

say bad things about inefficiency, etc. But they have never been so efficient before.

I have just returned from a meeting of the World Food Council. All these things are being tried under socialist systems. In Yugoslavia it costs 25 cents to buy one egg. Think what a dozen eggs would cost. You do not buy a dozen eggs in Yugoslavia under that socialist system. We still have the independence of every farmer in a production unit. This is something which does not exist in their system. Ninety five per cent of our farm units are family owned and operated. They are very efficient and 95 per cent of our food is produced without any hired help. The family itself works. No other nation can claim that right. No other nation can claim the independence that our farmers have. No other nation can claim having vested in their farmers the right to run their own system, even as far as letting them sell their own products.

People say we have done nothing for agriculture. I know there are other things we can do, but we need the co-operation of the House and the co-operation of producers. I do not have to beg money from Treasury Board for these producers, as I am being asked to do for pork and beef producers, who stubbornly refuse to organize themselves a better marketing system so as to get from the marketplace what the products should return to them, which is a decent living for their managerial ability, for their capital invested and for their labour. That is all that is asked. No farmers have asked for exorbitant returns during my history with farm organizations or during my 19 years in this House of Commons. This is why I say we have such a healthy agricultural industry.

I visited the Winnipeg research station just the other day. A new variety of wheat is being placed on the market which will increase wheat production on the prairies in three years by 4 per cent. Scientists are working on several other varieties, including barley. Some varieties are almost ready to be released. But how long did it take our scientists to develop this new variety of wheat? It took 14 years to develop that one variety of wheat. Just imagine what a 4 per cent increase will do to production and to the economy of the prairie wheat-producing provinces. We have not lessened our drive on research. Research is the only area in my department which has had an increase. It was increased also by the former minister of agriculture, the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Wise). I have increased funds again this year. We are not downgrading research. We would like to have more money. In the federal system we do 98 per cent of all government agricultural research. The provinces do 2 per cent. With respect to public research, meaning universities and other such institutions, over 50 per cent is still done by us.

Agriculture Canada is the envy of the world with its agricultural production entity. Huge giants, for example, Russia and China and even the European countries, come to us wanting to sign agreements to work with our scientists so they can learn as much as we have.

The hon. member for Huron-Bruce knows that we are one of the most efficient pork producers in the world, but we are one of the worst marketers. I shall use an example I used the other

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day. Denmark, no bigger in size than the distance between the city of Toronto and the city of Windsor, produces 12 million hogs. All of Canada, which comprises 4,000 miles from sea to sea, only produces 12 million hogs. There is one big difference: the Danish operation, from production, to genetic breeding, to processing, to selling on the world market, is run 99 per cent by the Danish farmers. Only 1 per cent is run by somebody else. Our pork is every bit as good as the Danish pork. I think in some instances it is better. Our pork is better than the pork produced in the United States or for that matter pork from any other part of the world. When you buy Canadian pork, there is at least 10 per cent less moisture in it compared to American pork. This is a result of our feeding programs.

The hon. member for Medicine Hat (Mr. Hargrave) made some good suggestions with regard to the Farm Credit Corporation. Other members have made good suggestions as well. The hon. member for Chicoutimi (Mr. Dionne) made suggestions several weeks ago in a meeting of the agricultural committee. He suggested providing a trust corporation whereby farmers would be allowed to put some money into trust. They would accept a lower rate of interest, but the money in turn could be loaned to farmers. The Farm Credit Corporation will not be the sole answer to all problems, particularly when you see how some of our young farmers got into trouble, first by getting a loan from the Farm Credit Corporation, second a loan from their banking institution, and third getting a loan through some finance company for machinery.

There is no way that a minister could, even with pork prices being very good—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Ethier): Order, please. I regret to interrupt the hon. minister but I must advise him that his allotted time has expired.

Mr. W. C. Scott (Victoria-Haliburton): Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate that we have had two days of debate in one week on our agricultural industry. The agricultural industry is something we should be concerned about. After all, it is the oldest industry we have in Canada. Why should we not be concerned about it? Why should we not have two debates in one week? Probably we should have three debates in one week. In my opinion, much guidance and help could be given to the agricultural industry by the present government. We must also realize that the agricultural industry is a changing one. It is not the agricultural industry it was many years ago.

I remember an experience I once had. I would say it relates in some respects to the agricultural industry today. In 1965 I met an elderly gentleman. By his name I could tell that he came from a very rich agricultural area in my riding. I asked this gentleman, by the name of McEachern, why his ancestors would have a very rich agricultural area like Eldon Township in Victoria County and move up to land where agriculture was non-existent, literally speaking. The area was comprised of lakes and trees. He told me that the same thing is going on today. He said that our young people are being forced to leave agricultural areas for the cities. He told me that 100 years ago