

in the winter, when there is very little work to be done on the farm; then a policeman comes round and investigates the case and says, "This boy taught school for several months during the year; he is not essential to agriculture." Is that not enough to show the need for clarification? If a boy is essential to agriculture, certainly some sort of score card should be made out under which the boy would be able to qualify, and if he can forfeit his eligibility there should be terms laid down under which that might occur.

I think I need not say more; I have just laid down in a general way the need for clarification. I believe the same need exists in connection with labouring men throughout the country, but I shall have more to say about this later on. I want the minister to understand that I do not intend to indulge in any carping criticism of a man who is working under very great difficulties; I am merely offering these as suggestions.

Before I take my seat, however, I will say that in my judgment there is somebody behind the scenes over whom the minister has no control whatever, who is laying down a policy which is not what the minister feels it should be. I believe the minister is called upon to put into operation a policy which someone else is drawing up, which causes him great difficulty in carrying out his task. I want him to know that I appreciate that this sort of thing really exists, and I believe before we get done with this part of our work this year, we should find out who it is behind the minister or over in some other department who is having so much to do with the policy which so vitally affects the work of the minister.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: Would the minister answer the questions I asked?

Mr. MITCHELL: I have the figures for which my hon. friend asked if he would like them now.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: While the minister is giving those figures, would he also give us a short break-down of this amount of \$8,680,225 which has been passed under this item?

Mr. MITCHELL: Would my hon. friend like a copy of it? It is quite extensive.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: If it goes on the record it will be all right.

Mr. MITCHELL: Then, with the permission of the committee, I would put it on the record.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: That will be satisfactory.

[Mr. Blackmore.]

The CHAIRMAN: By leave of the committee.

Mr. MITCHELL: The break-down is as follows:

National selective service programme	\$8,680,225
--	-------------

Labour supply

Salaries	\$ 342,375
Cost-of-living bonus	21,000
Advertising	150,000
Printing and stationery	40,000
Communication services	10,500
Travelling expenses and living allowances	50,000
Sundries	7,500
	<hr/>
	\$ 621,375

Mobilization

Salaries	\$ 861,500
Fees and allowances	90,000
Cost-of-living bonus	112,000
Unemployment insurance	15,000
Travelling expenses	40,000
Printing and stationery	175,000
Transportation of recruits	215,000
Meals—recruits	30,000
Lodging—recruits	7,000
Medical examinations	720,000
Miscellaneous	47,500
	<hr/>
	\$2,313,000

Unemployment insurance commission

To meet expenses in connection with national selective service work performed by the unemployment insurance commission	\$5,375,150
--	-------------

Man-power records and national registration

Salaries	\$ 293,860
Cost-of-living bonus	48,140
Printing and stationery, equipment and supplies	20,000
Travelling expenses	500
Communication services	100
Cartage, freight, express	1,500
Machine rentals	6,500
Miscellaneous	100
	<hr/>
	\$ 370,700

Then the figures for which my hon. friend asked last night are as follows: In the period from March 12, 1942, to May 21, 1943, there were 17,208 requests for postponements of agricultural workers in Saskatchewan. Of these, 12,380, or 71.9 per cent, were granted, and 4,828, or 28.1 per cent, were rejected.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: Is there a shortage of farm labour in Saskatchewan at the present time?

Mr. MITCHELL: No, according to the information I am given.

Mr. CASTLEDEN: There is no shortage?

Mr. MITCHELL: No general shortage.