should induce the Canadian farmer to improve his herds by all possible means. I, here, sir, put a question to the Canadian farmer: What would have been the cattle situation of this country, during the year just ended, if the 53,000 head of cattle which we exported to the United Kingdom during 1933 had been thrown on the Canadian market? I leave the answer to our farmers; however, I beg to remind them that this government has done for them in a few months, what no government for the last 35 years was able to carry out; moreover under the regime of our opponents, not only were we debarred from the British market, but our neighbours to the south, to whom we sold for more than $21,000,000 worth of live stock when the Liberals assumed power in 1921, had, during these nine years, so highly increased their tariff on Canadian cattle, that, in 1930, the last year of our opponents' regime under the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King), we only sold to them about three quarters of a million dollars worth; and the government of that day, apparently did not bestir itself to remedy this disastrous situation. Since I have broached the subject of cattle, may I comment briefly with reference to the tuberculin test of our cattle. Immediately after this government assumed power, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Weir) adopted the policy of indemnifying the owners of steers found to be tuberculous, this put an end to an injustice and was greatly appreciated by the farming community. However, according to the regulations in force, the cattle which react remain the property of the farmer, but he must dispose of them immediately, so as not to contaminate those that are healthy, and he must furthermore disinfect his stables. He must, therefore, sell them for what he can get, the sale price varying between three and five dollars per head. These diseased cattle are sent to the slaughterhouse, and, I think, I am well within the mark in stating that 75 per cent are sold for human consumption. I shall not discuss the hygienic viewpoint, which is outside of my sphere; however, I have no doubt that the cheap sale of these cattle has a disastrous effect on our meat markets. I would suggest that there be added to the indemnity paid to the farmer for his contaminated cattle, the price which he receives to-day for the carcass of these animals and that the latter instead of finding their way to our markets, be used as fertilizers. I feel confident that it would practically cost the country nothing and would considerably enhance the prices of meat on our markets.

I could, sir, enumerate many more products for which we have obtained considerable advantages through these Imperial agreements, without going outside of agriculture where I wish to remain; however, lest I should be reproached for taking advantage of the patience of this hon. house, I shall simply consider them from the viewpoint of the dairy products and more particularly of butter. Hon. gentlemen opposite seemed to have derived much satisfaction from the fact that price levels of butter within the last four years had dropped; the pleasure which they derive interests them more than the loss sustained by the Canadian farmer. In their oratorical flights they taunted the right hon. Prime Minister; the latter, if we are to believe them, ensnared the people by false promises as regards the price of butter. May I remind these hon. gentlemen that there are statistics which speak more eloquently and especially more truly than their denunciations.

An hon. MEMBER (Translation): Hear, hear!

Mr. GOBEIL (Translation): During the last two years of the Liberal regime, the Canadian producer received for his butter, in 1929, an average price of 39·27 cents per pound, and of 31·07, in 1930. I take as a basis of comparison the wholesale prices of the Montreal and New York markets. The United States farmer received as an average price 45·01 cents per pound in 1929, and 36·53, in 1930, or 5·74 cents, in 1929, and 5·46 in 1930, more per pound than the Canadian farmer. During the last two years these prices were 19·98 cents, in 1932, and 20·57 in 1933, in Canada, and 20.99 cents in 1932, and 21·33, in 1933, in the United States showing only a difference of 1·01 cent for last year and 0·76 for this year, in favour of the United States market.

However, one must consider, and our friends opposite should remember in their oratorical flights, that, under their regime, from 1921 to 1930, the United States increased their tariff on Canadian butter from 2½ cents to 14 cents per pound and as much as fifty and some odd cents on cream, which had the effect of completely closing the market of our neighbours to the south to our farmers and the latter are quite aware of this; they have also found out that the only market opened to their products is not the United States, but London. Now, sir, what have been the prices of butter on the London market, compared to those of Canada,