the west dropped to $8,213,000, and in 1933 it dropped still further to $8,196,000. If those figures are any indication of the state of the farming population in western Canada, let us hope that some help will be given to them.

In connection with farm machinery, we were told on one occasion that Ontario and Quebec provide markets for their own industry. The information which I shall now place on *Hansard* will probably change the views of hon. members who hold that view. The International Harvester Company, during the period 1926 to 1935 inclusive, marketed 77·60 per cent of its total Canadian sales volume in western Canada and 22·40 per cent in eastern Canada. In the same period the percentages for the Massey-Harris Company show 66·69 marketed in western Canada and 33·31 in eastern Canada. In addition the Deere company confines its operations wholly to western Canada, and this is largely true of the remainder of the companies manufacturing in the United States and marketing their products in Canada. In view of the fact that only slightly over 40 per cent of the total number of farms in Canada are located in the four western provinces, the importance of the problem to this section of the dominion, in comparison with the east, can readily be realized.

Because the greater number of farmers are in eastern Canada, some people may think those farmers are paying the greater share of tariffs and other duties. The figures I have just given must indicate clearly that, after all, the west is the real market for the farm implement companies. There can be no question about that. If anyone questions the point I shall be glad to show figures which I am quite sure will substantiate what I have said.

In 1928, when wheat was selling at $1.24 a bushel, the west purchased from the east, at point-of-origin prices, goods to the value of $387,000,000. In 1933, only five years later, when wheat was selling at 68 cents a bushel, the west purchased from the east, again at point-of-origin prices, goods valued at $80,000,000. In 1928, the average income per farm stood at $2,286, while in 1933 the average income had fallen to $565. I believe those figures prove conclusively that when the western wheat grower is prosperous that prosperity is passed along, throughout Canada, and is as valuable to eastern Canada as to western Canada.

When wheat was very low in price we found that prices of farm machinery remained at high levels. Taking the year 1926 at the basic figure of 100, when we were receiving almost $1.50 a bushel for our wheat, the index numbers of farm implement prices were as follows:

1927	99·9
1928	100·3
1929	100·1
1930	99·1
1931	99·0
1932	97·9
1933	93·7
1934	93·5
1935	93·3
1936	96·6
1937	96·2
1938	102·8

I suggest these figures prove conclusively that no matter what the prices of farm products may be implement manufacturers continue to demand their pound of flesh. The same observation could be made with respect to the banking institutions, and all other organizations charging interest. We could say the same about the railroads. They have to collect high freight rates, despite the fact that the farmers may be almost giving their grain away. Then, the elevator companies must have their full pound of flesh. The farmer is the goat; he must take the rap every time.

I was going to refer to tariffs, and as the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Euler) is in his seat, and as he is interested in those matters, I shall make some observations in that connection. The net loss for the three prairie provinces in 1932 was $54,925,352. In Manitoba the net loss was $9,274,769 or $13.25 per capita. In Saskatchewan the net was $25,952,335 or $28.16 per capita.

Mr. EULER: To what loss is the hon. member referring?

Mr. FAIR: These are losses because of the tariff.

Mr. EULER: Oh.

Mr. FAIR: It may be a good joke but it is rather expensive. The present Minister of Labour (Mr. Rogers) was the author of these figures back in 1931. The net loss in Alberta was $19,698,248 or a per capita loss of $26.93. This amounts to approximately $135 per family. In the same year we find that Quebec had a gain of $31,685,885 or $11.03 per capita, and good old Ontario, the milch cow for all the rest of Canada according to Premier Hepburn, had a net gain of $51,989,761, or $15.15 per capita. The net gain for these two provinces amounted to $83,675,646.

Mr. DOUGLAS (Weyburn): They fed the cow rather than milked it.