

think the people of Russia are fools? They will know beforehand that there is this six cent duty against Russian wheat going into Great Britain. What are they going to do about it? Will they stop growing wheat? Not at all; they will simply unload that wheat in Holland and in other importing countries of Europe. The result will be that they will sink the world level of prices of wheat still lower so that the Canadian seller of wheat will receive a lower price than ever for his product.

In answer to the question as to where Canadian wheat will go, if not to Great Britain, let me ask this further question: Where has it been going? I have here the figures for the last three or four years, giving the exports of Canadian wheat. These figures are given for the years from 1927 to the present time. In 1927 Canada exported 255,000,000 bushels of wheat—I am giving simply the round figures. Of that quantity, 120,000,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 133,000,000 to foreign countries. In 1928 we exported 365,000,000 bushels, of which we sent 135,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 229,000,000 bushels to foreign countries. In 1929 we exported 210,000,000 bushels, of which 84,000,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 126,000,000 to foreign countries. In 1930 we exported 207,000,000 bushels, and of this quantity we sent 77,000,000 bushels to Great Britain and 129,000,000 bushels to foreign countries. We come now to the year 1931 under the present government, and we find that in that year we exported 194,000,000 bushels, of which 63,000,000 bushels went to the United Kingdom and 131,000,000 bushels to foreign countries. In the fiscal year 1932 we exported 191,000,000 bushels, and of this quantity we sent 65,000,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 126,000,000 bushels to foreign countries.

Is there any doubt about those figures? If there is, I will ask my hon. friend to consult the reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year 1932 and at page 15 he will find the figures for 1931 given. He will find that these figures I have quoted are accurate.

Now what is going to happen in the other countries which we have caused to be penalized as a result of the tariff being put up by the United Kingdom against foreign exporters? The result is, Mr. Speaker, that we shall have a trade war, because other countries are not going to lie down and be quietly penalized. No; they will retaliate against us. Let me ask hon. gentlemen opposite a question with respect to lumber. Will they say that as a result of this agreement the United States government will not put up their tariff still higher against us? And what about my hon. friends from Prince Edward Island who sanction an increase in the duty on apples from the United States? What will they say if the United States retaliate and double the present exorbitant duty on potatoes going into that country? My hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Mr. Rhodes) represents a fishing province. Will he say that as a result of this agreement the government of the United States will not put up still higher their duties against Nova Scotian fish going into the American markets?

Mr. DUFF: Swordfish from Louisburg.

Mr. McPHEE: I will address myself more particularly to the question as it relates to western Canada. Notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian producer, under this so-called magnanimous agreement, is allowed to sell his wheat only at the lowest possible price at which the world will permit him to sell it, he is bled to death on every item of the tariff schedule. As one man said, he has to pay through the nose for everything he buys in consequence of having to buy his goods in a highly protected market. Let me put on Hansard a statement showing the increased cost of living to the farmer, the consumer of western Canada, as a result directly of this agreement we are now considering. I will give in each instance the Liberal tariff as it stood in 1930, the Conservative tariff under the present government before the conference, and the conference tariff:

	Liberal tariff 1930 Dunning budget	Bennett tariff before Conference	Conference tariff
Wool piece goods . . . . .	24½%	62%	59%
Wool overcoating . . . . .	24½%	105%	91%
High grade suitings . . . . .	24½%	66%	63%
Hosiery, wool . . . . .	22½%	88%	77%
Blankets, wool . . . . .	20½%	100%	72%
Axminster carpets . . . . .	22½%	100%	78%

Everything that the farmer has to buy has been increased as a result of this iniquitous

agreement and a worse government, and the only recompense he gets is the permission to