

In addition, the right hon. leader of the opposition, according to his promise, would take off the duty on magazines imposed last year by this government. That would mean that the American publishers who are now publishing in Canada, using Canadian paper, would go back to the United States, and again use American paper. I think it is a fair estimate to say that if the right hon. leader of the opposition came into power now and put into effect this policy that he has promised he would put into effect, within six months fifteen hundred men and women in the county of Stormont, who are at present engaged in industry and able to keep their families decently would be walking the streets unemployed.

What would be the effect throughout the Ottawa valley on this splendid woollen industry which got a new lease of life when this government came into power? I wonder if some hon. members opposite who represent industrial constituencies will go back to their people and tell them that their right hon. leader has made a promise of this kind. I wonder if the hon. member for St. James (Mr. Rinfret), who is mayor of the great city of Montreal, and the other members representing that great industrial area, will tell their people of this promise. I am sure all Canadians were pleased to find, when they looked at the last census returns, that greater Montreal has a population of over a million people; I wonder if the Liberal representatives in that area will go to their constituents and tell them that if their leader should be returned to power he would take away the tariff protection they are now enjoying and would increase the British preference to fifty per cent. I wonder if the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Euler) will go through that fine industrial area, Kitchener and the surrounding country, and tell his constituents that his right hon. leader proposes to restore the Liberal tariff of 1930 and increase the British preference to fifty per cent. I sincerely commend the government for not sacrificing Canadian industry when making these agreements.

Now may I be permitted to refer for a few moments to the other side of the picture, the benefits which will accrue to the farmers of my county. I believe this is the greatest and most effective effort made by any Canadian government to obtain not only wider and better markets but also more assured markets for Canadian farm products. I wonder how many hon. gentlemen realize what an assured

market means, a preferred market. We all recall the experience of the wheat pools in the fall of 1929. I remember that we heard criticisms of the wheat pools on both sides of the house. Some hon. members said they held their wheat off the market in the fall of 1929, but the defenders of the pools stated, and the same statement was made before the agriculture committee last year by an official of the pool, that at no time did they hold wheat off the market. They were ready to sell at the market price day after day, but it did not sell. The United Kingdom bought their wheat from the Argentine and other countries. Do you not suppose that if the preference of six cents a bushel had been in effect at that time it would have resulted in moving that surplus wheat out of Canada to the ports of the United Kingdom? That, Mr. Speaker, is a very good illustration of the splendid results that will ensue in connection with every branch of the Canadian agricultural industry when this agreement comes into effect.

Let us consider for a moment the size of this assured market where our farmers will meet on equal terms the competition of farmers of other parts of the empire, and will be protected from the competition of farmers in other parts of the world. Let us take for instance creamery butter. In 1931 Canada's total production was 225,802,635 pounds, but the United Kingdom imported that year 903,970,704 pounds, or practically four times as much as Canada produces. In cheese our total production was 113,704,109 pounds; the United Kingdom imported in that year 323,092,784 pounds, nearly three times as much. The same is true of concentrated milk; our total production in 1931 was 63,037,221 pounds and the United Kingdom imported in that year 313,470,080 pounds. Of eggs in shell our total production in 1931 was 286,882,447 dozens, and the United Kingdom imported in that year 259,203,080 dozens.

A tremendous potential market will be available for our bacon when article 6 of the agreement allowing minimum imports of two and a half million hundredweight or 280,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham imports per annum from Canada into the United Kingdom comes into operation. Canada will be given a potential market at once for 1,340,525,536 pounds, their importation in 1931.

May I be permitted also to place on Hansard a few figures which show the imports into Great Britain from foreign countries of