

adian industry and Canadian workmen and to correct the adverse balance of trade. The tariff adjustments of the autumn session of 1930 were not made for the mere purpose of vindicating the principle of protection, but they had in view a certain definite purpose or group of purposes. These purposes were definitely fulfilled, and for the first time in years Canadian industry, which for years had been suffering from a policy of attrition at the hands of hon. gentlemen opposite, was given an even chance with foreign competitors in our own markets.

We are charged with adopting trade policies which have lost to this country markets for our exportable surplus. That has been repeated so often that hon. gentlemen opposite actually, I think, believe it. But I suggest to you, sir, and to this house that that charge was definitely disposed of during the budget speech of 1934 by my predecessor, the hon. member for East Kootenay (Mr. Stevens). The charge is not only untrue but is a deliberate misstatement of fact calculated to mislead and deceive the Canadian people. I make this statement on the record, that from December, 1921, when the Liberal party came into power until August, 1930, when they resigned office, the markets of all countries importing our surplus products except the United Kingdom were either definitely closed to us or their tariffs were raised so high that our export trade with many of those countries almost vanished. I have here the record. Take the United States tariff. It will be recalled that the Fordney-McCumber tariff came into effect on September 21, 1922, and that the Hawley-Smoot tariff came into effect on June 17, 1930. In a list of some twenty or thirty articles, primary products of this country, of most of which we have an exportable surplus, there was a definite upward revision against us at the hands of that country with which theretofore we had been trading. With respect to wheat there was a tariff of 30 cents a bushel; after April 6, 1934, it was raised to 42 cents a bushel under the Hawley-Smoot tariff, ten per cent ad valorem if unfit for human consumption. With respect to wheat flour the rate was 78 cents per hundred pounds under the 1922 tariff, and under the tariff of 1930, \$1.04 per hundred pounds. The rate on potatoes, 50 cents per hundred pounds was raised to 75 cents. Prior to 1922 the rate had been 25 cents per bushel or 42 cents per hundred pounds. Or take cattle, 30 per cent ad valorem, raised to 1½ and 2 cents per pound and under the 1930 tariff to 2½ and 3 cents per pound.

(Mr. R. B. Hanson.)

I could go through a long list of primary products such as these, taken from the record, which establishes clearly that as far as the United States is concerned tariffs were definitely raised against this country while hon. gentlemen opposite were in power, which rendered attempts to trade with that country almost ineffective. With the consent of the house I propose to put this statement on Hansard.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Why not put the whole speech on?

Mr. POULIOT: No, sir, I object. Let the hon. gentleman proceed. I do not wish to be discourteous—

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): If objection is taken I will read it over hurriedly.

With respect to cream, which had been 5 cents a gallon, in 1922 it was raised to 20 cents and under the tariff of 1930 to 56.6 cents per gallon. Butter, raised from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound and in 1930 to 14 cents. Cheese, from 23 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents per pound but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem, and then up to 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem.

With respect to France, we all remember the inefficiency of the French treaty entered into by hon. gentlemen opposite in 1922-23, when after lowering tariffs in this country as against French products they went to Paris and negotiated a tariff with their hands tied behind them, and succeeded in getting what? In getting the French minimum tariff without any guarantee as to what that should ever be. What were the tariff increases against this country by France with respect to wheat? From 11 cents a bushel in 1924 to 85 cents a bushel in May, 1930. Wheat flour increased from 24-34 cents a hundredweight in 1924, to \$2.28-\$3.29 per hundredweight in 1930; oats from 4 cents a bushel to 18 cents a bushel; barley from 3 cents to 18 cents a bushel; boxed apples from 5 cents to 27 cents per hundredweight; crude zinc, free in 1921, to 25 cents per hundredweight in 1928; agricultural implements from 48 cents-\$1.14 per hundredweight in 1926, to \$1.07-\$1.43 per hundredweight in 1927.

The same statement is true with respect to the tariffs of Germany, Italy, Belgium and Finland. If time permitted I could place on Hansard specific articles, which would show that the time hon. gentlemen opposite were in power was the time that Canada lost her markets for her exportable surplus, and that it was not due to any action of this government. During the nine years hon. gentlemen