

those problems to the best of their ability, so far as the finances of the country will permit.

The Speech from the Throne referred also to the great question of agriculture. Agriculture, as we all know, at this particular time is not as prosperous as it was in the past. We know that the farming community has been unfortunate owing to the prices of their products being reduced to a very large extent, while at the same time the cost of the articles required in the production of their products was not reduced accordingly. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction. We find from the press reports that the export trade of some of the main agricultural industries has been falling away. It is regrettable to see that the Canadian bacon trade alone, in one year, from 1920 to 1921, fell off to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 pounds. And that trade which we have lost has been largely gained by Denmark. There is certainly something wrong in this regard, and something should be done by the Government of this country to remedy the situation. I am not saying this in any unkind spirit; but I say, honourable gentlemen, that if other industries in which the farmers are interested are falling off in proportion to the hog industry, there is some justification for the farmers saying that they should have more representation and more advocates in the Parliament of Canada and in the legislatures of the provinces.

At this time I should also like to refer to the unfortunate position that we occupy at the present time in regard to our cattle industry. In the country to the south of us a tariff has been put up against us under which we cannot profitably export our cattle to the United States. Then, too, we read in the morning papers one day that the embargo against our cattle in the old land has been removed; the next day this statement is contradicted. We might as well make up our minds that the embargo is not going to be removed. Then, honourable gentlemen, what have we got to consider? Unless we wish to see our cattle industry ruined, as our hog industry has been, we have got to consider giving some encouragement to the producers of cattle in this country in order to induce them to remain in the business. Otherwise the time will come when, instead of the cost of foodstuffs to the consuming public being reduced, there will be a shortage of foodstuffs in Canada and a corresponding increase in the cost of living

to the consumers. What is the solution? What should we do? What can we suggest? We should not be destructionists; we must be constructionists, and I would ask, honourable gentlemen, as we have our great merchant marine, which we obtained at great expense to the people of this country—I am not at this time going to discuss how it came into existence; we have it; it belongs to the people of Canada—why we should not take that great line of steamships and equip it with cold storage facilities, so that our Canadian cattle could be finished on Canadian soil. Why should they not be fed with Canadian feed, tended by Canadian workmen, slaughtered at Canadian seaports, and sent to the Liverpool market as chilled meat? In that way, the profits and the benefits of employment to our Canadian farmers and their sons and the workmen generally would accrue to us in Canada. As has been proved, we can ship four head of dressed cattle to the Liverpool market in the same space occupied by one live animal shipped on the hoof. Freight rates would be greatly reduced. Then, too, we can send chilled meat to Liverpool in the neighbourhood of six days, whereas our greatest competitor takes nearly four weeks to send meat which is landed in a much inferior condition.

Coming from a section which for a great many years enjoyed prosperity in the tobacco industry, I wish to address a few remarks to that question. Thanks to encouragement by the Government, that industry was developed, and a great trade worked up, in different sections of the country. But, unfortunately, to-day we find that that industry also has been to a large extent ruined because of the lack of markets. The tobacco growers in my section of the country can produce tobacco equal to that produced in any other portion of the country. Should we not give some thought to the reason why they are not able to dispose of their products?

These are a few of the things which I am happy to be able to bring to the attention of the House this afternoon. While there are many other problems to be discussed in the interest of the people of Canada during the present session, without taking up any more of the time of the House, may I have the privilege of moving that an Address be presented to the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament