

refer to the arousing from coast to coast of a national spirit among our people. In this particular regard we might well take a leaf out of the book of our friends to the south of the line. There they have taken in people from all the countries of the world and have assimilated them into a great people—the people of the United States of America. They have done this by fostering and building up the national spirit in every possible way, to such an extent that when you meet a man over there who perhaps came from Sweden a couple of years ago, you would find him ready to fight if you said anything disparaging about the fourth of July. That is the spirit we want to foster in this country. We want to eliminate all racial divisions, all sectionalism and provincialism, and create a pride in our country, even to the extent of celebrating Dominion day with a bang, as they celebrate the fourth of July on the other side.

In addition to creating a pride in this great Canada of ours, we should also create a pride in the fact that she is a part of the great British Empire. We should encourage the development of this feeling in our settlers; we should make them realize that we are striving for a united Canada, and that we welcome them here.

I will close by making a few remarks with regard to the amendment now before the House. The hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) the other day quoted a portion of my speech delivered on June 22, 1925, and, as was natural, he did not quote the parts I wanted him to quote—I do not blame him for that. In the first place, in the course of my address on the 22nd of June, I pointed out the great danger of opening our market to countries like Australia and New Zealand. I pointed out that in 1924, at the government abattoir in west Australia, where they handled about 30,000 head of cattle during the year, the first class cattle, No. 1 steers, sold at \$2.90 per hundred pounds dressed, and live cattle at from \$19.20 a head to \$21.60 a head, the price of a good hog here in Canada. A bonus of \$2.40 per head was paid for every animal exported—showing how the government assists the people of Australia. Taking into consideration the fact that we have excellent cold storage facilities on the Pacific steamships, and the fact that you can ship from Melbourne, Australia, to Vancouver for almost the same figure that you can ship from Calgary to the same point, we can see the danger of this competition.

We have for years been trying to build up a sheep industry in Canada, and during the Liberal regime the number of head of sheep in Canada decreased from 3,500,000 to

2,750,000. I do not know that that is due to the Liberal government, because I do not think the sheep bothered their heads about Liberalism. Opposed to this, Australia has a sheep population of 80,000,000 or 90,000,000. They produce more sheep per head than any other country in the world, while Canada does not produce more than 2,750,000.

In that speech I spoke also about the danger of allowing Australia and other countries to ship their fruit products to Canada. This has been referred to by previous speakers. Here also there is fear of the introduction of a dangerous competition which will be felt by our fruit growers to a great extent. I also referred to the opposite seasons in Australia and Canada, and to the danger to our dairy industry. I wish to point out now the danger to our dairy products by allowing the products of these countries to come here in competition with our Canadian products.

I referred also to the first part of the programme of the government as first-class in every way, namely, the provision for the sale of our paper, fish and other products in Australia. I quite agree with that provision, and I believe in extending our market in every way. But I protested against the proposal to do this at the expense of agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) gave us a very plausible address the other day. We all enjoy his speeches; they contain a great deal of wit and he knows how to use it. He emphasized the quantity of butter coming into Canada compared with the quantity that was being used in the country. He beclouded the issue very much in his speech. Well, he might fool some of the people, but he is not going to fool the milkman who sits out in Alberta, with the temperature below zero, milking cows, and who receives notice from the creamery that the price has gone down three cents a pound on account of a large quantity of butter having been landed at Vancouver. They cannot fool him; the milk cheque tells him the whole story. That is the principal danger being caused by these importations.

There is no reason why trade should not be increased vastly from Australia and New Zealand at the present time. When we import from New Zealand we are bringing in food from a country where they do not have to house their cattle at all. There is no necessity for housing them in that country. They feed them on grass the whole year round, and can produce cream at a much lower cost than we can. Of course that is injurious to the farmers in the west. Another feature is that it is not necessary to land