

Mr. PUGSLEY: The duty has been taken off, and so has the duty upon hogs, as my hon. friend reminds me. The result has been that our exports to that country have been enormously increased and we have not felt the disastrous effects which would otherwise have come to the people of Canada as the result of their refusal to accept the agreement which had been made with the United States. Not only does this Government refuse to place upon the Statute Book a law which would admit United States' wheat and wheat products free of duty, and would thereby open to the people of Canada a free market for our wheat, but in the new tariff which last year they placed upon all products indiscriminately they imposed a heavy tax upon American products, and during the present session they went further, and, in respect of a most important part of the food supply, of which only some 200,000 bushels was imported into Canada—I refer to apples—they imposed a tariff against imports from the United States which is nine hundred per cent greater than the duty the United States imposes on the same article going from Canada into the American republic. In every respect these gentlemen have sought to hamper the trade which is natural to the Canadian people, the trade which could be most easily developed. They have been seeking in all quarters of the world, sending their emissaries across the Atlantic and across the Pacific to cultivate a trade difficult to obtain, while hampering and hindering that which is at our very doors. They forget that the inexorable law of supply and demand must make an enormous demand in the United States for Canadian products, a trade which has grown in the face of difficulties which have existed in the past. They forget that we have close to the Canadian border great cities such as Portland, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and St. Paul—and so I might go all the way to the Pacific ocean—where there are millions of people consumers of products who would be glad to obtain the products of Canada both of the East and of the West.

Well, my hon. friend has told about what he proposes to do, and has given us a very interesting story. It shows great effort, on paper. It shows that many stenographers have been employed in the arduous work he has had to do with; it shows great thought, and, so far as can be said of a scheme on paper, I do not know but that it

reflects great credit on the Minister of Trade and Commerce. And he has told us that he is in favour of encouraging industrial and technical education in this country. He has not said that in so many words, but he has told us how much good the chemist may do to advance production in Canada. Has he never heard of the report of the Commission on Technical and Industrial Education, a report made by most experienced men and strongly in favour of the very thing the hon. gentleman advocated this afternoon?—a report which was submitted to the Government shortly after this Administration came into power, but which they have not acted upon up to this moment, but have pigeon-holed it, declining to bring it into operation. How long have they been in power? Judging by results, one would say they had been in power only a few days; but judging by the Auditor General's Report one can see that they have been in office for years, for they have left a record in the public expenditure which only a number of years would enable any Government, however, extravagant to make. They have been in office for some four years, and not one single step they have taken to encourage in Canada industrial and technical education. The Minister of Trade and Commerce comes before Parliament this afternoon and suggests that it would be well to encourage the study of chemistry in Canada—as if he had never heard of the report of the Commission on Industrial and Technical Education. Would not you think that, instead of talking, instead of writing reports, it would be desirable to do something of a practical nature and to bring into operation some of these things which my hon. friend professed to be so anxious to see inaugurated in Canada?

But there is something else that he has forgotten. He did not give us one word about the important Economic and Industrial Commission of which his colleague, Senator Lougheed, is chairman, and which has been working for a number of months in an endeavour to solve the very problems which the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his very eloquent speech of this afternoon, presented. That commission is housed in a mansion on Vittoria street, formerly the home of Mr. Manuel, one of Ottawa's millionaires. In this magnificent house they have been housed for a considerable period, and there, I am told, they have numberless clerks, and have already spent many thousands of dollars working on the very problem which the Minister of Trade and Commerce presented to us this