

Respecting the speech from the throne I could not do better than quote the following editorial from the *Farmer's Advocate* of January 26, 1939:

If the speech from the throne which set the wheels of parliament in motion at Ottawa does not conceal in well chosen words some very pleasant surprises, the present session will be a very disappointing one, so far as legislation is concerned. The intimation that substantial sums of money will be expended on public works has been received with alarm, rather than acclaim, and the reference to legislation dealing with agriculture conveys the promise that grain exchanges will be subjected to some needed reform, but no mention is made of an effort to find a solution of the serious wheat surplus. It is hinted that marketing legislation related to farm products will be brought forward, and this will be awaited with interest, for something will have to be done to lay the ghost of the Natural Products Marketing Act, which was enacted during the regime of a previous government, and constitutionally murdered by this one.

One great fact which in our selfish moments we are apt to forget is the British protection in past years to our foreign trade. We should be willing to show gratitude in return. What has Canada done in the last several years, so far as trade policies are concerned, to strengthen ties that bind the British empire? Nothing. I quote the following from the *Toronto Globe* of March 20, 1935:

Much tosh one way and another has been talked about the Ottawa agreements. They are not perfect, but this much at least can be said for them: They are agreements, and agreements to trade. The fact makes Ottawa all but unique in modern history. It also ensures to the people of the British empire an opportunity that they would do well to cultivate.

Then, I quote this from the *Toronto Globe* of November 15, 1935, just one month after the last general election:

Canada's exports increased \$100,000,000. Sales to the United Kingdom and foreign countries show marked upturn in the twelve months period. Canada's external trade continues to improve. The increase in total business with the world for the twelve months ending September, was slightly over \$100,000,000 over the previous year. Trade with all parts of the world, except the continent of Europe, showed a steady rise.

Exports to the world in the year ended September amounted to \$696,532,559, an increase of \$58,428,968 over the previous twelve months, while purchases from the world totalled \$539,256,521, an increase of \$41,857,858. Sales to the British empire amounted to \$345,049,567, an increase of \$21,103,617, and purchases from the empire were \$169,542,030 or an increase of \$16,557,770. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled \$275,678,858, an increase of \$14,245,014, and purchases from Britain amounted to \$115,852,732, a growth of only \$3,207,776.

A clerical friend of mine, addressing a large audience a few months ago and referring to the British empire, stated that in his opinion Canada was the garden of the British

empire, and concluded that part of his remarks by saying that he considered Wentworth county and its vicinity as the garden of Canada. Naturally I agreed with him. It is because of that, and because of the people who have made Wentworth the garden spot of Canada, that I am standing here protesting against the reductions which have been made in the duties on market garden products. It is not a question always of price, but these importations from the United States glut our market to such an extent that at times we cannot sell our produce. What would the forefathers of many of these people, the United Empire Loyalists, say if they knew that their descendants were being deprived of the very principles for which they fought? What is New Zealand doing at the moment to protect her industries and to tie up with the British empire to a greater extent? In this connection I should like to quote from a recent Canadian publication as follows:

New Zealand Restrictions May Affect Canadian Trade

Amplifying cables received last month by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa announcing control of the import and export trade of New Zealand by means of licences, W. F. Bull, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Auckland, New Zealand, further advised the department that "At the moment the long range effect of this legislation on Canada's trade with New Zealand is not clear. However, it is reasonable to expect that the movement of goods from Canada to this country will be restricted and in certain instances seriously reduced." Mr. Bull reports that the Prime Minister, the Honourable M. J. Savage, has stated that the import control was not a temporary measure to correct the exchange position, but a permanent measure to cushion or insulate New Zealand against depressions abroad. The New Zealand Prime Minister is quoted as saying, "We want to increase our trade with Great Britain. To the extent that we are able, we want to spend every penny of the sterling proceeds of our exports on buying British manufactured goods. The only sensible way is to select the goods we want to buy from Britain. It is all a question of scientific selection of imports.

This same method of import selection is the most effective way of building up our own industries. We are going to give New Zealand manufacturers a definite market if they can turn out goods. To the extent that they cannot, we will import goods from abroad. I want to say most emphatically that what we are introducing is not a barrier but regulative procedure."

I am protesting against tariff reductions, especially reductions on poultry, hogs, the products of the market garden, fruit farms and hothouses, as well as on the different manufactured articles produced in my part of Canada. The irony of it lies in the fact that a great percentage of those people who