

have reached the peak of 750,000. The farmer is bankrupt and our industries are still, whatever hon. gentlemen opposite may say to the contrary.

Now hon. gentlemen opposite expect us to vote for another upward revision of the tariff. They believe that the people of Canada are going to swallow these new agreements holus-bolus, on the promise of the Prime Minister that in about two years we are going to reap great benefits therefrom. That is impossible. We already know the opinion of South Huron.

First I should like to say a word or two about our pulp and lumber industry. I should like to congratulate the hon. member for East Algoma (Mr. Nicholson) for the deep interest he has shown in the betterment of that particular industry in our district, but I believe that his credulity has led him to spend too much time and energy for nothing. He should have considered first how handicapped we are in the province of Ontario with our high crown and stumpage dues and the scandalous tinkering with timber limits, also the effect of high tariff policies on that particular industry. Let me quote two paragraphs that appeared in our local paper, the Sudbury Star on Saturday last:

Suspension of the embargo on the export of pulpwood from crown lands and other areas under lease from the crown for one year is recommended by the Port Arthur city council.

A resolution will be forwarded to the provincial government. It also asks that mills and contractors be compelled to pay a fair wage to men employed in the woods. A provision that the principle of collective bargaining be recognized in setting wages and working conditions was rejected.

And the following despatch comes from Fort Frances:

Urging the reduction of crown dues on pulp, the Fort Frances Board of Trade this week passed a resolution for presentation to the provincial government. It is said that whether the paper mill here operates this winter or not depends on the dues. The paper company has already contracted for 20,000 cords of pulpwood to be purchased from settlers.

What is the use of the hon. member for East Algoma spending so much energy and counting so much on the trade agreements when there is embarrassment in provincial matters?

There has been a gradual decrease in Canadian lumber exports. The following table from the Trade of Canada reports will serve to show in dollars and cents the decrease between the years 1929 and 1932:

Year	Exports to United Kingdom	Exports to United States
1929.. . . .	\$8,501,878	\$72,312,271
1930.. . . .	8,384,690	70,855,750
1931.. . . .	6,933,294	47,119,304
1932.. . . .	4,673,692	28,427,487

Hon. members will note that there has been a tremendous decrease in our exports of lumber. We must remember that our natural market for lumber and pulp is in the United States. Any action by the Canadian government to antagonize that or any other market will bring disastrous results. By placing an embargo on Russian lumber the government of the United Kingdom will meet with difficulties. By the time these agreements are in force the doors of Russia and other countries will be practically closed against British Empire trade. Only a short time ago the United States placed a duty of \$3 per thousand feet against our lumber.

What may we expect from these agreements? I sincerely believe not the slightest benefit will be derived. We must realize that on the one hand the United Kingdom admits our lumber free, whereas on the other hand there is a tariff of from 10 to 20 per cent against foreign countries. In practice we have to compete with other countries, and especially with Finland which enjoys an advantage through exchange conditions. As stated by the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth (Mr. Ralston) at page 392 of Hansard:

Finnish lumber will go into Great Britain for nearly 25 per cent less than our lumber can go in.

The lumbermen in Ontario realize fully the uselessness of the new agreements.

During the conference the hon. member for East Algoma made many statements, and among other things he said that after the conference 10,000 people would have work in the northern bush. At the close of the conference he stated that camps would soon be opened, and that the only thing then to be done was the holding of a conference of lumbermen in Toronto to put the finishing touches on the arrangements. That meeting was held, but nothing further has been done. I believe the lumbermen in the northern districts have lost confidence in the agreements so far as they apply to the lumbering industry.

I should like now to direct my remarks to the mining industry. We have been told by the Prime Minister of the bargains he has made concerning copper, lead and zinc. The following table will serve to show the duty imposed against foreign countries:

	Preferential Rate	General Rate
Copper (refined or not, ingots, bars, blocks, slabs)	Free	2 pence lb.
Zinc	Free	10 per cent lb.
Lead	Free	10 per cent lb.

As we are producing copper and zinc in great quantities in my constituency I sincerely trust that some benefit may be derived from these agreements. There is considerable