

Every pound of the butter that we are importing from New Zealand could and should have been produced in this Dominion. Out of all our imports we should produce at least fifty, sixty or possibly seventy-five per cent in this Dominion. Not until we adopt a policy such as that, a real Canadian-first policy, to produce what we can produce economically in this country, will this Dominion once more get back on its feet.

Mr. E. J. YOUNG (Weyburn): Mr. Speaker, when I came into the chamber tonight my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Bennett) was talking about asbestos, pulpwood, pulp and, I think, generally about the export of our raw materials and bringing them back into this country as manufactured goods. His argument, I believe, was that we should refuse to export those things in the raw or semi-raw state and should insist on everything being processed in this country and shipped out as finished products to other countries. It might interest the hon. gentleman and the house to know that at the present time we in Canada are the largest per capita exporters of manufactured goods in the world. I know my hon. friend will say, as he said this afternoon, that by our method of accounting we take goods that are manufactured to a very slight degree, in fact are not very far removed from the raw state, and count them as manufactured goods; but he also said that every other nation does the same thing; so that would still leave us in the lead as the greatest per capita exporters of manufactured products in the world.

My hon. friend who has just taken his seat (Mr. Manion) referred to the unemployment situation in Great Britain where he said a million and a half are unemployed. Granted that that is so. In the United States, a highly protected country, there are six million unemployed. Taking the population of the United States as three times that of Great Britain—it is only approximately so,—the ratio of unemployment is four and a half in Great Britain to six in the United States.

Mr. MANION: They have not yet had to put the dole system into force in the United States.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): That is really unemployment insurance, to which the participants contribute. Now, let me come back to asbestos. I think my hon. friend's argument was we export our raw asbestos and import the finished product. In round figures we export about \$14,000,000 worth of asbestos, and we import about \$1,000,000 of manufac-

[Mr. Manion.]

tured asbestos goods. His idea is that we should insist on this \$14,000,000 worth of raw asbestos being manufactured in this country into the finished product. But supposing those who buy our raw asbestos and process it should refuse to buy it if a prohibitive export duty were imposed?

An hon. MEMBER: They cannot.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): Why not?

An hon. MEMBER: Because they cannot get it any place else.

Mr. CAHAN: They cannot get it anywhere else in the world.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): They can buy asbestos in South Africa.

Mr. CAHAN: They cannot for manufacture in the United States.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): They can buy it in Rhodesia.

Mr. CAHAN: They cannot.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): If we refuse to sell them our raw asbestos they will simply tell us to keep it, and they will buy their raw material somewhere else.

Mr. CAHAN: Where?

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): In Rhodesia.

Mr. CAHAN: The hon. gentleman ought to study the elements of the asbestos business. He is absolutely ignorant of them.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): Further than that, my hon. friend says—and his associates over there have repeated the argument time and again—that we should not export any of our mineral products in the raw state; we should finish them here. Let us see how they would encourage the mining industry in this country. The first thing in connection with a mine is the prospector, and they would encourage him by putting a higher duty on his pick and shovel, his boots and clothing, thus making it more expensive for him to go out and locate a claim. That is the encouragement they would give the prospector. Then when he has located his claim and sold it to a syndicate who will develop it, my hon. friends opposite would add a duty on all the machinery that syndicate requires to develop the claim into a mine.

Mr. CHAPLIN: And tax the stock certificates; that is what this government did.

Mr. YOUNG (Weyburn): An Ontario mine on the installation of one single hoist had to pay no less than \$70,000 in duty. But my hon. friends opposite think that is not