

For the benefit of my hon. friends opposite who doubt the wisdom of lower tariffs and freer trade, let me point out what that gesture on the part of Canada meant to our trade in Great Britain at that time. This is the article to which I refer:

"Canada Week" designed as part of the publicity campaign that is bringing to the notice of British people the immense variety of Canada's products has just been successfully held in Bristol, England.

Five hundred leading stores gave up their windows to attractive displays of Canadian goods and tens of thousands of the public entered for a competition based on the varying popularity of what they saw or purchased.

Importers and wholesalers report a marked increase in demand and it may be said that Canada is definitely on the map so far as the west of England is concerned.

The lord mayor and city council gave the "Canada Week" the fullest civic support. Premises were taken in the heart of the city for the headquarters of the campaign to "boost" Canadian products and here thousands of samples were sold every day.

Canada must abandon her protective tariff. Wider markets and freer trade are the only solution for the western Canadian farmer. If the present protective policy is persisted in western Canada will demand a free port of entry at Churchill. I propose to have more to say on that before the close of the session. Not secession, not sovietism, not communism, not bolshevism, will be the solution of western Canada's difficulties. We have no place in Canada for that sort of thing. We are a British country with a love for law and order, and nothing can be gained by resistance to law and order. The remedy is an immediate abandonment of the policy of protection in favour of a policy of wider markets and freer trade. Under such a policy this country will take its place among the nations of the world, a place which Providence intended it should take by virtue of the almost illimitable natural resources which have been placed at our disposal.

Mr. F. T. SHAVER (Stormont): Mr. Speaker, as one of the new members of the house I shall endeavour as briefly as possible to discuss a few of the problems that have engaged our attention so far in this debate. But before attempting to do that I should like to congratulate the two hon. gentlemen who moved and seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In this corner of the house we are pleased to have a young man with the ability and power of expression of my hon. friend from North Grey (Mr. Porteous). As the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) said in congratulating him on his speech, he has youth

[Mr. McPhee.]

on his side, in addition to his capacity for making a good speech, and I predict for him a successful future in this house.

I am also very glad to have an opportunity of congratulating the hon. member for Restigouche-Madawaska (Mr. Cormier). I was particularly pleased with his remarks because he represents a constituency that in many respects is similar to my own—a bilingual constituency. I was very glad to hear of the amity and good-will that obtain among all classes of people in the county which he represents, and it is a pleasure to me to bear testimony to the fact that that is exactly the condition obtaining in the county of Stormont.

At this juncture I should like to invite hon. members and particularly those who live in remote portions of Canada, when the roads are good in the spring, to come out over the Prescott highway or the highway to Morrisburg some Saturday or Sunday, after they have been to church in the morning, and visit the county of Stormont, an old historic county which was described by the right hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett), when he visited it for the first time as leader of the opposition, as being a cross-section of the economic and national life of Canada. It is a cross-section of the national life of Canada, because it contains the various elements that make up the population of our country. We have a large number of those citizens who first came up the St. Lawrence—and it shows how time is passing, for it will soon be four centuries since they first came—and founded the civilization of Christianity in this northern part of the North American continent. We have also in the front townships a large number of those heroic souls, some of them of German extraction, others of Scottish, Irish and English descent, who nearly a century and a half ago left comfortable homes and came up into this wilderness in the north that they might remain under the British flag. We have too in the county of Stormont a great many people who came from various parts of the British Isles, or are descendants of people who came from the British Isles and from practically every country in Europe.

I am glad to say that in the town of Cornwall, a large industrial town with a population, including the suburbs, of about 17,000, we have at the present time serving his second term as mayor a gentleman of the Jewish faith. We have in that council members who are both French and English speaking, and there is in the town of Cornwall and the county of Stormont the greatest spirit of harmony and good will among all classes. That is the spirit we need in Can-