

Britain, but it has been a very limited one. No doubt it will be enlarged, but to the extent that this is brought about by means of our trade agreement it will be an encroachment upon the American market and by its tariff restrictions against foreign countries as I have said, if we antagonize the foreigner and refuse altogether to trade with him we shall suffer in consequence. Who are some of our other customers? Belgium in 1931 imported 132,000 hundredweight valued at \$573,000, and in 1932 that market bought from us 196,000 hundredweight valued at \$774,000. Under the present agreement we shall not be able to trade with Belgium; we are not supposed to deal with them and they are not supposed to buy from us. I emphasize this because it is important to the newer sections of this country which are producing primary commodities. I make the statement that these treaties will not help such sections of the country; the wood pulp industry will not receive any benefit whatever. Another country on the list of importers of our wood products is Japan. In 1931 they imported 337,094 hundredweights valued at \$284,336, and in 1932, 321,746 hundredweight valued at \$464,271. Japan is one foreign country that is buying our wood pulp, which is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of this great industry throughout Canada. Take wood pulp mechanically prepared. We find that our total exports in 1931 were 3,872,092 hundredweight valued at \$5,540,973; and there again you find the United States importing a large quantity. They took from us 93,034 hundredweight valued at \$254,000. As regards wood pulp, the major proportion of the total production went to foreign countries. Are we going to take a chance, therefore, with that trade which is absolutely essential to the economic life of Canada? Are we going to jeopardize the newer sections of this country? All the wooded areas of Canada must look to export fields for the marketing of their production in pulpwood, newsprint and sulphite. In the case of my own section of the country, we ship a few hundredweight daily to Cornwall but as I have pointed out, our main market is in the United States.

We in central Canada have been willing at all times to listen to the requests made by other provinces and we feel that the present government should consider the situation which will result through the loss of the American market. I stand absolutely foursquare as far as British preference is concerned. I supported as strongly as I possibly could the Dunning budget, which was the best measure for British preference ever presented

in this house. I am decidedly in favour of trade within the empire, but I am not in favour of shutting out the foreigner. Such a course will jeopardize the future not only of my section of Ontario, but of all the newer sections of Canada.

As members of this house we must face insinuations from the other side, but I resent the attempt to create the impression that we on this side are against trade within the empire. A country with the large surpluses which Canada has must have access to the British market and also to the export markets of the world and not only to restricted markets. We are absolutely in agreement that the channels of trade should become wider and wider rather than being restricted. I have followed the retail business for a number of years and I think that what applies to my business applies to all of northern Ontario. The course I have followed has been to sell Canadian goods first, then British goods and, lastly, foreign goods.

This matter should be kept out of the political arena, but I do not think we should be denied an opportunity of discussion. At the beginning of the present session some hon. members opposite were inclined to think that we should not say anything for or against these agreements. Hon. members of this house have received a mandate from the people and it is their duty to bring to the attention of the country such local matters as may be important and which may in turn become national. I take part in this discussion without reluctance because I feel it my duty to do so regardless of what hon. members opposite may say. I deplore the statement made last week by the right hon. the Prime Minister to the effect that too much time has been taken up by members of the opposition. The members of the opposition have never prevented any hon. member on the government side from speaking his mind. A challenge has been thrown down to the government by my right hon. leader and by the former Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) for a thorough discussion on this matter. I feel it my right to bring to the attention of the house the anomaly which exists at the present time in my section of the country and which will be aggravated by the present treaty.

The people in the great republic to the south have recently expressed their mind in no uncertain terms, and although I do not wish to pose as a prophet, I believe that the great channels of trade in that country will become more easily accessible to us. However, under present conditions it would be