

we must cut out the whole or any part of that 66.9 per cent that goes to the United Kingdom to help out the British Empire? Will they lay down that principle? No, they dare not. In point of fact they dare not make any such clear-cut statement; but the arguments they use to condemn this government for the export of raw material can tend to no other direction.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me take up another argument used in the maritime provinces by the hon. leader of the opposition. He condemned this government, and quoted figures to show that we were importing far beyond what we should import from the United States. But in dealing with this phase of our trade relations with our neighbours to the south he was not fair to Canada. He knew that very large quantities of our goods imported through the United States are not credited to the country of origin, but because in the United States there are wholesale houses representing those other foreign countries most of the goods we receive in that way are credited as exported from the United States. In that way the figures are swollen and Canada is credited with receiving more from the United States than she actually does receive. Let me give an instance or two. Take cotton used in the manufacture of rubber goods—not one ounce of it is grown in the United States, but it is imported into Canada through the wholesale agencies located in the United States of the foreign countries producing that cotton, and of course the United States gets the credit for the exports. Then take raw rubber—not one ounce of that comes from the United States, yet if you examine minutely the trade statistics of the United States you will find that our rubber is credited as an export from that country. I could enumerate many other commodities. I might mention tea. We have in Boston to-day the largest wholesale tea-importing warehouse in the world, and most of the tea from foreign countries comes through that wholesale house, which by the way is owned by a Canadian. Yet the United States is credited as the exporter of that tea to Canada.

Mr. MANION: May I ask the hon. minister a question? What percentage of our imports from the United States is made up of imports from other countries that come through the United States?

Mr. VENIOT: If I had thought my hon. friend possessed so little knowledge of this subject,—

Mr. MANION: I am afraid it is my hon. friend who is ignorant.

Mr. VENIOT: —I would have made inquiries and been prepared to enlighten him.

Mr. MANION: Not ten per cent.

Mr. VENIOT: Then why did my hon. friend ask me the question?

Mr. MANION: I wanted to see if the hon. minister knew anything about what he is discussing.

Mr. VENIOT: Does the hon. gentleman know how much of the raw rubber that we import is credited as coming from the United States?

Mr. MANION: No; but I know we get \$825,000,000 worth of goods from the United States, and a very small part of that is rubber.

Mr. VENIOT: The value of that raw material alone is somewhere in the vicinity of \$28,000,000.

Mr. MANION: That is a very small part of \$825,000,000.

Mr. VENIOT: I know, but I could enumerate a lot of other articles that originate in countries outside the United States.

Mr. MANION: Go ahead.

Mr. VENIOT: All the tea, all the molasses, all the sugar imported into Canada comes through the United States.

Mr. MANION: Give the figures.

Mr. VENIOT: If my hon. friend will add together the value of all those commodities he will have quite a large amount.

Mr. MANION: About ten per cent.

Mr. VENIOT: The hon. gentleman has made his speech, and I may be permitted to go on with mine. Now I want to touch on the question of unemployment.

Mr. MCGIBBON: Post office.

Mr. VENIOT: Yes, I can do that too when the time comes, and I will give the hon. gentleman all he wants, as I did on a former occasion. In his tour of the maritime provinces the hon. leader of the opposition attempted to make a strong point of the fact that a number of Canadians crossed the border to seek work in the United States, and he stated that if we had a high tariff like that of our neighbours there would be very little unemployment in Canada. May I be permitted to point out that the percentage of unemployment in the United States to-day is far greater than in Canada. What do we find in the United States for 1927, the very year that my hon. friend was re-