

try. We are exporting all the time bacon, beef, and other commodities, and we must take our price on the basis of the world price. All this business of telling the farmer that you are helping him by putting protection on farm goods is all a myth, an attempt to fool him. My hon. friends want to use that cry in order to put up high tariffs on the commodities the farmers buy. That is one of the arguments my hon. friends use all the time. As one of the farmers of this dominion, I am not a bit afraid of competition from farmers of the United States or any other part of the world provided you let me buy at a world market price the commodities I must buy for my production; then I will produce anything in Canada that should properly be produced in this country on a farm, in competition with anybody in the world. But I cannot do this so long as the policy of my hon. friends is in effect, and there is a great deal of it in effect yet. This agreement has only touched the matter of high protection for secondary industries, so that I must pay an excess price for the commodities I have to buy in order to produce on the farm, and consequently cannot sell in world markets and make any profit. But if the farmer can buy at the proper price the articles he needs for his use, he can produce farm products and sell them in competition with anybody in the world.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): I would not rise except that the hon. member asked me why the United States had not shipped its hog products into Canada instead of slaughtering them in the United States.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): I did not say that. I said: Why did they not put them on the world market instead of slaughtering them?

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): I may say that when our party was in power, had we reduced the tariff at that time three and a quarter cents, as the government now proposes to do, the hog producers of Canada would have taken for eighteen months three and a quarter dollars a hundred less for their hogs than they did.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): That would be less than nothing.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): We enjoyed in eastern Canada, and certainly western Canada enjoyed, practically double the price the United States farmer got for his hogs, because there was in force in this country a tariff of five cents, which to-day is being reduced to one and three-quarters cents.

when the United States was slaughtering hogs for which they could get less than half what the Canadian producer obtained. We received \$8.75 per hundred pounds for hogs in the city of Toronto when the American producer was receiving \$4.25.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): When was that?

Mr. BENNETT: 1932.

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): Every hon. member knows that. And when my hon. friend argues that protection is a myth, may I remind him that even though he opposed the late government, he cannot deny that during those years the farmers of Canada received over \$36,000,000 more for their hogs than they would have received had we had the competition that he suggested here to-day. I do not think it is any myth so far as the farmers are concerned when they benefited to the extent of \$36,000,000 a year from the protection which the late government maintained, and which is now being wiped off. I know that is the old stock-in-trade argument from the free trade element in western Canada; for years they have expressed just what the hon. member has expressed: Give them a chance to buy their implements of production cheaper and they can compete with the greatest producers in the world.

An hon. MEMBER: Why not?

Mr. ROWE (Dufferin): Why should the implements of production not come in free? Since I have been in this house I have heard that question asked over and over again. I watched the present government, when they were in power between 1921 and 1930, lower the duty on farm implements, and I watched those implements rise in price. I recall that after they had lowered the duties over that number of years, in 1930 farm implements were higher as regards every item than they were in 1921 when the Liberal party came into power. I have also watched the late government raise tariffs, giving encouragement to Canadian industry and employment to Canadian workmen, with the result that every article from a hoe to an eight foot reaper lowered in value when the duty was raised. It may seem a strange coincidence that since the present government came into power, since they have negotiated this wonderful agreement with the United States, farm implements have again risen in price. Surely, Mr. Chairman, three times is out, and the hon. member has seen it go three ways already. He has watched his own party lower tariffs and the price of implements go up; he has seen our party raise tariffs and the price of implements go down;