

The increases in exports are shown by the following table:

Canada's Total Exports To Empire Countries
Twelve Months Ended December 31

Domestic exports to:	1932	1933	1934	Per cent
				increase 1934 over 1932
British Empire (Total)	\$217,157,000	\$255,181,000	\$335,245,000	54.4
United Kingdom	178,172,000	210,698,000	270,334,000	51.7
Australia	7,133,000	10,208,000	16,870,000	136.5
British South Africa	4,416,000	5,974,000	12,103,000	174.1
Newfoundland	5,645,000	6,025,000	6,597,000	16.9
New Zealand	3,406,000	3,833,000	6,821,000	100.3

These figures show that our trade has been helped by the trade agreements which have been denounced so vigorously by hon. members opposite. In connection with trade with England, Mr. Colville, secretary to the overseas trade department, has stated that some nineteen foreign countries asked for negotiations on tariffs a short time after Great Britain changed its tariff policy, but the government refused to negotiate until after the Ottawa conference. He stated further:

Exports to the dominions in the first nine months of 1933, compared with the first nine months of 1932, increased by the following amounts: Canada, £2,383,000; Australia, £4,950,000; New Zealand, £621,000; South Africa, £8,488,000; Newfoundland, £116,000; British India, £373,000; and Southern Rhodesia, £366,000. There was a total of £17,297,000 increase of sales to the dominions following the Ottawa agreements.

About the same time a vote was taken in the British House of Commons on a Liberal amendment in connection with these agreements. Only 25 members voted for the amendment while 358 voted against, giving a majority of 333 in favour of the agreements. Mr. Frederick Hudd, chief Canadian govern-

ment trade commissioner in the United Kingdom, has the following to say in connection with the expansion of Canadian sales in the British market:

Among noteworthy evidences of the expansion of the Canadian sales in the British market are apples, which increased to a value of \$11,412,562 in the twelve months ending September, 1934, as compared with \$6,943,659 in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the same period canned goods increased to \$1,003,951 from \$896,861; canned vegetables to \$745,056 from \$385,410; furs to \$9,450,997 from \$6,899,056; meats to \$19,506,075 from \$7,517,923; bacon and hams to \$17,272,171 from \$6,113,096; fibres and textiles to \$2,131,708 from \$1,550,017; wood and wood products to \$24,787,880 from \$13,633,601; iron and its products to \$7,823,737 from \$4,069,096; and non-ferrous metal products to \$43,883,011 from \$25,403,809.

These figures would seem to show that the Prime Minister and his cabinet were right in supposing that the empire trade agreements would be of benefit to Canada.

At eleven o'clock the house adjourned, without question put, pursuant to standing order.