

day is inevitably coming when the Russian republic will again enter the field as a producing nation. With her two hundred million people, with some of the finest land that, to use a common saying, lies out of doors, these people will come into direct competition with the farmers of Canada and the United States. In addition, other countries are liable to be developed along the same line, and the day will come, I believe very soon, when the importance of the home market will be felt even by those who are grain growers solely, as it has been felt by others. The hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) last year made a speech, part of which was probably the greatest protection speech I have ever heard, wherein he pointed out that little towns were springing up in British Columbia and that the farmers in their vicinity found a market there for everything they could grow. The same principle should apply throughout Canada; we should develop our little industries, develop our towns and, if possible, have all our manufacturing for Canadians done in Canada.

Sometimes in this house too much weight is given to the farmer side of this question, and our friends are liable to overstep the mark even as regards their facts and figures. For instance, last year, a certain member belonging to the group to my immediate left, was speaking of Canada's exports and imports and he made this remark.

Mr. SPENCER: What is the name of the hon. member?

Mr. ARTHURS: The then hon. member for Maple Creek. He made the remark:

We have one billion and a half dollars coming into Canada as a whole from all agricultural products.

Mr. GARLAND (Bow River): He is not an hon. gentleman to the immediate left of my hon. friend. He was over there.

Mr. ARTHURS: Well, he moved. I withdraw the implication. If we look up the statistics of this government we find that the hon. gentleman was mistaken to the extent of about 100 per cent. Our exports of farm produce are undoubtedly large and they should be larger; we should give our farmers every encouragement to produce and to export; but at the same time the exports are not proportionately as large as the hon. member endeavoured to make out. The total exports for last year of farm produce of all classifications amounted to \$702,000,000, and these were classified in various ways. I would like to call the attention of the house to some of these articles classified as farm pro-

duce because they are most interesting. For instance, blueberries, groceries of all kinds, ale, gin, whiskey and other potable spirits, are all included under the head of farm products in a government return.

Mr. CHAPLIN: All the fish products of Canada will also be found there.

Mr. ARTHURS: Under farm products are included cigars, cigarettes, plug and twist tobacco, all other tobacco, pine tar and pitch, turpentine, linen and jute manufactured, and oilcloths. The amounts are large. For instance, our exports of whiskey and various other potable spirits amounted last year to about \$28,000,000, and these are all included in farm products. Under the head of animal products we find harness leather, sole leather, upper leather, all other leather, glue stock, tankage, belting of leather, moccasins and Indian slippers, boots and shoes of leather, gloves and mitts of leather, harness and saddlery, and so on. If we turn over the page we find farm products including wool carpets, wool fabrics, wool underwear, wool clothing, woollens and glycerin. Incidentally, probably the export of farm products is one of the most prosperous businesses the government have, and if they did not export whiskey, they could not claim a surplus perhaps even according to their own book-keeping.

We on this side of the house, Mr. Speaker, have no objection at all to doing those things that are necessary to make any part of Canada prosperous. I do not think there was a dissenting voice on this side to any of those measures which were found necessary to build up our maritime provinces and to give them the rights to which they are entitled. We have for years in the central portion of Canada, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, been paying the bulk of the profits, if any, of our Canadian National Railways. Our friends in the west have been enjoying, and we granted it to them quite willingly, the benefit of much lower rates than obtain in Ontario and Quebec. We are glad to do these things, but in return we feel that we should receive some consideration for those factories which have been established in Canada for many years. Go where you will in the province of Ontario or elsewhere, where years ago there were small knitting factories, woollen factories and various other small factories, to-day we find that they have been put out of business largely perhaps on account of neglect by the government, and sometimes through adverse legislation. There is not a civilized country in the world at the present time that is a free trade country. In Great Britain the duties have been raised