

out. The management have made a good start, but a little more activity on the part of the men connected with the industrial and colonization departments would do much to bring about better conditions and make the branch lines better feeders than they are to-day. There is not sufficient co-operation between the farmers of this country and the railway officials. It is true that in the past very little attention has been paid to the farmers, but I believe the railway officials should become acquainted with them. They should go into the country districts and assist them in the difficulties with which they are contending at the present time. Better co-operation would exist and better results would obtain if that relationship were promoted a little further and more activity shown along those lines. I am sure there are hon. members on both sides of the house who realize that in their constituencies there are matters with regard to railway sidings, loading platforms, and so on, where if a little more elasticity were shown and a little more consideration given to the people who are endeavouring to patronize the railway as best they can, the result would be very much in the interests of the country and the railway.

I have in mind at the present time an instance in my constituency at a small place called Fawcett Hill, on a branch of the Canadian National. At that place there has been built by a creamery company a small storage plant, a cement block building, which is really a credit to the locality. These people have endeavoured from time to time to have a loading platform built, and while there are, as we all know, rules and regulations governing the erection of platforms, the placing of sidings or whatever other construction may be in the interests of the people and for their service, at the same time the railway might afford these people a better opportunity of loading their freight. During the past few months they have not had an opportunity of placing their freight on the railway owing to the fact that this loading platform has not been constructed. There is another reason why they have not been able to give the railway any business. They are willing to go to almost any length to get a market for their produce. This creamery company have had in storage for the last three months creamery butter which they are unable to unload owing to the fact that at Halifax, where they usually sell their butter to wholesalers, they have had to compete with butter from New Zealand. In this connection these people have been handicapped both through lack of facilities and through a lack of market due to the policy of the present Minister of Agriculture

(Mr. Motherwell). I do not know just how the minister feels about the matter, but he certainly cannot be very much elated over the fact that these people have been seeking a market and cannot get one. This does not stand to the credit of the minister, and he should make some provision whereby these people will get relief.

Let me read this resolution passed by the farmers of my district in connection with this matter of butter:

Resolved, that the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association endorse the resolution passed unanimously by the New Brunswick Dairymen United on January 9, 1926, asking the Canadian government to restore the customs duty on butter entering Canada from Australia as it was previous to the Australian trade treaty agreement effective October 1, 1925, and order in council allowing the New Zealand butter and cheese the same privilege.

Further resolved, that the dumping clause be immediately applied on all butter coming in from Australia and New Zealand, whether on direct sales or on consignment.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association held in Moncton, March 3, 1928, the following resolution was adopted:

That in the opinion of this assembly the sale of the New Zealand and Australian butter competing with our farmers is disastrous to the best interest not only of the farming avocation of this province, but to the best interest of Canada as well.

JOHN E. WOOD,

Chairman,

R. R. No. 2 Moncton.

FERDINAND E. BOURGEOIS,

Secretary,

St. Anselme, N.B.

There is another matter with regard to the importation of New Zealand butter. I do not know whether it is correct or not, but the statement has been made that preservatives are allowed to be put in this imported butter. That is not permitted in Canada.

This afternoon the Minister of Agriculture made an attack upon the Conservative party for permitting the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada. I do not think the minister's remarks were becoming to a man holding the position he does. The use of oleomargarine was permitted as a war measure on account of the shortage of fats. The Canadian and British troupes used oleomargarine solely because butter was not obtainable. Oleomargarine was later voted out of this country in the House of Commons here, and that settled it so far as the Conservative party is concerned. Oleomargarine is not butter, but it was a good substitute for the man who was not able to buy butter at