

this might very well be brought about without his advice. On that occasion however he made a more telling criticism of the late government than any Conservative member could. He was comparing exports to the United States in 1921, when the rates were very low or practically free, with those of the year 1931, under present duties. Of course, I can very well understand the hon. member quoting 1931 instead of 1930. He was trying to make the house believe that this government was responsible for part of that change, although he knew very well that between 1930 and 1931 not one change had been made except on lumber, to which he did not refer, so far as the American tariffs are concerned. So that he might have quoted the 1930 figures; it would have been the same. Exports of live stock in 1921, under free entry, according to the hon. member, amounted to \$21,240,000; and in 1931—one might read 1930—they amounted to \$764,000. As regards sheep, in 1921, under free entry, the amount was \$1,676,000, whereas in 1931 at \$3 per head the amount was \$244. In wheat, in 1921, without any duty, the amount was \$101,997,000; and in 1931, with a duty of 42 cents per bushel, the amount was \$6,580,000. In butter, the amount in 1921, at 2½ cents per pound, was \$2,294,000; and in 1931, at 14 cents per pound, it was \$20,000. Maple sugar in 1921, free, amounted to \$1,122,000; and in 1931, \$310,000.

Mr. LACROIX: What about 1932?

Mr. GOBEIL: The hon. member can easily find the figures. He knows very well that we have gained since 1930—I am not going to say how much.

Mr. LACROIX: On maple sugar?

Mr. GOBEIL: I say we have progressed as an exporting country; we have advanced from twelfth to fourth among the exporting countries of the world. Is that sufficient for my hon. friend?

Mr. LACROIX: No, it is not; there were no exports of maple sugar.

Mr. GOBEIL: I do not think my hon. friend can indicate another country in the world that has done so well during this period of depression. I have shown the results of the nine years of power of hon. gentlemen opposite; I have shown the condition in which this government found our trade relations with the United States in 1930. The hon. member for Vaudreuil-Soulanges went further and gave the adverse balance of trade with the United States as \$323,000,000 in 1929.

Fortunately for Canada, and for my hon. friend opposite who has been interrupting me, that condition does not exist to-day. I only speak for myself as representing the county of Compton, but I feel confident that this government is prepared favourably to consider any trade proposals or suggestions which may be made by the United States that would be to the mutual advantage of both countries. I am also confident, however, that this government does not propose to follow, and will not follow, the policy adopted by the right hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Mackenzie King) during the years he was in power, when he was so much afraid lest any member of this house should say anything that might annoy the Yankees.

A few moments ago I said I should like to mention another matter; I could mention several, but the point I have in mind is rather personal. First let me say a word with regard to our exports of canned goods to Great Britain. Unfortunately I have not the figures with me. I went to secure them to-day, but I had no idea that I would have anything to say this week, and the figures will not be ready until Friday. I do know, however, that our exports of canned goods have increased very materially. I have in mind one item for which I can give the round figures. In 1931-32 we exported some 47,000 cases of canned apples, while last year we exported about 71,000 cases. This is only one item and there are several others I could mention.

Mr. HOWARD: Following the remarks of the hon. member, would he suggest that the farmers in the county of Compton are as well off under this regime as they were under the Liberal government?

Mr. GOBEIL: If my hon. friend from Sherbrooke (Mr. Howard) can show me one farmer anywhere else in the world who is as prosperous to-day as he was in 1926 or 1927 I will show him one in Canada. I claim that in the British market we have a wonderful opening for canned goods of all kinds. The market is unlimited; even if our Canadian farmers went into the canned goods industry to the fullest possible extent for the next ten years they could not supply it.

Now I should like to refer to a somewhat personal matter. I am sorry to have to do so, because this really does not concern the house at all, but I feel that it is necessary after the repeated insinuations—I will not say attacks because the gentlemen who made the insinuations were not brave enough to make what I