

The Budget—Mr. Fraser

the fiscal year 1925-26 as compared with the quantities exported during the last fiscal year:

	1925-26	1929
Pork... ..lbs.	14,989,100	10,184,700
Bacon and hams..lbs.	125,376,000	28,772,700
Lard... ..lbs.	8,394,700	1,775,500
Cheese... ..lbs.	148,333,500	92,946,100
Butter... ..lbs.	23,303,900	1,400,400
Milk and cream..gals.	8,718,380	5,627,523
Milk, condensed or evaporated or as milk powder...lbs.	45,622,600	31,982,300

When we consider the imports into Canada of these commodities we find increases in almost every instance, as follows:

	1925-26	1929
Pork... ..lbs.	15,443,276	14,651,053
Bacon and hams..lbs.	1,190,626	6,855,217
Lard... ..lbs.	4,321,387	976,145
Cheese... ..lbs.	6,678,487	2,103,724
Butter... ..lbs.	7,029,084	35,928,249
Milk and cream..gals.		20,035
Milk, condensed or evaporated or as milk powder...lbs.	129,355	178,968

I have been attempting to show that we should encourage the production of animal products because there is a potential market for these commodities in practically unlimited quantities, and we have not supplied that market to anything like the extent which is possible. Our goods are in demand but we are not maintaining the necessary supply; indeed, to a considerable extent we are becoming importers instead of exporters. We are not supplying the British market in beef, pork, mutton, butter, eggs, bacon and ham, cheese or poultry to the extent that is possible or for which there is an insistent demand.

On the other hand, in grains, and particularly in wheat, the condition is exactly the reverse; we are making feverish efforts to increase our production of wheat and other grains beyond the consumptive demand. Contrast the situation in the meat trade to-day with the situation in the grain trade. Our elevators are bulging with an unsold crop which, by the way, was one of the smallest crops we have harvested for a number of years. Our transportation systems remain idle while the grain lies in the elevators awaiting a buyer, and our trade returns show unfavourable balances on account of our unsold grain. The commercial situation is depressed, and indeed almost stagnant; severe unemployment exists because the grain has not moved out and the money rolled in. Foreign countries, which formerly bought large supplies of our grains, have increased their tariff barriers, encouraged home production and left our growers with the grain on their hands. British Empire markets apparently are supplied from other sources, possibly because of the price but more likely

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because in the complex system of barter and exchange the shrewd British buyer finds in other countries willing customers for the manufactured goods he wishes to sell them in exchange.

Just here I might quote from the Financial Post of April 17, where I find some reasons why our wheat does not meet with the favour in the European market that it did at one time:

Too much has been made of the statistical position of wheat and too little to the effect of tariff walls being raised higher and higher by European governments against foreign grain and flour. Britain, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands now stand alone in permitting free entry to wheat and flour. The others appear to be willing to get along with cheaper products of inferior quality in order to increase greater use of the domestic grown and milled wheat.

The following figures show how potent this factor has become, especially when it is considered that all these countries are large potential buyers of Canadian wheat and flour. For instance, Germany imposes a tariff of 61.76 cents per bushel on our wheat, and I believe that tariff has been raised to 78 cents per bushel since this article was written. In France the duty is 53.60 cents per bushel, in Switzerland it is 105.49 cents and in Italy 73.20 cents.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. CHARLES E. FERLAND (Joliette) (Translation): Mr. Speaker, on May 1, the hon. Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning), committed to our political annals one of the finest pages of the liberal party's history, in connection with the development of this country, perhaps young but already great. By a popular and national budget "clear as crystal" to use the words uttered a few moments ago by the hon. member for Temiscamingue North (Mr. Bradette), by a budget considered "the most important since Confederation," so acknowledged by the conservative press, the hon. Minister of Finance created an atmosphere of enthusiasm and revival of hope in the destinies "of the great century" of Canada. Therefore, the people of the beautiful county of Joliette welcomed with great joy this budget destined to further develop agriculture while sufficiently protecting the other industries.

My constituents, sir, also learned with much satisfaction, of the recent appointment to the bench of the Court of Appeals, Province of Quebec, of the Hon. Antonin Galipeault, ex-minister of Public Works and Labour in the Quebec Legislature. By the appointment to the highest court of Quebec of this great friend of Joliette, the government has crowned a very