

as far as New Zealand was concerned. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) stamped the country in 1921 when he accused the Conservative party of governing by order in council, but I venture to say that this government has passed more orders in council, than any other government we have ever had. Before that treaty came into force this country was importing butter to the extent of only 197,000 pounds per annum, and we had an exportable surplus of 24,000,000 pounds. But since that treaty came into force millions of pounds of butter have been coming in to compete with Canadian butter, although the Canadian farmer has to produce his butter during the winter months under the most adverse conditions. He has to house his stock and feed them during that time of the year; yet the New Zealand farmer, without having to construct outbuildings, without being put to the expense which the Canadian farmer has to meet, was practically given right of way and permitted to come in and steal the Canadian butter market from the Canadian farmer. The following table shows the importations of butter from New Zealand since this treaty came into force:

Year	Pounds
1926..	3,193,382
1927..	8,714,985
1928..	16,124,641

It is estimated that during the year 1929 the New Zealand dairying interests will sell in Canada in the neighbourhood of 30,000,000 pounds of butter to the detriment of the Canadian farmer. Is it any wonder that our farmers feel exasperated and humiliated owing to the manner in which the government has acted toward them? Is it any wonder that the Canadian farmer is depressed and feels that it is becoming increasingly difficult for him to carry on his operations?

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking in the house the other day, said that this milk was not now being used in just the same way; that it was being put up in different forms and sold as condensed milk, milk powder and so forth. But he neglected to state that whereas in 1926 there were produced in Canada 13,407,000,000 pounds of milk, in 1927 the production had dropped to about 13,000,000,000 pounds. That is, the actual milk production had decreased by almost 500,000,000 pounds in that year. He also forget to mention that at the same time the dairy herds in the Dominion had decreased by 101,000; that the number of swine—and the swine industry is the complement of the dairy industry—had decreased by almost 200,000, while the dairy herds in New Zealand had increased by 50,000 and their swine herds

[Mr. Cotnam.]

by probably 30,000 or 40,000, showing that the business which should legitimately have come to the mixed farming industry in Canada was being transferred, owing to the policy of the government, to the farmers of New Zealand, and they were obtaining the profits. I often wonder whether the government is working in behalf of the best interests of our own farmers and working people or for the farmers who dwell in lands other than our own.

Prior to entering into the New Zealand arrangement we were exporting pork, bacon, hides, lard, cheese, butter, milk and so forth, to the value of \$88,000,000 per annum, and this money was coming into the pockets of the Canadian farmers. Last year our total exports of those products amounted to only \$47,000,000. In other words, since the New Zealand arrangement came into force the farmers of this country lost \$40,000,000 in connection with by-products of the dairy industry.

Everyone knows what has happened to the woollen industry of this country. According to all the information that is available we should have one of the greatest sheep industries of the world. It is estimated that we should be able in western Canada to support flocks of sheep amounting to about 25,000,000, but at the present time in the three western provinces there are only a couple of hundred thousand sheep. In eastern Canada the situation is somewhat similar; many farmers are supporting only one per cent of the number of sheep which they should have. This is due to the fact that owing to the tariff policy of the government the Canadian farmers have become so disgusted that they are no longer trying to maintain their sheep industry as they did in years gone by. Everyone knows that after the government tampered with the tariff, woollen industry after woollen industry was closed down. I have under my hand a list of the woollen industries that were closed down almost directly after the government tampered with the tariff on woollen goods. The list is as follows:

Name of Mill	Date closed
Canadian Western Wollen Mills, Vancouver	1926
Renfrew Woollen Mills, Renfrew..	1927
Gulf Textiles Limited, Isle Verte, Quebec.	1924
Amherst Woollen Mills, Amherst, N.S.	1923
Ernestown Woollen Mills, Odessa, Ontario.	1927
Hawthorne Mills, Limited, Carleton Place, Ontario.	1927
Pembroke Woollen Company, Pem- broke, Ontario.	1925