

doctrine is justifiable under these circumstances. We do not think the government on the other side, constituted as they are, can govern Canada properly, and we are talking, hoping against hope that words may fall on some fertile political ground and accomplish something for the benefit of the people of this country.

The policy which we placed before the people and on which we were so strongly supported was a policy of protection. That policy, if we can only have an opportunity of putting it into effect, will bring stability to Canada. That policy, inaugurated by our great chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, many years ago and later adhered to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, brought prosperity to this country, but a government desirous of remaining in power has been gradually drifting away from the principle of protection. People throughout the world have been adopting higher tariffs; just as soon as foreign articles come into competition with the products of their industries, up goes their tariff. We in Canada, although we can profit by example, do not need to look to other countries for examples. Let us as good, virile Canadians exercise our intelligent initiative. Let us initiate our policy; let us get into the van of progress instead of being laggard camp followers after other nations as we have been. Nearly every nation in the world to-day has a protective policy. With a boundary line stretching 3,000 miles alongside of the most virile nation in the world, how is it to be expected that we can get along without a protective policy? We want a policy that is adequate to protect our industrialism—because if we are going to succeed we must have industrialism. People can speak of our great wheat fields, our agricultural products; but they are not enough to ensure the success of this country. Let me give a little illustration to bear out what I am saying. As hon. members know, the great agency for collecting all the money that we require in Canada is the Customs department which collects the import duties, excise duties, sundry collections, income tax, war tax, and business war profits tax. Mr. McCrea, former hon. member for Sherbrooke, asked this question in the House on April 22, 1925:

What was the total revenue of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1925, from all sources under the control of the Customs department.

The answer was \$305,945,000. That is the amount that was required in order to carry on the affairs of Canada. British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario are the great industrial provinces in Canada and towards that \$305,-

[Mr. Dickie.]

945,000 they contributed \$45 per capita. Saskatchewan, a wheat growing province, contributed just \$4.18 per capita. I want to be perfectly fair. We know that the good people of Saskatchewan, if they buy goods in Canada imported from other countries, contribute towards that revenue, but we find the people of that province wishing to throw down our tariff walls, and in fact in one instance to obliterate them. If that were done and they bought United States or English goods, should this mythical Hudson Bay route ever amount to anything, that would mean they would not be contributing in any case much more than \$4.18 per capita towards carrying on the public business. It would take just 70,000,000 such people to pay our running expenses to-day. That is an argument, I am sure, in favour of industrialism, and, as I say, we must protect our industries if we are going to succeed.

Why should we be sending enormous sums of money out of Canada year after year? Last year of iron, metals, minerals and their products we imported \$293,553,787 worth and we exported \$88,230,090 worth. There is an adverse balance of trade on that item of \$204,322,697, and \$150,000,000 worth of those articles could be produced in Canada without any difficulty at all, relieving the situation in Cape Breton, Hamilton and other places where there are iron manufactures. We may have to pay a little more for the time being by buying in Canada, but we should protect our iron industries, bring our coal into central Canada from Alberta and Nova Scotia, and get away from this appalling state of trade with the United States.

Although Canada is an agricultural country, last year we imported from the United States \$91,588,525 worth of agricultural and vegetable products and we exported to that country \$61,100,779 worth. There is an adverse balance of trade of \$30,487,746. We could cut \$20,000,000 off that without any trouble and send that amount circulating throughout Canada for the good of our people. We exported a little more than \$6,395,487 worth of wheat to the United States. Let us analyse that exportation of wheat. The people across the line with their protective principle say to their people: You cannot eat bread or cake made of Canadian wheat; we will put a duty on Canadian wheat of 42 cents a bushel to prevent your using it for making flour or bread in competition with bread made from our flour. They impose a duty of 42 cents and we allow that \$6,395,847 worth of wheat to go to Minneapolis and other points where it is mixed with a certain amount of their inferior wheat and ground into flour, afterwards entering into