

Mr. HANSELL: Those are the very things that divide. The minister could have put over his point without mentioning any names. He could have cited the freight rates and so forth. I say again it was an extremely unethical thing to do.

Mr. GARDINER: It was not a council or cabinet meeting.

Mr. HANSELL: I quite expected that the minister would rise in his place and have something to say about it. Again, the minister mentioned foreign markets, and I should like to say something about that, because it is the policy of this government to rely upon foreign markets. We have no objection to foreign markets, but we do object to any government simply sitting tight and waiting until normalcy returns, in order to solve our trade problems. I should like to quote a few lines from *Hansard* in order to indicate that the policy of the government is a sit-and-wait policy. I refer to page 3640 of *Hansard* for May 5, where the minister said:

But I think no one who has made a study of these problems will deny that by far the greater part of the causes of the difficulties we are experiencing in connection with agriculture are a result of world conditions, and more particularly conditions existing on the European continent. And that brings me to this statement, that there is associated with agriculture on the European continent at present a system of organized government control which prevails only because of the great uncertainties that exist with regard to future political relationships among the countries of Europe, as they are associated with Great Britain herself. When one examines the conditions existing in France, Germany, Italy or Great Britain, which were previously the four best markets for our Canadian wheat, one can understand in large measure the reasons for the difficulty that the wheat grower in Canada is having at the present time. Some people have said that we could exchange wheat with Germany as a matter of barter, and obtain from Germany machines and manufactures and textiles that we require in this country. Without discussing the pros and cons as to whether we should carry on a barter of that kind at this time, I think I am in agreement with all who have made close study of the question when I say that Germany at the present time would not barter with Canada or any other democratic country for any foodstuffs that she can provide within her own boundary lines.

I could continue reading; I have some choice bits here, but I do not think I will take time to do so. Oh, yes; there is another bit I should like to quote. The minister refers to the probable impending war, and blames war for a good deal of the interference with world trade. That has always been the reason for world depression, he says, and at page 3643 of *Hansard* he goes on:

There never has been a world depression develop for any other reason, and those world depressions will never cease to exist until that

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fear of war has passed into history. At that time they will cease to exist and we shall have better times. If they cease to exist now we shall have better times.

So, you see, we shall just have to sit and wait until these international difficulties blow over. But there is one little flaw in the minister's argument. In 1929, at the commencement of this depression, there was no war and no one expected a war. It was not until the early part of this decade that nazism in Germany began to rise. Yet the depression came upon us; the price of grain dropped to almost nothing and we lost our world trade. The Conservatives were going to blast their way into the markets of the world. Why could they not get there? Was it because there was an impending war? Not at all; these international difficulties have arisen only in recent years. The reason was that this financial system under which we operate knows no such things as international boundaries.

Then the minister referred to trade with Germany, and I desire to bring out this point because I believe it to be important. The point was raised again to-night by the hon. member for The Battlefords. I understood the minister to say that Germany did not want to trade with us at any price. If the minister will turn back to page 995 of *Hansard* he will find something that would be interesting to him. Perhaps he thought we had forgotten about it. At that time the hon. member for Lake Centre (Mr. Johnston) asked a question with respect to Germany offering the nations of the world to trade machinery for 50,000 tons of wheat and some lard, the total value of which was about \$30,000,000. Perhaps some difficulties have been experienced, but if that offer is correct—and the Minister of National Revenue (Mr. Ilsley) in his answer said it was correct—then how can the Minister of Agriculture say that Germany does not want to barter her machinery for wheat?

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): He just forgot that.

Mr. HANSELL: There must be some difference of opinion in the ranks of our Liberal friends. I was saying the policy of this government seems to be a sit-and-wait policy. What we need in Canada is a government that will tackle the money problem and all the sectional problems in an effort to bring about a great national unity and a supply of money that will raise the standard of living and bring contentment to our people.

But a sit-and-wait policy will not accomplish that. One day I was sitting on a park bench which had been only recently painted, and I noticed someone had inscribed some