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<u>Year</u>	<u>Imports from Great Britain</u>	<u>Exports to Great Britain</u>
1926	\$163,731,210	\$509,266,143
1927	163,939,065	448,019,083
1928	186,435,824	412,763,353
1929	194,041,381	431,660,941
1930	189,178,156	281,838,175

Canada, consistently, has sold Great Britain far more than Great Britain has sold to Canada. Practically all of our exports have been grain and food stuffs: practically all our imports, manufactured goods. There being a natural suitability for trade between the two countries, it follows that all Canada has to do in order to increase British purchases of our wheat, is to enlarge the market in Canada for British manufacturers.

This is exactly what the Liberal government in the 1930 budget has done, and this is exactly where the Conservative party takes issue with the Liberal policy. The Liberal part is committed to, and has put into force, a policy of encouraging imports from Great Britain, realizing that this increased import trade must inevitably and inescapably be reflected in increased purchases of Canadian wheat. The Conservative party ignores the problem of wheat marketing. In so far as the record of Hansard shows, not one Conservative member, from Mr. Bennett to the humblest back bencher, by a single syllable so much as indicated that he was aware that there is such a problem.

But it is not sufficient to make such a statement without advancing proof. Here is the proof: here are Hansard quotations in which the Conservative party through the mouths of its leaders from 1897 until today, states its policy on the preference.

The Conservative Party Opposes the Preference.

The British preference was inaugurated in 1897 and extended in 1898. Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative leader of that day, dealt with this new policy, page 1285 Hansard of 1897:-

"It is true England receives all our products without imposing any duty upon them; but is that any favor to us? Does not England do the same thing for the United States who meet her with the most hostile tariffs? Does she not do the same thing for Germany, Russia and every other country in the world? But while she is thus giving us no favour, she says to us in the plainest terms, 'We are quite prepared to meet you half way. The public mind of this country has so changed in relation to this question that we are quite prepared to consider the propriety of giving your wheat, cattle and various other products preferential treatment in the illimitable market of the United