

action of this association in passing a resolution at the annual convention, January 19-20, 1927, asking the government to cancel the clause of the Australian treaty which allows butter to enter Canada at the rate of 1 cent per pound duty, and cheese free, and restore to the dairy farmer that which was taken from him by the signing of this treaty and the order in council allowing New Zealand butter and cheese to enter Canada at the same rate of duty as Australian.

Further resolved that we request that the dumping clause be at once applied to all butter coming into Canada from New Zealand and Australia whether on direct sale or on consignment.

The memorandum includes resolutions from the Nova Scotia farmers' association, the New Brunswick farmers' and dairymen's association, the Manitoba dairy association, the Alberta dairy association, the Saskatchewan dairy association, British Columbia dairymen's association, Comox creamery association, Western Canada live stock union, Canadian produce association, and the Ontario milk producers' association. They are all in the same strain. Why does the Minister of Agriculture pay no heed to the demands of this very important industry, as presented from every province?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: I did.

Mr. QUINN: Where is the relief? What have you done?

Mr. MOTHERWELL: My hon. friend could not have been in the house this afternoon.

Mr. QUINN: Yes, I was here this afternoon, but I gleaned very little from the minister's address. I quote from the last paragraph of the memorandum:

From latest information available for the calendar year 1927, a reduced make of butter in Canada is reported from four provinces and in a large measure is due to the large quantities of butter that have come into Canada from Australia and New Zealand. This is particularly true in the prairie provinces and Ontario as follows:

	1927	
	Pounds	Decrease
Manitoba	14,231,026	1,218,330
Saskatchewan	11,955,533	4,637,234
Alberta	19,912,533	3,487,466
Ontario	59,800,000	2,500,000

Total decrease 11,843,030

Butter imported into Canada from February 1, 1927, to January 31, 1928:

Further according to figures tabled in the House of Commons on February 13, by Hon. Mr. Euler (see Hansard page 404), for the twelve months ending January 31 last, 3,620,698 pounds of butter from Australia and 15,142,616 pounds from New Zealand, a total of 18,763,314 pounds entered Canada for home consumption. British Columbia was the heaviest consumer.

This 15,000,000 pounds of butter produced in Canada, at 200 pounds butter per cow per year

would take 75,000 cows, at ten cows per farm would take 7,500 farms, giving employment to as many farmers and their families.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask why should the government spend hundreds of thousands of dollars advertising to the world what a wonderful agricultural country we have in the face of an opportunity such as this? Right now they might establish 7,500 farms, giving employment to 7,500 farmers and their families, by taking the necessary measures to safeguard our dairy industry. But the same old policy is continued, the same old practice goes on of bringing immigrants in at the front door and letting them out at the back.

The hon. member for Hants-Kings (Mr. Ilsley) in his contribution to this debate rather lectured us on this side of the house when he dealt with the present administration in Nova Scotia, and he referred to the slogan of the Conservative party in 1925, "bring the boys back." It is true that up to the present not many boys have come back; but let me tell my hon. friend that a sincere effort is being made to bring them back and so to improve conditions in the province that no others will migrate to the United States; which is more than he can claim for the predecessors of the Rhodes government. We have in Nova Scotia to-day a well-administered Department of Natural Resources, and everything possible is being done to keep the farmer and his family on the land. Only last week Premier Rhodes announced in the local legislature that arrangements had been made to establish a large pulp and paper mill in Nova Scotia. I know my hon. friend would like to say that a promise of this kind was made in 1925. Yes, it was made by a gentleman who was returned as a supporter of the Rhodes government. He gave a pledge to his constituents that if the promise was not fulfilled he would resign his seat within twelve months. He kept his word. It would be better for the public life of this country if members of parliament and others were more particular in redeeming their promises. We have the assurance of Premier Rhodes that the mill will be established, that plans are completed and work will immediately go ahead, which will provide employment for a thousand men in the province. Contrast that with anything done by the predecessors of the present provincial administration. The pulp mill will manufacture from 250 to 400 tons of pulp and paper a day. This means the development of a big industry in the province.

May I enlist the support of my hon. friend and other hon. members from Nova Scotia who sit opposite in trying to