

for development in connection with our farm industry. My interest in it came about in a very accidental way. Many years ago, passing through the central station at Chicago, waiting to change trains, I happened to go upstairs to the news stand and went over and looked at the exhibit. I do not know whether it is there now, but it certainly did give me a most remarkable insight into the possibilities of the industry.

Mr. DUNNING: It was first in the exposition and was afterwards in the station.

Mr. BENNETT: Then my hon. friend has seen it; he is familiar with it.

Mr. DUNNING: It is very remarkable.

Mr. BENNETT: It is indeed very remarkable, and what does rather distress me is the fact that we shall lose the chance to develop that industry in Canada. In the first place it cannot be done with the United States having a two cent duty against importations, when we now find countries enjoying the favoured nation treatment having free entry. We cannot develop the industry under such circumstances. The United States found it essential, against eastern competition, to place the tariff at two cents and that is still maintained. But there is another reason, and that is that the definition with respect to class or kind not made in Canada at once arises and the producers have not been capable of supplying ten per cent of the oil necessary for soap making. The little factory at Stratford did not succeed; with respect to the one at Montreal I cannot say anything at the moment, but we were asked to permit machinery to come in at a lower rate, of duty or free in order that the industry might be established. I am told that about 5,000 acres of the product was used for ensilage. There is also the secondary market which has been mentioned by the hon. member for Lincoln. It has taken the place of peanuts when roasted, and its sale is larger than that of peanuts because it is regarded as a more delectable food. The effect is nothing more or less than to prevent, during the currency of this agreement, the establishment of what I should regard as a very important industry in that section of the country where soya beans may be grown, it being of course, as my hon. friend says, an agricultural product.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): I do not wish to take issue with everything my right hon. friend says, but after all this is a crop that is grown in more or less tropical countries.

Mr. BENNETT: Canada is not tropical.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): It grows principally in semi-tropical countries, in China

and in the southern states. My right hon. friend says that it will interfere with the development of an industry that might be built up in Canada. Well, if Canada is adapted to the growing of soya beans we shall start to grow them, provided they can be grown in the ordinary way. But are we to bolster up a new industry again, thereby charging the people of the country a large amount for, as he says, some 592 products required by the world? We should be careful about what we are doing in this regard. We are not trying to protect one of the infant industries which we have been protecting until they have grown hoary with age. This is a new one we are talking about and there are no vested interests in Canada in connection with it. Let us not start setting up in this country more vested interests, which have to live on a dole from the people of Canada as a whole, in order that one section may be given pap from the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of a few people. Perhaps a little corner of the Niagara peninsula might grow these beans.

Mr. MacNICOL: Just a word or two in reply to the hon. gentleman. I should not have expected him to oppose this item, because as far as I know the manufacturers—if he were alluding to them—are not opposed to it; it is the farmers who should be opposed. I was told by one of the men in the business that there are approximately 10,000 acres in western Ontario to be put under crop for the raising of soya beans.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Mostly for feed.

Mr. MacNICOL: This is a farmers' item, not a manufacturers' item. As the leader of the opposition has said, there are a great number of commodities made from soya beans. I visited in Dearborn, Michigan, a research plant built by the Ford interests where there are displayed a large number of the products made from the soya bean. I will read, for the information of the hon. member for Moose Jaw, something that will indicate that it is not merely a tropical product. The Review of Decatur, Illinois, in supporting this item in the agreement, says:

This year Illinois farmers have produced more than 18,000,000 bushels of soya beans, half the crop of the country. The uses being made of soya beans are growing. Canada does not grow soya beans, at least not on a commercial scale such as the crop has developed in the middle west.

Apparently, in the framing of the agreement, someone at Washington was under the impression that Canada does not grow soya beans, but we are going in for it now, and it should be of benefit to the farmers in