

none too good, because of the fact that our people were not getting sufficient for their toil. Wood was cut at \$1 a cord, and you worked a long weary hour for \$1.60, but today I find that matters have improved and the economic position is much better, and therefore the economic position of the country has come up also. The fisherman and the woodsman are well aware of what is going on. They are aware that there's been a lot of people who have done fairly well off the fisherman and the labourer, and some of those have made statements in this House today. They are aware of that, and I say that those things don't help the position in any case. I fear that by the words that we use, and the gloom that we are prepared to cause, we may have some effect upon our people. I realise that there are businessmen who are willing to allow a person two or three months groceries ahead to carry them over the winter; but with the pictures that we are painting here, why the wolf is living at their doors, and they will wake up in the morning and say, "I am sorry we can't give you anything, because those fellows in the National Convention know it all, and poverty is right at our door". We should be careful in the way we express ourselves. I feel confident that this thing will right itself and I have taken a course perhaps opposite to others, and I am prepared to see what I can do about the future in Newfoundland. Along with the rest of the labour organisation I think those of you who are in doubt can leave it in the hands of those who represent labour, especially this winter.

Mr. Burry I would like to make a few comments on this report. First, I would like to give my congratulations to Mr. Bradley (he is not in the House at present), because I feel he has given a very able and masterly and well balanced address. The report, sir, as you pointed out at the beginning of the debate, is one that is of utmost importance, the most important document before us in connection with the main purpose of this Convention. It was with a great deal of eagerness that we looked forward to it. I remember clearly the disappointment I received, before we adjourned last spring, when the Finance Committee thought it would not give an economic report. But the report is before us, and in anticipation of it I tried to draw up in my own mind a picture of what the economy was like, and to project it into the future. I did it for my own satisfaction, and to my

own satisfaction. I came here two weeks ago and heard this report given by Major Cashin in his characteristic way, and I was very much interested in it, but I must say that I was keenly disappointed, because it did not match up with the things I had in mind.... It has been said often that the Finance Committee has done an excellent job in marshalling the facts and presenting them to us in the Finance Report that they presented to us some time ago. I subscribe to that, and say that it is a very comprehensive and able report....

Now this report that is before us is an interpretation of these facts, and an interpretation of the facts coming out of the other reports and I am not enthusiastic about the work of the Committee in interpreting the facts that we have discovered.... I think the weakness of the report is that it does not give sufficient consideration to the smaller units of production in this country, and their relation to the economy. I refer to the individual farmer, fisherman, trapper and miner — the primary producer, or what Mr. Keough likes to call the "little man". Now it may be argued that his capacity to produce is reflected in the millions and millions of dollars that have been referred to in this Economic Report and in the Financial Report. It may be that the farmer's ability to produce is reflected in the \$12.5 million that the industry is worth in the estimation of the Agricultural Committee; and that the ability of the individual fisherman to produce is reflected in the number of quintals of fish, etc. That may be true in a sense, but it does not tell the whole story of the ability of the individual man to produce, and how it reflects upon the actual economy. The farmer, for instance, how is he equipped to produce? What is the state of his equipment, and how modern is it, and how well is he provided to bring the best possible contribution? The fisherman, much has been said about him and his ability to produce. We have heard it said, and it was brought out in the Fisheries Report, that the equipment he has today, in some parts of our country at least, is outmoded — it is old fashioned. I wonder if we realise just how outworn and dilapidated that equipment is and how much he is handicapped in his ability to produce because of that.... Someone has said that the equipment of the fishermen has reached a very high stage of efficiency. I have no doubt that he was sincere in making that statement, and that