, and others who know him, how to do things. I learn now that his number is called, and I am going to work hard to see that he is not called—and the Minister of Labour (Mr. Mitchell) is supporting me, up to the hilt.

When I think of farming in my district I must pay a tribute to the Department of Agriculture for placing a substation in that area. In the past five or six years this has been a splendid stimulus to the farmers, and has done a good job.

When I think of the farmers who are carrying on during the present war, I think of a man and his wife who are producing as much as was produced on that farm when there were two sons at home, working. One of those sons is now in the air force, and the other, who also had his wings, is in Kingdom Come.

Coming next to the Department of Labour, I find that one of the first fruits of this war has come to labour. If hon. members will look up the *Labour Gazette* of May, 1944, they will find that away down yonder in Italy labour unions have been reestablished. In those unions the principle of collective bargaining has been set up, whereby employees and employers work together. That is one of the most encouraging things to come out of the war, so far as labour is concerned. For twenty years they were silenced by fascist rule.

I have always said, and I now repeat, that if there are two working on the same job, one a man and the other a woman, if anyone gets less pay it should be the man, because he has more strength to do the work. It is my view, however, that, doing equal work, they should receive equal pay.

I now come to Sunday work. I do not think they should have any Sunday work, under any consideration, except in cases of great necessity, and to carry out acts of mercy. One day in seven. Some of those across the way who have Scottish blood in their veins will note that I am quoting the Shorter Catechism, which has had a great influence in the shaping of human character. Yes, one day in seven. One can trace the need of one day in seven if he looks through history. I carried that out, and received a great thrill in doing so. Homer told of it. Chinese literature reveals that one day in

seven was necessary, and that it was to be a day of rest. We say that, too, and we add that it should be a day of worship.

One day in seven. I say that if a man must work on a Sunday, he should have double pay—and even then he would not be repaid for the loss he has sustained.

One day in seven. I would warn the house and the people that we may just wink at the man who goes out to do things on Sunday that he should do on the other six days of the week—whether it be making political speeches, or anything else—and say, “Well, he does not know it all.” I do not need to quote anybody but myself.

I come now to the Department of Pensions and National Health. I was privileged to speak at the dominion convention of army and navy veterans held in Fort William, and I was thrilled to hear a young officer from the navy say that when the men come back from the war this time things will be different. He told about vocational training on the boats and behind the lines and how men were being fitted for something different from what they could do before. I enjoyed hearing that man tell the truth. That is the type of truth which is slipping out from sources other than members of parliament.

I have been greatly encouraged at the treatment our returned men have been receiving. If any hon. member knows of a man who is not well treated it is his bounden duty to report that to the minister. I would advise him to send the minister a telegram collect. I know he will find that the minister does not want to save the taxpayers at the expense of the man who has risked his life overseas.

In Fort William there are many people who were not fortunate to be born where I was; there are many who are not Anglo-Saxons. Many of these people speak English when I am with them in order to suit my convenience. There are Ukrainians, Czechoslovakians, Slovacks, Finns, Italians and many others who have banded together to put across the war effort of this country.

I try to listen to everything that is said in the house but much of it slips away. However, I was pleased to hear the Minister of Labour say that there has been no trouble in connection with call-ups at the head of the lakes. Port Arthur and Fort William are patriotic places. When the victory loan campaign was on, many places had a terrific time in trying to keep ahead of Fort William. I believe that city came second in the collections for all Canada.

I should like to say a word about our timber resources. I was informed by an expert in a