

much as we had to import in 1926. If that can be considered a satisfactory condition of affairs I must say that I fail to understand the significance of figures of this kind.

I wish to outline the figures in connection with the cattle sales in all stockyards of the Dominion of Canada. On the Toronto market the sales were 12,300 head less, in 1929 than in 1928. On the two Montreal markets the figures show that the sales were 11,000 head less than in 1928, and that condition prevails on all markets in the Dominion of Canada.

I have before me a rather significant statement which appears in the tenth annual report of the Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review of 1929. I would like hon. members of this house to pay particular attention to this statement in regard to the home market. It is made by a department of this government in a report issued reviewing the trade for 1929, and refers particularly to the Montreal market:

Shipments of dressed meats from other domestic markets, consignments of pork products and canned meats from the United States of America, imports of frozen beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand for consumption in Montreal amounted to more than total offerings of live animals on the two local markets.

Surely nothing else is necessary to prove conclusively that there is possible a large expansion of the live stock industry in the Dominion of Canada. Government officials have pointed out that in connection with the live stock trade of this country the Montreal market has supplied only one half of the local requirements.

Let us turn to the British market and see what is offering there. In 1929 the British market imported 11,715,746 hundredweight of fresh, chilled and frozen beef. Of that quantity the Argentine supplied 80 per cent, or 9,060,324 hundredweight. Canada supplied none, although in 1927 we supplied 8,000,000 pounds and in 1926 9,000,000 pounds. There is a prospective market which is surely well worth cultivating so that the live stock industry of Canada might be extended. Let us consider the imports of bacon to the British market. In 1920 Great Britain imported bacon to the extent of 5,611,634 hundredweight and in 1929, 8,281,594 hundredweight. In 1920 Canada supplied 26 per cent of the British imports, or 1,493,008 hundredweight, and in 1929 we supplied to the British market 2.5 per cent or 119,446 hundredweight. Hon. members will take notice that in 1920 we supplied 26 per cent whereas in 1929 we supplied only 2.5 per cent, despite the fact that the

British market had increased its imports from 5,611,634 hundredweight to 8,281,594 hundredweight.

In 1925 our exports of bacon and ham were 132,522,900 pounds, and in 1929 they had been reduced to 28,772,700 pounds. The amount exported in 1929 represents only 25 per cent of the amount exported in 1925. Our pork exports were 17,286,000 pounds in 1925 whereas in 1929 they were 10,184,700 pounds. On the other hand our imports of bacon and ham had increased from 1,190,626 pounds in 1925 to 6,855,217 pounds in 1929, or nearly six times as much. Our pork imports decreased from 15,443,276 pounds in 1925 to 13,945,241 pounds in 1929. I would call the attention of hon. members to the fact that in 1929 we imported 20,000,000 pounds of pork products, although in the Dominion of Canada we should be producing for export very large quantities of pork products. After reviewing very carefully the market conditions so far as they obtained in 1929 I make the statement that Canada could have marketed 1,000,000 hogs more than she did in that year without affecting the market price. One million hogs at \$25 per hog amounts to \$25,000,000; that amount of money could have been brought into this country if particular attention had been directed to this class of business.

I shall now turn to the British imports of mutton and lamb. In 1929 the British imports of these two commodities were 5,653,979 hundredweight. Of that quantity New Zealand supplied 50 per cent. Is there any reason why Canada should not supply to the British market as much mutton as New Zealand supplies? Natural conditions, such as proximity to the market, are more favourable to the Dominion than they are to New Zealand. Of the total quantity of mutton and lamb supplied in 1929 the Argentine supplied 27 per cent and Australia 10 per cent. Canada imported 4,000,000 pounds of mutton, and our imports in this regard are growing continually to supply the demand of our local markets.

I wish to place on Hansard a record of exports and imports as they were given in a return to this house asked for by the late member for Frontenac-Addington, Mr. Edwards, during the session of 1928. To the figures given in this return I have added the imports as they are recorded in the trade returns for the calendar year 1929. The table which follows gives the quantities of pork, bacon and hams, lard, cheese, butter, milk and cream and milk, condensed or evaporated or as milk powder, exported from Canada during