

propose that we should consume all that we grow in this dominion? I know that under their reckless lopsided development this country from 1920 to 1929 increased its exports of wheat by 100 per cent, while its exports of finished products decreased by 65 per cent.

As to the hon. members in the far corner of the house who pose as the apostles of agriculture, there has been no group in this country which has made more noise and accomplished less for agriculture than that particular group. I say that with all respect, because they were a hindrance to the previous government. They claimed to be apostles of freer trade, and when the government had not a majority in this house without them, this country became dependent upon wheat and wheat alone in consideration for lowering the tariff barriers against everything they wished to buy. In 1928 I warned the then government against the possible difficulties in competitive wheat marketing, and I remember that at that time a Progressive member said to me: "You do not know what you are talking about. Wheat will never go below one dollar a bushel. The market for Canadian wheat is unlimited so long as we buy all the products that we require free of duty." That hon. gentleman did not come back to this house, and last year I suppose he grew wheat at 40 cents a bushel. I would ask, is there any way in which our surplus wheat can be consumed more readily than by our hogs, our dairy cattle and our poultry throughout this country? Is there any place less interfered with by machinery better suited to give employment to our people? Are there any two conditions weighing more heavily on the situation to-day than unsold wheat and idle hands in Canada?

Mr. VALLANCE: Two cent hogs.

Mr. ROWE: The hon. member says "two cent hogs." I might remind him he is not selling any in Ontario because we are getting six cents at some points.

An hon. MEMBER: Since when?

Mr. VALLANCE: We are dealing with the feeding of wheat though.

Mr. ROWE: During the period from 1920 to 1929, western grown cereals were being shipped to Denmark and that country was exporting bacon and securing the bacon trade that we had established in Great Britain. We were very successfully supplanted by Denmark. In 1920 we supplied 26 per cent of the British bacon requirements; at that time Denmark supplied 12 per cent. In 1930 Denmark supplied 60 per cent, and after the nine years of prosperity about which hon. members

opposite talk we supplied only two and a half per cent. We supplied some of the grain that enabled the Danish producers to capture our market.

Every effort should be made by the government to study outlets in other countries, especially in British countries, to study and explore the possibilities of continuity of supply to the countries we are now supplying, and to ascertain the particular grades they desire. I know there are those who say we cannot develop this trade to any great extent. I can say that it has come to the stage described in the story the hon. member for Mount Royal (Mr. White) once told, that we have to. It seems that the hound was after the rabbit, and the rabbit climbed a tree. When someone said that the rabbit could not climb, the reply was that he had to climb the tree. I know that to-day farmers of Canada realize something must be done, or else they cannot go on and produce wheat at less than cost. We know that Australia, Argentine and New Zealand produce mixed farming products at a much lower cost than we do in the Dominion of Canada. We know those countries have organized their agriculture, and by commission and investigation have explored the outlets in each country, because they were forced to do it. For example, New Zealand consumed only eight per cent of her meat production and only fourteen per cent of her dairy production. Therefore the export market was an actual necessity to them. They studied and explored the markets, and to-day they have captured them. After the great war Denmark explored the British market, studied its requirements, studied its desires, studied how much was needed in the mining sections of Great Britain; they found out how much heavy thick pork was needed in those sections; they studied the demand for the finer, thinner breakfast bacons to be used in the urban districts, with the result that after concerted effort, in 1929, they had captured the market. We have entered into a competitive game; we have entered into a difficult task. We are faced with the necessity of capturing markets which we had and lost. We must secure those markets against the odds of favourable climatic conditions in other countries. We must capture them against the whole organized efforts of other countries.

I know there are those who ask: Why did the government bring down the agricultural stabilization fund at the present time? Because they realize that agriculture must be restored. We learned long ago that "he who counts the cost will never yoke the plough."