

We do not owe these countries from which this material comes anything in the matter of trade. Here again we see the same situation that was disclosed last night in connection with the figures given with regard to cotton seed oil. From the Straits Settlements we imported \$9,976,328, whereas we sold to them only \$1,392,000; in other words, we bought from them almost six times as much as we sold them.

Mr. DUNNING: Which country is that?

Mr. HARRIS: The Straits Settlements. If the minister does not want me to make a second speech to-night he will permit me at this stage to deal with the coconut oil item. Our imports are largely from Ceylon. We sold to Ceylon last year \$122,719 worth, and bought from that country \$3,701,465 worth. We sold to British East Africa \$704,297 worth, and bought from them \$2,630,896 worth—almost five to one. In nearly all cases the balance of trade is against us.

Mr. ROSS (Moose Jaw): Are these figures in the British trade figures too?

Mr. HARRIS: The palm oils total is 59,000,000 pounds: 11,000,000 from the United Kingdom, the points of origin being Nigeria and the Straits Settlements; 21,000,000 pounds from Nigeria; 23,000,000 pounds from the Straits Settlements. In order to speed up the debate I interjected the Ceylon figures of trade.

We do not really owe these countries anything in the matter of trade, and when the minister is thinking in terms of the United Kingdom let me tell him that the man in the old country wants the preferential spread. That is all he wants, and he will get the business. England will gather and distribute the goods, selling them again. Give her a little preference. She asks for ten, but I would not object to her getting twenty-five, so as to keep the trade in that channel.

I urge upon the minister the seriousness of this matter—and let me assure him that there is absolutely nothing political in what I am saying now. When I stand here to discuss these matters I feel sorry for the Minister of Finance. He has this heavy load to carry when there are around him a hundred able men, some of whom could relieve him of a great deal of the burden. There ought to be some way of dividing up the work among the able supporters of the minister so that some of them might stand part of the gaff, if I may call it that, and allow the minister to touch the high spots. I suggest that somebody else might have put this agreement through the House of Commons so that some

[Mr. Harris.]

of the rest of us might feel free to pound away at it, because it is hardly fair that one man should stand the whole gaff of this budget and of the United Kingdom trade agreement as well. Half of us in the house are loafing, having very little to do, while a little circle of men sitting in front of me are doing most of the work. It is unfortunate, I say, that something cannot be done to distribute the work.

However, seeing that the minister has assumed these heavy responsibilities, I am bound to appeal to him and I ask him to do something to ease the situation and to promote the manufacture of these raw materials in Canada. I want to see him invoke article 16, or take action in some other way, to encourage the Canadian people and to put a stop to the economic waste that is now going on. There is a vast natural increase in the production of these materials overseas, and the United States is backing up a billion pounds of them on the world's markets; and the same neighbourly United States takes from our Canadian people this very waste material which is a natural product of Canada.

In the inedible field the situation is equally, if not more serious than in connection with the edible products. In a few years, if nothing is done about it, those interested in the inedible product in Canada will be out of that field. As an example in 1936, 560,000 pounds went to New Albany, Indiana, to a large plant situated at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. As it happened, the flood submerged that plant. Nevertheless the product is entering the United States free of duty. I know of a plant that is being started outside Buffalo by a Canadian who wishes to hold his connection in this country. He does not want to go there, but unless something is done he will be forced to do so. That is the situation. Products containing proteins only but not fats are being conserved in Canada. And the products which contain proteins and fats combined are going to the United States. The difference is being made up by buying non-fat bearing materials from the continent, to the amount of \$70,000 worth in the last two months, on account of this one condition. The Indian kip and calf waste has no fat but just protein. That is coming here, replacing our natural beef material which contains fat and protein, which is going to the United States. That is false economy, it is making the products of these protein-bearing substances more expensive, and lessening the ability of our Canadian economy to hold up its head in the face of world conditions which surround us at the present time.