I want for a few moments to deal with another feature of the game of legalized robbery, and I hope to show the utter craftiness and gross folly of a fiscal system such as we are tolerating in Canada. I find that the Canadian Milling and Grain Journal of Montreal has been publishing with unconcealed rejoicing editorials from other papers, particularly the Alberta Farmer and the Calgary Weekly Herald. Before going further let me say that the Alberta Farmer is not a farm paper at all, and was never endorsed by the farmers. The Canadian Milling and Grain Journal is not even content with an export duty on wheat; the ultimate aim is to prohibit the exportation of wheat entirely, so that after putting themselves entirely outside of competition in the home market they are going to prevent the exportation of wheat to the United States in order that they may have a freer hand in the markets where our flour is sold. The journal comments on the situation in this way:

> Looking beyond the smoke screen of politics and prejudice the situation admits of one clear cut solution. The whole of the Canadian grain crops should eventually be manufactured into the finished article in Canada, and exported to foreign markets as flour. This is the ideal, and so far from being impossible of attainment through the accident of geography, it is an ideal quite capable of achievement by the powers that be at Ottawa. The whole of the profits of manufecture would thus be retained in Canada. . . . our slogan should be, "Canadian mills for Canada's wheat".

If this means anything it must mean that the whole of the exportable surplus of Canada's wheat is to be kept in Canada for the benefit of the Canadian millers, and that parliament must be employed as the tool of the milling trade in the execution of this most outrageous form of wholesale robbery.

Let us look into this milling business for a little while. The other day the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March came to hand, and I believe the figures therein published are correct. This bulletin gives the price of flour at Liverpool and Winnipeg and other grain and milling centres of the world for the month of February.

Mr. CAHAN: Are those prices wholesale or retail?

Mr. EVANS: Wholesale. Liverpool, top patents, 280 pounds, \$11.87; Winnipeg, for 196 pounds, which is our barrel, \$9. This works out, for the 98-pound sack, as we buy it, at Winnipeg, \$4.50; Liverpool, \$4.11$\frac{3}{5}$. In other words the price is 38$\frac{2}{5}$ cents less in Liverpool than in Winnipeg. The average price of wheat for the same period, the month of February, was, Liverpool, No. 1 northern Manitoba, \$1.90; Winnipeg, \$1.54$\frac{3}{4}$. Flour, for the 98-pound sack, was 38$\frac{2}{5}$ cents cheaper in Liverpool than in Winnipeg, while wheat was 35$\frac{1}{4}$ cents per bushel cheaper in Winnipeg than in Liverpool.

Mr. FOSTER: There is the cost of transportation.

Mr. EVANS: My hon. friend has the cart before the horse. No. 1 northern wheat will make forty pounds of flour to the bushel, but in order to be sure let us allow 150 pounds of wheat for the 98-pound sack of flour. Accordingly the cost of wheat for a sack of flour would be, Winnipeg, \$2.32; Liverpool, \$2 85, or a difference of 53 cents in favour of Winnipeg. Fifty-three cents on wheat and 38$\frac{2}{5}$ cents on flour makes a steal of 91$\frac{2}{5}$ cents on every sack of flour sold to the Canadian public. Allowing nine million barrels of flour each year for the population of Canada this country has paid \$16,470,000 too much for its flour. We quibble over a little thing in the budget; who is concentrating our earnings now? Under the protective tariff our millers have enjoyed the Canadian home market for years.

Mr. CAHAN: I would suggest that the hon. member give us the difference expended in wages in milling in Canada and the wages similarly paid for milling in England.

Mr. EVANS: That is a very important question. I cannot answer it explicitly. The only thing I will say is this: The policy which my hon. friend advocates has so driven up the cost of living and the cost of production in this country that all our export stuff is out of line with world prices. There is \$16,470,000 of a steal on the nation's flour in one year.

Mr. CAHAN: Is it fair to say that that is a steal without taking into consideration the higher wages paid in the milling industry in this country as compared with England?

Mr. EVANS: I think I answered that question very fairly. Here again is the fact that the products of the basic industry of this country are sold in competition with the cheap labour of the whole world. Canada ought to be one of the cheapest countries in the world to produce anything in, but the protectionist policy which my hon. friend advocates has driven the cost of production entirely out of line with world prices, and that is the answer to his question. If wages are too high for the millers to compete, is it fair to charge that basic industry again enough on the price of flour to cover a profit for the whole of the export as well as the home trade?