

keep himself clean, and as there are 11,000,000 people, multiplying that number by ten pounds you will see that we need 110,000,000 pounds, and we are actually using 130,000,000 pounds, so we must be an exceptionally clean race of people.

To pursue the matter a little further, where are we going to get the material for manufacturing these soaps? Why are we not getting it at home? I should like to put on record, to wake up Canadians to this idea, that there is a tremendous waste going on at our very doors, a condition which does not obtain in England, nor in Europe, nor to the same extent in the United States. The Canadian supply of fat comes from large centres of population, where they take 2,000,000 sides of beef which are used each year, and the butcher breaks them down on the block, and the waste from this, that and the other part of the animal is gathered together. In an area of which I have knowledge, the city of Montreal, with an estimated population of a million people, out of that one item of waste alone can be manufactured five million pounds of animal oils and fat per year, and with our total population of over ten millions we should be able to approach an output of 50,000,000 pounds per year from that one product alone. But allowing only half efficiency, you have 25,000,000 pounds available for this soap requirement.

I mentioned last evening that each year we slaughter about 890,000 cattle in our inspected abattoirs, and the product goes for edible purposes. In the beef rings and slaughter houses here and there throughout the country there is slaughtered another million cattle, and the by-products of cattle slaughtered outside of the inspected abattoirs sometimes go into inedible channels, but more often are wasted. Why? That same steamship of which I spoke comes in with palm oil and dumps off 7,000,000 pounds at 2.7 cents per pound. It does not pay to go from Montreal to Kingston with a motor truck to gather up our Canadian waste, paying the wages that have to be paid to the driver, taxes, and other expenses, including buying coal at six dollars a ton to melt the resultant fat-bearing product and turn it into the channels into which it should be turned. So it is wasted, and the waste represents a charge upon the Canadian people, and they are asking this government to give some help in that regard.

The average life of our dairy cattle, of which there are 3,600,000, is six years. Each year 600,000 of them pass into some other existence. Say that 400,000 are slaughtered; that leaves 200,000 which die a natural death.

What happens? Are they rendered? Is the fat taken away from them? It is wasted; most of them are buried.

There are in Canada 2,918,000 horses—for easy figuring, say 3,000,000. They live fifteen years and then they die or pass on; in each and every year 200,000 die. What happens to the carcasses? About half of them are used up; the other half are wasted. Add those 200,000 to the 200,000 cattle that die a natural death; take the minister's estimate of fifty pounds which he mentioned last night; from that 400,000 head you have a potential 20,000,000 pounds of inedible fats to supply the requirements of soapers, who in their turn supply the requirements of the Canadian people. Therefore I say we are a wasteful people. Perhaps we cannot be economic because of a factor against which we cannot make headway; I refer to the tremendous imports of inedible products which come to our shores at a very low price. I am not one who asks for duties or high tariffs, but I do maintain that this country, spread over 4,000 miles, must compensate producers who are a long way from their markets and handicapped by railway rates and by the high standard of living which this country is trying to maintain in comparison with the living standards in other lands I have mentioned.

More than that, it is bad business to waste this material. If the Canadian government would do only 75 per cent of what the United States did in June last to protect and promote production in that country, it would net to the coffers of this dominion, on the basis of last year's figures, a revenue of \$9,490,000, provided the same quantity came in. Of course, there would be a slowing down; it would not be prohibited but would still come in. On the basis of those figures the revenue would be \$9,000,000 odd. Take that \$9,000,000 and give it to the dairy industry if you will; give it to agriculture generally or to any phase of Canadian economy; let the people realize that in this regard we are a more or less wasteful nation; do anything you can to help the natural production of these commodities in Canada, and in the long run those that come after us will say, I am sure, that you have done a good job on their behalf.

This vegetable oil comes not only from Nigeria but from the Straits Settlements, from the Dutch East Indies and the British Malays, directly without breaking bulk: From Nigeria 21,000,000 pounds; from the Straits Settlements 23,000,000 pounds; from the United Kingdom 11,000,000 pounds. The United Kingdom product is that which has been pressed from the kernel and probably goes into the edible channel.