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## DR. McDONALD

(Continued from page 6)  
industry and is destroying the moral Dairy Association said it desirably regarded that the reduced make of butter this season is in a measure, due to the large quantities of butter imported from the two countries in question. Particularly is this true this fall, as the offering of large quantities of New Zealand butter, laid down at Halifax and Vancouver, at a comparatively low price will be a hard blow to our winter dairying this season.

Now, Mr. Speaker, you see that this treaty affects the dairying industry in this country, and for many reasons. Dairying is a very large industry in Australia and New Zealand; it is carried on under conditions that are very agreeable; they have a very fine climate, and they produce butter and cheese at times of the year when we are not producing. We have been told in this House time and again by the present Minister of Agriculture that dairying, to be profitable and successful, must be carried on all the year around; and you see how the trade agreement works against us. We have competition at a time of the year when we find the most difficulty to produce butter and cheese. What effect has that? It crowds our butter and cheese out of the market, because we cannot compete. And it is no wonder what the National Dairy Association said is destroyed the morale of the farmer, because there is actually a bonus on Australian butter of six cents a pound.

The Dairy Industry is indeed very important to us. After all it is said and done, we may grow seed potatoes, we may sell foxes and do it profitably; but if we want our country to become really wealthy we have got to perpetuate and increase the dairying industry. The Minister of Agriculture knows this, and he knows that we cannot compete successfully at certain times of the year with the dairy products of Australia and New Zealand. The United States saw what was going on some years ago, and they saw that the Antipodes were producing butter at times when they could not compete. They naturally put on an extra duty of four cents a pound, increasing it from eight to twelve cents a pound. What was the consequence? Three States last year, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, were encouraged to produce more butter and cheese than Canada, Australia and New Zealand; and those three States combined are not as large as the Province of Alberta.

What I am coming to is this, that in that meeting in Charlottetown of our leaders, the countrymen and farmers, and those who are the backbone of our industrial life, there was a resolution brought forward. It was brought forward not for political effect at all, but in the interests of the dairying industry. What stand did our Minister of Agriculture take on that resolution? He knew if that went through that it would mean a "black eye" to the Federal Government. I understand also there was a representative of the Federal Government hovering around that day. He came down the night before and was seen conferring with the dairymen attending the conference, and the next day he departed for Ottawa. It is rumored, too, that he had a little "confab" with our Minister. At any rate, he came up to see it go before the meeting, and he succeeded in getting one part of the resolution expunged. He gave, according to the papers, the following reason for his objection to it: "Why should we do that when we are sending four times as much to Australia as we are buying from them." In other words, why should we sacrifice the automobile industry and the pulp industry to the dairy industry? That is the only interpretation that he can give it; and this is the man that is Minister of Agriculture!

If the Dominion Government made a mistake—and surely, after all—it was a mistake to admit Australia, but for practically free into this country—they could easily rectify it. A resolution from the Dairy Association would not do them much harm if it went through and this resolution was not proposed by Conservatives, let me tell you. It is going to be some time before the people of this Province will be persuaded that the Minister has the dairy industry at heart so much as we were led to believe, after an action of that kind. We are told that our butter and cheese products have got to a high standard of quality, and I am very pleased indeed to hear that. In fact I do not know of anything that has pleased me so much, because I have great faith in the dairy industry. I was speaking to a man some years ago within these walls, and he was telling me about the enormous amount of money that was made in the Ontario peninsula from growing tobacco. "But," he said, "if you want real wealth we have got to encourage the dairy industry." If our butter and cheese grade well today, I am sure it is many years since the same could be said about it. The production of butter and cheese in this Province was never at so low an ebb as during the term of the Bell Government, when the present Minister had charge of the Department of Agriculture. In fact I understand that there were some tons of butter unfit for food and had to be turned into soap grease.

There is one man in particular to whom credit is due for the grading of our butter and cheese, and that is our dairy superintendent. I know that there is one name which stands out prominently as a benefactor of this Province in years gone by. James Robertson, who introduced the cheese and butter industry here, we all know that it declined; and Mr. John A. McDonald, the dairy inspector, is bringing it up very rapidly to a satisfactory standard again. If there is one man, I repeat, who should receive the gratitude of this Province it is that gentleman. I am pleased to state, also, although I believe Mr. McDonald is

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a Liberal in politics, that he received his appointment from the Conservative Government during their term of office.

I have already spoken at greater length than I intended, Mr. Speaker, but I have yet to come to the question that has put us where the sun shines on our back—that is the question of Prohibition. I am sure these people who are in the audience are not outside the Parliament House are rather surprised that there are not six bleary-eyed, drunken imbeciles sitting here! If they were to believe some of the things that were said during the campaign they would certainly find us very different from what they supposed. Now I want to say that, in our politics in regard to the Temperance question differed from that of our hon. friends, you will not find very much difference in the make-up of the individuals who compose this House. I know that if you take six men collectively on the Government side of the House, or any six men you can get, you will find them any more sober than the other side, just as many who will take a little drop of Scotch, as some of us will. But there is one thing that is outstanding in the people who took part in the campaign against us, and that is their great intolerance. Because we were not Prohibitionists we were not fit to live!

Surely, Mr. Speaker, the men who took part in this campaign, who took Government Control as their policy, did not want to see this country in a state of drunkenness; they did not want to see the youth of the country grow up as drunkards; they did not want to see a rum shop at every cross road; yet that was the campaign carried on against us from East Point to Tignish. And not only that, but there were men who took part in it who might have been better employed. There were clergymen who took part in that campaign, and it would be much better for them if they had followed their own profession.

Prohibition, whether it be good or bad—although it was, decided last June that it was good—is still, to a great many people in this Province, a doubtful question. I am not a firm believer in it, but I am not fundamentally wrong, and for this reason, that Temperance is a virtue, and you cannot make men virtuous by law. Moreover, the great men and great apostles of Temperance who did much in days gone by, never went to the country or to the people with the Prohibition law at their back. I know this also, that if I were to be temperate I would not look to a law to make me so! And when we see men who were ordained to go forth and preach the Gospel taking up a law of this kind, it is prima facie evidence that they have fallen down on their job. That perhaps does not come straight from me, but it is just the way I feel about it. I could name many men who have the Temperance cause at heart—men who have really succeeded in establishing a certain amount of temperance in their localities,—and who did it not by law but by moral suasion.

The Leader of the Government has given us quite a history of the way in which the campaign was conducted. On a Sunday night, he tells us, he met his friends and began his political organization. It is rather a strange thing that the Leader of the Government, who does not take a drink—who never took a drink in his life, perhaps—would start in on Sunday with his political organization. It seems to me that he and his friends are very good in one respect and very bad in another.

Now I would not do that. I might take a glass, and sometimes I am glad to get one, but I wouldn't start canvassing or organizing for an election on the Sabbath day. I certainly would not do it! Moreover, the Leader of the Government has fallen out with some of his friends. I am very much afraid he will fall out with a few more before he is through! His platform was born in a conspiracy that Sunday night. He conspired with a certain crowd and they agreed that if he would do so—and so would stand by him. He was very earnest about it, apparently, and he was going to give us a strong Prohibition Law. But when he got down to Charlottetown the next day and met the Eastern contingent of his party he had to change his mind; and the consequence is that he is at loggerheads now with a great many of the Temperance Alliance. Yet he will tell us this is a personal matter, that the Temperance Alliance and himself are all one. But I fail to understand, Mr. Speaker, how they can be all one when he is against the President and the Secretary of the Alliance.

I will put up a proposition to the hon. Premier. He is enforcing the law fairly well, that is true; enforcing it so much that there is a suggestion that a wing is to be built to the jail. Well, let him keep on

enforcing Prohibition stringently and it will not be very long until he will have to build another jail, because the people are going to have a little drink when they want it. Don't let him worry about that. I know enough of the people; I know what is going on, and I can tell the Leader of the Government. I can tell the Temperance Alliance, that there are a great many places where I can get home brew—that awful stuff—I can get moonshine and I can get mostly anything. They are not stopping it. They may be putting a great many people in jail; they may be fining a great many people; but they are not succeeding in getting moonshine and home brew out of this country.

I wish I could tell you what I know about this matter, and I can tell the constituency that I represent is perhaps as sober as any constituency on this Island, yet it is not so very long ago that a house was raided, and what did they find? A modern still; two of them, in fact. They didn't get the men. They got a man who had something to do with the house, and they put him in jail—a man they shouldn't have put in jail. The fact of the matter is this: They think now, because they did not see so much moonshine, that it is not being manufactured. But these gentlemen are getting cute; they are not telling now that they are manufacturing this stuff. It is not a weak since I saw several people intoxicated from this moonshine and home brew, and it was not in my district either; because I go into other districts besides my own.

I am going to tell you also, Mr. Speaker, that I would just as soon drink some of this moonshine that is manufactured today as some of the liquor that is dispensed at the vendor's. It was not very long ago that I went into a house where there was a bottle of liquor purchased at the vendor's. It was cold and chilly and I was invited to take one, too. I had going to take one, too. I had going to take one, too. I had going to take one, too. I had going to take one, too.

DR. GRANT: You were breaking the law to do it. DR. McDONALD: That's all right. I needed it for medicine. (Laughter.) Apart from all joking, it is not the vendor's fault, but I am wondering how I am going to get back that \$3.75 for this man, because when the aroma of that stuff got through the house I immediately said: "Look here, friend; you'd better get your worldly affairs fixed up, because there might be a Liberal on the Supreme Court when you get across." (Laughter.)

HON. MR. LEPAGE: That must have been some of the "Eddie James" whiskey. DR. McDONALD: Apart from all jokes, that was fearful stuff to be dispensing to sick people. Whose fault was it? I took that bottle and I showed it to a man who had dabbled in liquor for many years.

HON. MR. SAUNDERS: Did you do it, doctor? DR. McDONALD: I certainly did, and I was for it. There is no joke about it at all. I have got the bottle, and it may go further. I don't see why that man should be deprived of his money for stuff that is absolutely dangerous. I am old enough by this time to know something about liquor myself; I am not going to hold my head down and say that I don't do it. And I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that was terrible stuff to dispense from any dispensary. I can assure you, also, that it is not the only case. Why should these men have to put \$3.75 in the Treasury of this Province and get nothing for it?

Now we will come to the question of prescriptions. The Doctors of this country have been "made" the "goat" too long under this Prohibition Act. There are too many prescriptions given, they say. But I have this proposition to put forward—I didn't ask my Leader if I could put it forward, but we all know that something should be done. Why not have a Commission and get the Doctors under oath, and find out from them how many prescriptions they issue for medicinal purposes? I will go myself and give testimony. If he does that my hon. friend will get the surprise of his life. He would not be appointing any more vendors, if he goes by the result of that investigation. Let the Liberal party take steps to see that line and we will insure better of their honesty. Let them put the screws on good and tight! We don't have to drink liquor. We know there are doctors on this side and on the other side and we are honest about the matter now. We know doctors who do not write a prescription from one end of the year to the other. We are unprincipled; that we issue "scripts" to people who are not sick. But why should we bear the burden of the whole Prohibition Act? Why don't they take pity on the doctors and say: "We will give you three prescriptions a month," and let the Government take the onus of it?

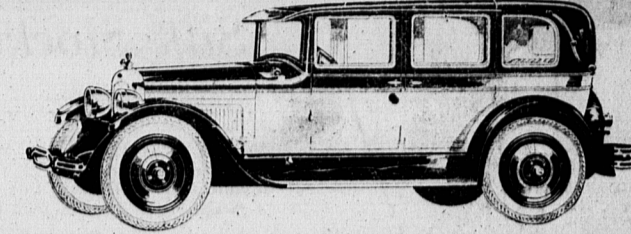
That is about all I have to say on the Prohibition question. We heard about the great prosperity in this country and it has been stated that Prohibition is the cure of all economic ills. If that be so, it is very strange that we should be told by the Leader of the Government that there are so many thousands of people idle in United States, where they have Prohibition; while in Canada there is great prosperity and no unemployment, with seven of the Provinces under Government Control.

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of last June's polling. The next thing is the plebiscite. We shall have nothing to do with that, because it is not of our making. You can have your plebiscite and you can act accordingly. The Leader of the Government said that in days gone by he was a prohibitionist, and he is a prohibitionist at the present time, and he will be a prohibitionist until the day of his death. Well, I would like to be in the House after the plebiscite is taken, to see what he does if Government Control carries! I think the only thing for the Leader of the Government is to accept this Judgment that is beckoning to him, because he never can tell what is going to happen in the next few years. (Laughter.)

There is one man whom I am really sorry for on the other side, and it is our friend the hon. member from the Second District of Prince. I remember, when I first came into the House, he was sitting where I am now. And he hasn't got around the corner to the Government benches yet. I don't think that is treating him very fairly. He has been elected every time with a big majority, and every time he has been a loyal supporter of the Liberal party. Why he should still

be left where he is, is something that his Conservative friends cannot understand, because we like the hon. member from the Second District. We were going to treat him very harshly here at one time, but I believe he has been treated still more harshly by the members of his own party.

HON. MR. STEWART: And that without a trial. DR. McDONALD: Yes, I think it is too bad. There might be more things that could be said, and which I am sure

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