

Another question which the electors will ask is this: What constructive suggestions has the combined genius of the Liberal party to offer? We have heard only two from the right hon. leader of the opposition. One of them was lower tariffs, the old panacea which the Liberal party have always preached, and sometimes they have practised it and sometimes not. I am old enough to remember the time when they were preaching commercial union and free trade as they had it in England, and so forth, but there has always been that question of lower tariffs.

The other suggestion of the leader of the opposition was that the Liberal party want a commission to deal with unemployment. Those are the only two proposals that I have heard the right hon. leader of the opposition propound, although he did surround those two ideas with a great multiplicity of words.

What has been the attitude this session of hon. gentlemen opposite? They profess a belief in reform and then try to destroy the reform measures with constitutional difficulties. They vote with the government in the house, and then go out to their meetings and attack the government. The other evening a great meeting of the Liberal party was held in the Chateau Laurier, a banquet to their leader, and I opened the newspaper the next morning with a great feeling of anticipation. I expected to find the report of a constructive policy laid down by the leader of the opposition on that occasion, and what was his policy?

Mr. MUNN: The meeting was not called for that purpose.

Mr. SHAVER: That is perhaps a very good excuse, but at any rate we would have expected, and the people expected—several people so expressed themselves to me—that he would lay down a policy.

Mr. MUNN: You will get it.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Don't worry, there will be a policy.

Mr. COTNAM: It's in cold storage yet.

Mr. SHAVER: The people expected that the leader of the opposition on that occasion would present a program. Well he had a program, but it was in three words—moderation, conciliation and toleration. Those are very pious platitudes to which every member will subscribe. We are all agreeable to these ideas of moderation, conciliation and toleration, but what practical suggestion is there in those words to cure the evils from which Canada is suffering?

I desire to speak for a very few moments about conditions in the county that I represent. I have done that on former occasions in the house, and I make no apology for it. As I said at the beginning, I think it is the duty of every member to be interested first of all in the affairs of his own constituency and then in the affairs of the country as a whole. Each constituency throughout Canada is interested in some particular phase of industry. In Stormont we have the advantage of having a constituency partly urban, including the manufacturing city of Cornwall, one of the most progressive and up to date cities in Canada, and partly rural, including four townships, a mixed farming section which is an especially good agricultural area. As I have pointed out in the house before, there has been a considerable expansion of industry in my county since this government came into power, and that expansion of industry has assisted in providing a home market for the farmers of my own county and of the surrounding counties as well. Where you have an industrial town with a population of 20,000 people and a payroll running into many thousands of dollars per week, there is a considerable quantity of farm products purchased.

I should like to make a short comparison between two reports of presidents of the board of trade of Cornwall. The first one was issued on February 6, 1930, and covered the year 1929. It gave the activities of eighteen industries. Hon. gentlemen opposite were still in power in 1929. There were 3,780 employees in these industries, a decrease of 280 from 1928. Salaries and wages paid amounted to \$3,703,737, a decrease of \$42,559 from the amount paid in 1928. The depression had already struck our town. The next report is dated March 8, 1935, and covers the year 1934. This report covers only sixteen industries, as the information concerning two had not been included. There were 4,173 employees, an increase of 651 over 1933. The wages and salaries paid amounted to \$3,749,061.69.

Mr. HANSON (Skeena): I suppose there is no one on relief in that town?

Mr. SHAVER: The number is comparatively small. The reason there are any on relief is the fact that the prosperity of Cornwall has been so widely advertised that many more people have flocked in than can be accommodated by the industries. The population of the town and its suburbs increased from 16,000 to 20,000 in that period. The buildings erected in 1929 had a value of \$425,275 and the permits issued for 1934