

faction to every member of it, and an improved financial condition for everyone within the family circle. When one remembers that for the last thirty-five years there has been a preference by Canada and that it is only during the last two years that preference has begun to operate, so far as Great Britain is concerned, one should recognize that it takes time for preferential trade to improve.

The statement was made in this house that it was to be expected that Canada's exporting business among the countries of the world would fall off. It is pointed out in the speech from the throne that Canada has attained again to fifth position amongst the exporting countries of the world. Is that, or is it not something of which we might well be proud? We met with difficulties, as did all the world. We fell to sixth position and to the seventh position. According to the report from the League of Nations we have gone on, and while our position has been challenged on one occasion by Japan, which country went into fifth place, Japan is now sixth, and we are again fifth.

The figures are very interesting. They indicate something which in fairness I believe this house should consider. When I heard yesterday a comparison of the figures concerning trade for the years 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 with those for 1931, 1932 and 1933 I wondered if my ears were not deceiving me, because everyone knows when you compare figures of those years with the figures of today, for every nation of the world, you find practically the same position. And that Canada has been able to maintain fifth position amongst the exporting countries, exceeded only by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Germany, is something which must indicate at once that we, while in the midst of this great depression, have been able to do more than maintain our position among the trading nations of the world. All one has to do is to compare the figures of other nations with our own figures to see how nearly side by side we marched. And, although in the race we were passed once, as I have said, we again find ourselves occupying fifth position among the exporting countries.

Let us again consider France. We find in connection with that country our trade is steadily increasing. I have the figures, but I shall not record them because it would take too long to do so. Then, let us consider the New Zealand treaty. On the very day that the present government took office the New Zealand treaty fell. The very day we took office was the day upon which the New

Zealand treaty had been terminated by notice given by the late government. It has been said that on the very day the Prime Minister of New Zealand landed in this city he found that we had placed a duty against New Zealand butter higher than that which had theretofore prevailed. We did so for the agriculturists of Canada, the dairymen of this country. We said, if we were placed in office, we would make tariffs fight for them and tariffs have fought for them. I repeat, our tariffs have fought for them, I will go further; look at the dairy industry of Canada as it stood when we took office and as it stands to-day. So far as New Zealand is concerned, of course we were faced with a difficult problem. New Zealand's largest export was butter. They desired to find a place in our market. We told them that we could not afford to give a preference to any country which would put our own producers at an unfair disadvantage. We said we could not afford to prefer any one over Canadians. We told them they must adjust their arrangements with us, and that we would endeavour to adjust ours with them. We said that if we had to import butter we would go to the Antipodes, to New Zealand and Australia, and give them the first opportunity to sell in this market such butter as we might require. I am bound to say that the gentlemen from New Zealand and Australia took a reasonable view of the situation. They saw our country; they saw our herds. They knew what we were doing. They learned about our difficulties in connection with carrying on the dairy industry; they learned that we had to keep our cattle in barns and feed them, and were able to draw a comparison between this and their country where sheds and barns are unnecessary. Knowing these facts the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the government were able to negotiate arrangements with them that were satisfactory and have worked out satisfactorily. Now and then some effort is made on the part of a too enterprising Canadian to buy butter from New Zealand in the hope of making a profit from its sale in this country, but when he is asked in view of existing conditions in this country, and they have been asked, to stay his hand and not place that butter on the market until our own supply is exhausted, with one accord these men have had a sense of patriotism and love of this country that induced them to agree to hold any butter that they had imported until it might be required. They too appreciated the necessity and desirability of relying upon