

the raw state—and to a small extent what is described as the fabricated or manufactured products of the country. As regards the first branch of our external trade, I can illustrate it by the exports of asbestos, pig lead, silver, blister copper, pulpwood, logs and various other raw materials such as gypsum from Nova Scotia. I direct the attention of the hon. member for Hants-Kings (Mr. Ilesley) to that. Then if you turn to what might be called the partly fabricated articles, there might be included in that class some of those that I have just mentioned, such as blister copper, partly refined nickel, and other minerals and metals that hon. members present will have in mind. The wholly manufactured goods consist largely of commodities such as newsprint which, outside of grain and grain products, constitutes the largest single item in our exports. Grain products constitute the largest body of our exports. That in itself is again subdivided into manufactured products such as flour and other cereal products and the raw wheat, rye, barley and other grains. It is within the memory of hon. members that the combined value of the exports of grain and grain products and of wood and wood products amounts to between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000 of the \$1,200,000,000 constituting our exports, or, as a matter of fact, a little more in a good year. If you add to that the partly fabricated metal and mineral products you have in those items substantially over \$1,000,000,000 of the entire exports of the country. Those items, as I have said, are either wholly raw or partly manufactured or wholly manufactured. To absorb those goods in their raw state various countries find no difficulty. The United States of America is almost entirely dependent upon Canada for some forms of raw materials. There are in every part of the world countries engaged in the business of manufacturing that are importing large quantities of our partly manufactured or processed materials. For instance, asbestos and nickel go across the ocean in large quantities. Many of our minerals find a market in Japan or Germany where they are fabricated into goods that come back to this country and are sold in competition with our own goods, and are manufactured under labour and other conditions with which we cannot compete.

But at the moment I am not dealing with that phase of the matter; I am dealing only with the division of our external trade into the classes to which I have alluded, and I am pointing out that with respect to our raw material practically every country in the world, our great neighbour to the south in

particular, is drawing from us. Then we come to our partly fabricated materials and we find the United States drawing from us pulp, which after all is only partly fabricated. As regards fabricated materials we find them drawing from us almost our entire export of newsprint—I shall speak presently of that—and other goods of that class.

How are we able to carry on this external trade? The United States have trade commissioners in every part of the globe. They have their consular agents here and their business is to see what they can do to create markets for their products. This summer I was in a small community in Canada half way between the east and the west and I found there that the consular agent had been busy soliciting business in the broad sense in connection with a contract that had been recently awarded for the construction of a new hospital. Wherever goods are required, whether door locks at the Chateau Laurier or hardware of any kind in which trade may be afforded to the producers of their own country, you will find the consular agents of the United States seeking that market for their people. We have through the vision of Sir George Foster, established trade commissioners in different parts of the world. They have endeavoured to the best of their ability to do the same sort of business for Canada as American consular agents have done for the United States. We have extended our trade to a great many countries. It has been developed very greatly during the last few years, but that trade has not been in the materials that will make business for Canada. It has been in those partly manufactured goods and those raw materials which go to the countries to which I have referred.

Let me go further. The United States foreign trade to-day consists of less than 10 per cent of their whole trade, actually about 8 per cent. As the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) related the other day, in a classic discussion between Mr. Blain and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Blain pointed out that the policy of the United States was the policy which this country should adopt; that the internal trade of the United States belonged to the American people and after they had secured a monopoly against any possible competitors in their own market, they would go to the outside world with their external trade, and destroy competition with the surplus products of their factories. What has happened in this country? By reason of the fiscal policies that we have adopted we have been ever seeking more and more external markets, while the internal trade of our country has been sacrificed to the United States