

those farmers who have no crops; in other words the farmers are going to start now to help pay each other's relief. The people who will benefit most from such a scheme are those living upon submarginal land, and in crop failure areas. The effect of such a scheme will be to keep farmers on land that has long been recognized as unsuitable for wheat raising. I have worked out three short tables which, with the permission of the house, I should like to place on *Hansard*; or I can read them when we get into committee.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. That can be done only with the unanimous consent of the house.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

Mr. COLDWELL: Other hon. members have been allowed to place tables on *Hansard*.

Mr. GARDINER: What are the tables?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): I can describe them. It makes no difference to me whether I put them on now or not; I can read them when we are in committee. I will describe them first, and the house can decide. I have placed in two columns a comparison between the gross receipts for a half section farm in 1938, with a fixed price of 80 cents for No. 1 northern at Fort William, and the probable returns in 1939, with an initial payment of 70 cents for No. 1 northern at Fort William, plus the bonus under the act. No reduction has been made in either column for seed, nor is there any deduction for the one per cent payable under the acreage bonus scheme.

Mr. GARDINER: On a twenty bushel basis?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): From twenty bushels right down to nothing.

Mr. GARDINER: Is that the same statement that appeared in the *Monetary Times*?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): I do not know. I put this together myself.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Is that the price on the farm or in Fort William?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): The price at the farm, assuming 320 acres in cultivation and 160 acres in wheat, in other words fifty per cent of the cultivated area in wheat merely as a basis for a comparison between 1938 and 1939.

Mr. DONNELLY: How much in wheat?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): Fifty per cent of the cultivated land, and of course that would vary as between place and place.

Mr. GARDINER: All right.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): There are areas in my constituency in which from 60 to 65 per cent of the land is in wheat. In other places only 40 per cent is in wheat, depending upon the type of land.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): It will cover some of the country, no doubt. What price are you taking on the farm?

Mr. DONNELLY: How much are you taking off for transportation?

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): I will make it quite clear. I have taken off nothing at all. I have assumed that in 1939, with an 80 cent price, the farmer would get 60 cents on the farm. In some places he would get more and in others less. Last year the bureau of statistics gave the average price on the farm as 57 cents.

Mr. GARDINER: When we are in committee I intend to put on record a table giving the exact figures.

Mr. CAHAN: Why not let the hon. gentleman put his figures on record?

Mr. GARDINER: I have no objection.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would point out once more that the house is not in committee, and the hon. member speaking should not be interrupted.

Mr. GARDINER: There is no objection to the hon. member putting the tables on *Hansard*.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): Then I would ask permission to place these tables on *Hansard* and then explain them.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: By unanimous consent.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): The tables are as follows: