

our own efforts in the establishment of our own Canadian industries. I shall not dwell further upon that.

There is one matter to which I think I am warranted in referring, which has been largely affected by treaties, and that is the lumber business of this country. I suppose that it is within the knowledge of members of this house that British Columbia exported more lumber last year than in any other year in its history. The largest lumbering trade that goes on in the world is transacted from that province.

Mr. MUNN: Exported to Great Britain.

Mr. BENNETT: Exported to all the world, to Great Britain and to Australia, New Zealand, China and all the world. I have under my hand the figures of the countries to which that lumber goes and the amounts, and it is amazing the number of countries to which British Columbia lumber is sent. It is not simply to one or two or three or four countries. If I might mention individuals, the gentleman in charge of that particular business has built up a market in almost every country in the world. British Columbia lumber is going to all the seven seas.

Mr. DUFF: Did it not always go to the seven seas?

Mr. BENNETT: No, it only went to four. May I direct the attention of the hon. member for North Vancouver (Mr. Munn) to the fact that the greatest exports of lumber which his province has enjoyed in all its history took place during the past year, and largely that has been due to the exports to Great Britain which have been ensured by reason of the fact that our lumber goes in there free against its competitors who have to pay from ten to twenty per cent of the value to get their lumber into the ports of England. I have the figures before me of the exports from British Columbia, but I shall not take time to give them.

I think it may fairly be said, then, that we have abundantly justified the bargains which we made with respect to trade. We have enhanced and increased our business not only with the British Empire but with the countries of the world.

But the right hon. leader of the opposition asked me yesterday, very pointedly, why did we not negotiate a reciprocity agreement with the United States?

Mr. DUFF: Hear, hear.

Mr. BENNETT: I was surprised to hear the right hon. gentleman use the word [Mr. Bennett.]

reciprocity, because reciprocity might be a very difficult thing to accomplish with any country in the present disturbed conditions of the world. I shall not do more than ask two or three questions with respect to that. I wonder where the right hon. gentleman gets his information that the United States desires to negotiate a treaty with Canada. All I can say is that I do not believe the government of the United States has been communicating with him to that effect, and they certainly have not been with us. It may be that his former minister to Washington among his activities has given him information to that effect, but that I think is doubtful.

I read to this house last year a joint statement prepared by the President of the United States and myself, and I know of no reason why the facts stated in that memorandum are not as accurate to-day as they were then. That is all I shall say with respect to that.

Mr. DUFF: If the mountain won't come to Mahomet why does not Mahomet go to the mountain?

Mr. BENNETT: There might be some little difference of opinion in some cases as to which constituted Mahomet, but if the hon. gentleman was present no such difficulty would arise.

I find that the right hon. leader of the opposition was in power in this country for many years. Did he negotiate a treaty with the United States?

Mr. DUFF: There was a Tory government then in the United States.

Mr. BENNETT: I find that on April 9, 1929, at page 1403 of Hansard the right hon. gentleman thus expressed himself:

This year differs from other years in one essential particular. This year, when the government was preparing its budget, it had before it the knowledge which is common throughout the continent, that a neighbouring country was about to make certain changes in its tariff, changes which may materially affect trade between the two countries. Trade between this country and the United States is, I believe, the greatest trade that exists between any two countries in the world, and naturally we are interested in what the citizens of the republic do with respect to matters which may affect that trade. We are interested as well in all that affects the industrial conditions of that country because, as we know from experience, matters are so inter-related in economic affairs that it is seldom that one portion of this continent is appreciably affected by depression or the opposite without other parts being also affected. We have the word of those in authority in the neighbouring republic that there are certain measures to be