

our manufacturers a chance by providing an adequate tariff and keeping competition out of Canada. And then, having given protection to our manufacturers, let us see that they do not take an undue advantage of the opportunity afforded them. Let us buy our manufactured goods at home instead of sending \$300,000,000 to the United States for the purchase of goods. Just think what \$300,000,000 mean to a population of 9,000,000 people. Think of \$300,000,000 saved in Canada, invested in industry, and in other ways circulating and percolating into every nook and cranny of the economic and business life of Canada. If we could save that money to this country we could have prosperity. As it is we have been marking time with a little sporadic prosperity such as you heard the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. Howard) speak of the other night. Sherbrooke, perhaps, is prospering, but Canada as a whole is not prospering. But why should it not prosper? We have a better chance than any country in the world with our wonderful resources. The thing is that we want a higher order of nationalism, we want to become truer Canadians. Let us see to it and let us do for our manufacturers what the Americans are doing for theirs. Then if any article of American manufacture comes into Canada in competition with our manufacture let us make the tariff adequate so as to put an end to that competition. Perhaps we will have to pay a little more, but we will be keeping our money at home; and the homely maxim, "Keep your money at home" has more merit than the whole platform of the government opposite. Keep your money at home and you will keep your boys and girls at home. How long are those delightful, lovable people of Quebec going to look with complacency on their boys and girls drifting out of their province across the line when they have wonderful water-power awaiting development, when they have magnificent forests, when they have vacant lands on which there is ample room for millions more people than they have at the present time? It is pitiful to see this exodus going on and this lack of prosperity. Hon. gentlemen opposite are not free-traders any more than we are. The free-trader will soon be as extinct as the dodo.

Just a few words with respect to the Australian treaty and I shall have done. We have been unfortunate in our treaties, as was shown by the hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Chaplin) on Friday. Our French treaty was a failure. A favourable balance of seven millions was converted into an adverse balance of five million dollars a year. That is some-

thing tragic. There may have been other reasons that contributed toward that result, I do not know. We do know, however, that treaty did not bring about the prosperous conditions that were prophesied at the time. Then there is the Australian treaty. Coming from British Columbia, as I do, and knowing the immense benefits that accrued to the canned fish industry there, and more especially to the pulp and paper industry, I would be the last one to advise the abrogation of this treaty. I have already referred to the Powell River Pulp & Paper Company whose operations have created a community of three thousand people. They are now enlarging their plant and expending an additional \$8,000,000. I am informed that they would not have done this if it were not for the provisions of the Australian trade agreement with respect to paper. But I say the government went into that treaty absolutely weaponless. With a high protective tariff, such as nearly all countries in the world have, but ourselves, at the present time, we would have been in shape to bargain with the Australians. The Australians are a reasonable people. No reasonable Australian will say, "I want to send my eggs into your country free, but I will charge you eighteen cents a dozen if you send eggs into my country". That is something for which they would not have asked.

I consider that the importations of butter from Australia and New Zealand will prove disastrous to British Columbia and Alberta. I do not say that we will be as adversely affected by that treaty in the case of eggs, as so many people think, although there are many poultry raisers in our province. Those who do not get money from home raise chickens there. The situation is serious, but the most serious phase of the whole thing is the fact that when too many eggs are thrown on the market in Seattle they dump them over into British Columbia, and down comes the price of our eggs. We want protection against the eggs of the United States. We want just as big a duty against their eggs as they have against our eggs. I would not hesitate to make that duty larger.

As I have already said, we went into the Australian treaty weaponless; we had nothing to bargain with. Some of us did not want to vote against the treaty; we were placed in a very peculiar position when it came before the House. We knew that it would be of immense benefit to the pulp and paper industry, but we also thought we knew that the whole burden of that treaty was going to fall