

change situation could be controlled by means of the money in that pool. I believe that something could have been done. It is all very well to talk about the preference in these agreements, but every man at the conference representing the various countries in the empire emphasized that one fact, that any preference we were getting in the British market was more than wiped out by the adverse rate of exchange. Take our lobster exports—canned lobsters, in regard to which I have just asked the minister a question. At the present time our people in the maritimes find it impossible to sell lobsters over there at a profit under the conditions that now exist. It is the same with our fox furs. The Minister of Finance last year thought I was indulging in a little joke when I endeavoured to bring this matter to the attention of the house. I can assure him that it is no joke to the people of the maritimes or of Canada as a whole. It makes no difference where a fox fur is bought, it is bought on the assumption that the rate of exchange is to be figured off, and last year the people of our province alone made a contribution of over \$100,000 in connection with the exchange situation. That is to say, our ranches lost over that amount on their sales of fur. It is the same in connection with cheese and other exports.

Another matter that has been spoken of in this house, and which has been emphasized by some of our friends, is this. They say that we have been shut out of the American market. Let me say right now that notwithstanding the tremendous duty that has been imposed against us by the United States, if it were not for the United States market I do not know where the people of the maritimes would sell their product. Let me mention the lobster trade by way of illustration. Do hon. members know that last year the fishermen received for their live lobsters going into the American market 10, 15 and 20 cents per pound, whereas for the lobsters that were canned they received from the factories only 3 and 4 cents per pound, a price on which they could not possibly carry on business. It was only from the profits they received from their live lobster exports that they were able to carry on and pack for export.

But it is not only in regard to live lobsters that we depend on the American market for a sale. Take the smelt situation. This is a very large industry in the maritime provinces, and where do these exports go? They go into the American market. Again, take our vegetables. At this time of year where do our vegetables go? They go into the American market. And even lambs with a duty against

them of \$1.25 or more per head find their way into the American market; and our potatoes, with a duty of 75 cents on every hundred pounds, climb over that barrier. So that when our friends say that we have been shut out of the American market, and reflect on the American market, I wish to say as one coming from the maritime provinces that if it were not for the American market I do not know what our people there would do.

Mr. McDADE: They do not take very much of our lumber.

Mr. MacLEAN: The hon. member speaks about lumber. Do my hon. friends stop to consider this? They are asking that our friends in Great Britain should put an embargo upon Russian lumber. What will be the effect of that? Where do we sell our pulpwood at the present time? Do we sell any of it to Great Britain or to European countries? Not one foot of it goes there. Our people sell their pulpwood in the raw state in the American market, and our friends are going to force Russia to invade the United States and steal our pulpwood market. And the hon. gentleman will be one of those who will vote for shutting out the sale of our pulpwood in the United States, where the people of the maritime provinces and of Quebec now find a market. That will be the result as sure as this agreement is being pushed.

However, I just rose to ask the minister that question with regard to exports of canned lobster to Great Britain and other countries.

Mr. STEVENS: Taking the fiscal year ended March 31, 1932, the total exports were 63,446 hundredweight valued at \$2,913,304. To the United Kingdom the exports were 28,646 hundredweight valued at \$1,355,138; to the United States, 17,036 hundredweight valued at \$746,679. Does my hon. friend want the others?

Mr. MacLEAN: No, that is sufficient.

Article 4 agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

On article 5:

His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom will invite parliament to pass the legislation necessary to modify the conditions at present governing the importation into the United Kingdom of live cattle from Canada on the lines already agreed upon in principle between themselves and His Majesty's government in Canada.

Mr. KENNEDY (Peace River): Would the minister give the committee the particulars of the regulations referred to in this article?