

it came into power. A promise that we made during the election, and that has been well kept, was that we would give the markets of Canada to the farmers of Canada. What has taken place in connection with the market in Canada for our agricultural products as a result of a tariff that was placed against other countries shipping their products into Canada, especially countries that had put a prohibitive tariff against our agricultural products? This is the result, as shown in a table of car arrivals of seven commodities on twelve principal markets of Canada. These commodities are apples, celery, grapes, lettuce, onions, pears and plums, and the increased number of domestic carloads of these products sold in Canada was as follows:

	Increased number of of carloads shipped to domestic market
Apples.. . . . .	444
Celery.. . . . .	45
Grapes.. . . . .	278
Lettuce.. . . . .	12
Onions.. . . . .	269
Pears.. . . . .	7
Plums.. . . . .	3

The decrease in the number of carloads imported in the same year of these same commodities was as follows:

	Decreased number of carloads imported
Apples.. . . . .	40
Celery.. . . . .	405
Grapes.. . . . .	515
Lettuce.. . . . .	442
Onions.. . . . .	294
Pears.. . . . .	100
Plums.. . . . .	38

That is the first outstanding instance of this government's attempt to do something in respect to these particular commodities. We attempted to widen the market for our agricultural products. We started in where we had power to do something, and that was in the markets of our own country.

Not only that, but we find our exports to foreign countries increasing very much in spite of the handicap that we had to work against by foreign markets being shut against our products. I will name some of the most important products in which we have increased our exports:

		1929-30	1931-32
Canned fruits.. . . . .	lbs.	4,254,466	7,263,489
Onions.. . . . .	bush.	26,422	195,813
Canned vegetables.. . . . .	lbs.	17,249,042	22,477,523
Barley.. . . . .	bush.	14,817,071	24,337,678
Buckwheat.. . . . .	bush.	186,558	741,041
Oats.. . . . .	bush.	6,406,181	13,841,300
Peas.. . . . .	bush.	43,808	66,056
Rye.. . . . .	bush.	1,526,368	4,359,813
Wheat.. . . . .	bush.	177,006,369	191,315,933
Bran, shorts and middlings.. . . . .	cwt.	1,988,356	2,018,332
Oatmeal and rolled oats.. . . . .	cwt.	407,050	798,840
Maple sugar to United Kingdom.. . . . .	lbs.	13,212	29,284
Clover seed to United Kingdom.. . . . .	bush.	41,794	97,146
Flax seed.. . . . .	bush.	772,831	1,046,474
Tobacco leaf.. . . . .	lbs.	6,811,391	8,222,922

That was the second step. We did increase our exports to foreign countries, and in that way also we widened our markets.

But further, hon. gentlemen opposite, and no one will say that they are prepossessed in our favour, in various speeches in this debate have blamed the right hon. leader of this government for having, when in the United Kingdom in 1930, by some magical power that hon. gentlemen opposite think the Prime Minister possesses, forced the fiscal policy of this country on the United Kingdom; at least,

they claim that that was the reason for the increases made in the United Kingdom tariff against farm and other products. If that be true, we are quite willing to admit it because of the results, and this is the third instance in which we have widened our markets for agricultural products. Here are figures comparing our exports to Great Britain before and after the Import Duties Act was passed by the United Kingdom, for the five months ending August, 1931, as compared with the same five months ending August, 1932. The figures speak for themselves: