

struction in Canada should be, if at all possible, that every dollar spent to-day will increase tenfold in ten years.

The export of wheat from Canada and the question of the consumption of wheat in Canada is one that is not, perhaps, generally understood by the public, and, if honourable gentlemen will peruse a very readable as well as a very valuable book by Mr. Sandford Evans, who is connected with what is known as the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, startling facts will be brought to view. Let me give you a short citation of figures in respect to the production of wheat. Take the period from 1904 to 1914, the order of production of different countries was as follows: Russia, the United States, Argentine, and Canada; so it will be seen that Canada held fourth place among the countries in the matter of exporting wheat. Canada's percentage was 12.26 of all the wheat exported in the world. In the next period, from 1915 to 1918, the percentage had increased to no less than 18.35, or nearly fifty per cent, which is most gratifying, bringing, as it did, into the country a large complement of gold. Taking the ten-year period I have just referred to, there was an average of about 17,000,000 bushels exported, but in 1915 we exported in wheat and flour no less than 289,000,000 bushels, and in the present year, from an estimate which I have seen, it is assumed that the total production of wheat in Canada, converted into money, will be about \$430,000,000—I take it that that is not the basis of the price of \$2. That is all very well. The first question to be asked is whether or not that increase is going to continue. After all is said and done—I will not be bound by this statement—we are told that only 10 or 20 per cent of the whole Northwest Territory has yet been scratched or under crop.

In this country there is a large amount of money invested in flour mills, and our largest flour export is to Great Britain; then follow Holland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Brazil and Cuba. France is not a large importer of flour, and while Germany imported wheat, it did not import practically a barrel of flour. All these things would seem to show that the time must arrive when in this country a halt must be called in the export of wheat; we must therefore be prepared to meet that condition. Our export of wheat and flour to Great Britain is large; but already the signs of the times point to the fact that in the future Great Britain is going to be an importer to a much less extent than she

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has been in the past. The reasons are obvious when we consider that about one-third of the wheat production is reduced to offal or cattle feed. It must be plain that the farmers of Great Britain, with their favourable climate and large areas of land, are desirous of raising cattle to produce the meat which they require. If that is done the result may be that we will not be exporting as much flour to Great Britain as we have done in the past. True, they will want our wheat, but the results in wheat production are going to be effected in this country.

Under these circumstances what is to be done by the Government in the matter of policy for the farmers? In western Canada they are already working along the lines of mixed farming, and it is a matter of satisfaction to those who are interested in the advance of the West that they are already becoming great producers of cattle, and there is an unlimited extent to which the cattle requirements of the world may be met. There was a time when Ontario was shipping horses to the West. I mention this only to show how conditions have changed. To-day the horse market is drugged. Why? Because in the West tractors are superseding horses. A similar change is taking place to a certain extent in Ontario as well. The industry of the West, therefore, should be the cattle industry, and it is developing to a certain extent in the province of Manitoba, where already there are large packing establishments. Not only should these establishments be increased, but similar establishments should exist in the different provinces. Saskatchewan, I understand, has very few of them at the present time. As for Ontario, by reason of its greater proximity to Great Britain, it is in a more favourable position, freight considered.

But there are many lines upon which this country might advance, as to bringing within our borders unlimited amounts of money. Honourable gentlemen, does it not seem farcical that we people in this Dominion of Canada, we benighted people, are actually buying eggs from the intelligent Chinese? In the line of poultry-keeping and egg-production there is an unlimited amount of money to be made. To many of these matters the Government should devote its attention.

I read now from a circular that was issued by the Canada Food Board. It says in part:

Sir William Goode, of the British Ministry of Food, has cabled to the Canada Food Board