

dyes and the other things which he needs, and it seems to me to be only fair that imports of cotton goods should pay the same tax, no matter from what country they come.

This government has given considerable assistance to the farmers of this country by way of tariff protection. This point has been dealt with by other hon. members, particularly by the hon. member for Compton (Mr. Gobeil). The hon. member referred to the advantages accruing to the farmers of Canada by the shutting out of New Zealand butter. Hon. gentlemen opposite laugh very often when we mention New Zealand butter, but let us look at the facts. In 1930, 175,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter were exported to the United Kingdom. That was the year in which they exported 40,000,000 pounds to Canada, but this country was never a large market for the New Zealand butter manufacturer. The United Kingdom was always his large market, the one upon which he depended to take the bulk of his butter export, so that he was always ready to accept from the Canadian buyer the United Kingdom price plus one cent a pound duty and another cent a pound added for other costs. The result was that at the time New Zealand butter was being flooded into our market, the Montreal price was always down within two or three cents, usually within two cents of the London price. I want to give a comparison of the average prices in 1934 and 1930. This is the average price for choice quality butter:

	Montreal	Average price cents
Year		
1930.. . . . .		31
1934.. . . . .		22.4

There had been a drop in the intervening period of 8.6 cents per pound.

	New York	Average price cents
Year		
1930.. . . . .		36.4
1934.. . . . .		25.2

A reduction in price of 11.2 cents.

	London	Average price cents
Year		
1930.. . . . .		29
1934.. . . . .		14.59
		to
		15.82
		(average 15 cents)

Or a reduction of 14 cents a pound. So that the fact that New Zealand butter has been kept out of Canada owing to our getting the

protection we have enjoyed for the last few years, has added at least three and possibly four or five cents at certain periods to the price of butter.

Reference has been made to hog prices. An hon. gentleman opposite not long ago compared the price of hogs in Chicago with the price at some points in Canada. I looked up the prices on the date mentioned, and I found that if you took the processing tax off the Chicago price, the result was almost the same as the price in Montreal. They have raised the price in the United States by artificial methods, first of all by destroying 6,000,000 hogs at a cost of \$30,000,000 to the United States government, using most of those animals for fertilizer; by the processing tax and by arbitrary methods of restricting production. The price in Canada has been raised by the natural method of creating a wider and assured market in Great Britain. As an illustration of what that means, may I call attention to the fact that in 1930 our exports of bacon and ham to Great Britain amounted to 13,114,000 pounds, and in 1934 this had increased to the large total of 119,707,600 pounds.

The same thing is true of eggs. The fact that the Canadian farmer is receiving protection; that his market is not flooded with eggs from China and the United States, has brought about much better prices. Ever since the present government imposed the duties enjoyed by our egg producers, there has been an average annual spread between Montreal and Chicago prices of about ten cents per dozen in favour of Montreal.

What would be the result on our farm products if hon. gentlemen opposite came back into power? I assume if they remained true to the ideals they have proclaimed, they would reduce the duty on New Zealand butter. If they remained true to their ideals of lower duties, we would be flooded with farm products from every other country in the world.

With regard to the cheese industry, it is true that the price is very low, but as I pointed out last year it seems to me that if action were taken under the marketing act something could be done for the industry. A dairy products marketing scheme has been proposed by the national dairy council and the Canadian Farmers' Federation. This has been approved by the Ontario cheese patrons' association, and if it is endorsed by a sufficient number of farmers to put it into operation, it will undoubtedly have the effect of raising the price of cheese and other dairy products.

I see that my time is nearly up. Our Prime Minister just a few short weeks ago in his radio addresses sounded the clarion call of