

instance, is at \$4.10, he is to get 50 cents on every pound. That is to be done by order in council, not by legislation. The order in council is to be passed under the Relief Act, which had its third reading yesterday. The door is not closed, the Prime Minister says, to the admission of other commodities to the charmed circle. Persons who consider that they have a right to the same treatment for other commodities may come to the government and present their arguments for the passing of numerous other orders in council throughout the year admitting to the list of commodities which will share in the benefits from this fund the products in which they are interested. The position I take in this regard is the position which the Minister of Trade and Commerce this afternoon endeavoured to ridicule, namely that taken by the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth. I believe the house will agree that when the Minister of Trade and Commerce read the remarks of the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth they did not appear as he said they would; they did not sound ridiculous at all, but on the contrary sounded quite reasonable. The hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth said that the principle of bonusing industries and exporters is unsound, but if applied it must be applied equitably, fairly and equally. Surely that is an intelligible position. It is the position I have taken since 1930. If the Minister of Finance is sufficiently interested—and I do not know why he should be—he could look up the speech I made in September, 1930, in reference to the high duties being imposed by this administration. He will find that I said something to the effect that this country must be careful not to do as Australia did, that she must not protect and bonus herself into bankruptcy. I said that in 1930. At the same time I said, probably with the use of a slang expression, that if there was to be a handout it should be an all-round handout. I do not think that position can be successfully or reasonably assailed.

There is only one principle which can be applied to the bonusing of industries, and that is the principle of equality. Ever since this government has come into power, importers of farm machinery in my riding have been burdened with heavy taxes and heavy tariffs and have found it impossible to import machinery without paying vexatious dumping duties. The increase in tariffs was not as troublesome as the imposition of dumping duties. They found it impossible to take advantage of favourable terms offered them by American exporters. Manufacturers of spraying materials in the United States offered

[Mr. Ilsley.]

to take their pay in Canadian funds, but importers were not able to import because of the dumping duties imposed by this administration. About the same condition obtained in regard to fertilizers. I have watched the people in my district get poorer and poorer, their debts become greater and greater. I have watched the value of their produce go down and down until at the present time they are in very sad and distressed circumstances indeed.

Last fall when the Imperial economic conference agreements were laid before this House of Commons, promising advantages to the primary producers, and particularly to the apple growers, I felt constrained, due to the distress of my people, to support the agreements. However I want to say, and to say with sincere regret, that so far as the apple growing industry of Nova Scotia is concerned, and the apple growing industry in Canada as a whole, the promised advantages have not materialized.

I notice the hon. member for Digby-Annapolis (Mr. Short), the constituency adjoining the one from which I come, is in his seat. I remember that in an aside in the debate which took place he said that it would be worth a million dollars to the Annapolis valley. Probably the hon. member will remember making that statement; I am sure he would not make it to-day. It may work out that way in another year, but I am not sure about it—I hope it will. During the year which has passed, however, as indicating the results the figures are eloquent.

Mr. SHORT: The hon. member has just made reference to a remark I made. He certainly must agree that the apple exporters of the Annapolis valley are receiving a preference of more than a dollar a barrel on the 730,000 barrels which they have already shipped this year. The trade agreement has brought them in an extra dollar a barrel, has it not?

Mr. ILSLEY: I am tremendously surprised to hear my hon. friend make that statement, because the figures show that that is not the case at all. The effectiveness of the preference in the British market depends upon the extent to which American apples are kept off the market. Let me give to the committee a few figures to indicate the extent to which they have been kept off. The exports of United States apples to the United Kingdom for the season up to March 11, 1933, show a decrease of 43 per cent on barrels and 25 per cent on boxes. But the crop in the United States during the past year has been much below normal. The crop for the 1932 season