

words, he must have parity, and we have not seen that in the past. If things go on as they are, with this fiasco that we have had in connection with coarse grains, then those who have not had feed grains and have had to buy food for their livestock at 100 per cent more than formerly, will not be able to produce beef, pork, butter and cheese for the Canadian people and the people of the world.

At this time, when we are asking our people to go all out in production in order that in Canada, where conditions are conducive to an effort on our part to assist in establishing peace throughout the world, we should make conditions as favourable as possible so as to enable the farmers to produce to the maximum. That is not the condition today. Once again, for the information of the hon. member for Cartier, I wish to show that the farmer is not getting excessive prices for his produce. I have here an article that appeared in the *Veterans Advocate* of February 1, 1948, in which the question is asked: "The farmers' loss is whose gain?" We find in this article canned tomatoes costing the consumer from 25 cents to 27 cents a tin, whereas the farmer gets 3½ cents, and tomato juice is 18 cents to the consumer and 1½ cents to the farmer. There are various prices listed.

What has happened to the farmer's cost of production. I have here an article in the *U.F.C. Information*, giving the new prices the farmers are paying for farm machinery as compared with those of December last. A Cockshutt 80 tractor now sells for \$2,258 as compared with the former price of \$1,703.90, or a difference of \$454.10. A Cockshutt 6-foot tiller, 11 blades, on rubber sold formerly for \$545 and the present price is \$605. A Cockshutt self-propelled combine sold formerly for \$3,458.85 and the present price is \$3,843. I have a whole list showing that the general increase is 15.1 per cent over the prices of December last. When you consider that there was a 12½ per cent increase in machinery, a subject which we debated in this house, when this group proved conclusively that prices were excessive, I say there is no reason for the contention that these machine companies, whose profits are for ever increasing, have the right to charge these prices. There was no reason whatsoever why farm machinery should have been decontrolled when it was.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): Is it not a fact that the price of rye in Canada in the last two years has been at its peak, the highest ever known?

Mr. McCULLOUGH (Assiniboia): Yes.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): Did the farmers not get the benefit of that price, and was that price not made by so-called speculation?

Mr. McCULLOUGH (Assiniboia): The farmers who had rye sold it and made a profit, but I maintain that there was no demand from the western farmers with regard to rye futures or the sale of rye.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): You have answered the question. During that period did the Saskatchewan pool maintain its seat on the Winnipeg grain exchange?

Mr. McCULLOUGH (Assiniboia): Yes, it did. But I will say this in answer to the hon. member for Calgary West. While the pool officials have seen fit to sit on the Winnipeg grain exchange, I will tell all those who advocate the grain exchange that the pools have consistently gone out and said that the Winnipeg grain exchange does not operate to the benefit of the farmer and should be closed.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): It did in rye. Did it not get you the highest price in the world?

Mr. McCULLOUGH (Assiniboia): I have indicated the increase in the price of farm tractors. I have here an article stating that Alberta veterans need 2,000 new tractors. Many of us here have sons or relatives or friends among these veterans who need these things, and now, in that one item alone, it will cost these veterans, to buy tractors this spring in order to rehabilitate themselves, \$90,000 more than it would in December last. What are we doing about it? What is the government doing about the matter? It is doing nothing about keeping its promises that the veteran would be able to rehabilitate himself on a fair basis.

A great many remarks have been made in the press and amongst various members with regard to the farmer and the higher prices which he is getting for his products. I want to say that before the controls came off, some of our neighbours sold steers right off the grass and received fifteen cents a pound for them. I have here a copy of *Livestock News* of Wednesday, February 4, the latest issue which has come to me. According to it, choice steers are selling at from \$16 to \$16.50 and choice handyweight steers are selling at from \$15.50 to \$16 a hundredweight. The farmer is still not getting a fair price for his livestock and for his beef. I could go on to quote the various prices the farmer is getting for his produce.

I have here an article in regard to the sale of dressed poultry. Many of the people in