the Divine Creator has issued any edict forbidding us to use controls now. I am not here advocating controls, but if there is no other way whereby we can keep these hoggish people in check, we should at least resort to some means which would enable us to help Britain in a time of need.

I should like to discuss another matter which is of vital importance. What does Britain's economic trouble mean economically to Canada, and the Canadian market? The other afternoon the member for Melfort (Mr. Wright) asked a question of the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe), as to how the minister expected to sell Canadian wheat next year. The minister made a statement which I believe he will have a difficult time justifying. He seemed to indicate to the house that all was well and we had nothing to fear. I am not so sure about that. I should like to have the Minister of Trade and Commerce establish the truth of what he said. In the meantime, it is important to remember that Britain is our greatest potential customer. She has been the one upon whom we have been able to rely throughout the generations, and she is the one upon whom we can rely throughout the generations yet to come if we will just keep her in a sound financial position so that she can be that market.

Not so long ago we had some rather enlightening figures. Between April 3, 1948, and March 31, 1950, Canada sold, in United States dollars, \$955,860,000 worth of goods. Of this amount \$829,100,000 worth of goods went to Britain, and Britain paid for those goods with money which the United States granted to her under the Marshall plan. Suppose there were no Marshall plan, how would Britain pay for those goods? If she were unable to pay for those goods in United States dollars, how would Canada sell them? The question needs to be answered by just a little bit more than a brush-off. Where will Canada sell such goods in case the British market collapses?

I desire the consent of the house, Mr. Speaker, to put on the record a table showing the details of those goods which Canada sold. May I have that permission?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. member leave of the house to put these details on Hansard?

Mr. Knowles: From where does the information come?

Mr. Blackmore: It comes from the Economic Record issued by the United Kingdom Information Office, 10 Albert street, Ottawa.

"Everything else" (foreign and commonwealth relations, colonies, broadcasting, research, etc.) . Surplus ("Helps towards financing house building, school building, war damage claims, etc.") . The Address—Mr. Blackmore Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Blackmore: The details are as follows:

Canada, Britain and Marshall Aid

Figures published by the Reports and Analysis Branch of the Economic Co-operation Administration show that, during the period April 3, 1948 to March 31, 1950, paid shipments totalling \$(U.S.)6,786,047,000 were made to receiving countries. Of these, Canada shipped \$(U.S.)955,860,000, the remainder being from the U.S.A., Latin America, and participating countries.

Canada's shipments were made under the "offshore purchase" arrangements approved for E.C.A. "Off-shore purchases" are not authorised for any commodity declared by the U.S. government to be "in surplus". So far as Canada was concerned, by far the biggest of these off-shore purchases were for bread-grain shipments.

Of Canada's total paid shipments of \$(U.S.)955,860,000 no less than \$(U.S.)829,100,000 went to the United Kingdom. Food and agricultural commodities totalled \$496,208,000 and industrial commodities \$332,892,000. The following is a breakdown by commodity:

Paid Shipments from Canada to United Kingdom under E.C.A.

April 3, 1948-March 31, 1950 (in round figures)

(III Toulid lightes)	
	\$(U.S.)
Food, feed and fertilizer	496,208,000
Bread grains	413,162,000
Wheat	344,747,000
Wheat flour	68,410,000
Rye	5,000
Beef, veal, pork, lamb and mutton	66,305,000
Cheese	9,996,000
Fish and fish products, ex. fish oil and	
meal	6,637,000
Miscellaneous agricultural products	109,000
Raw materials and semi-finished prod-	
ucts	327,674,000
Nonferrous metals and products	204,887,000
Aluminum	82,523,000
Copper	64,786,000
Zinc	28,393,000
Lead	28,651,000
Precious and other metals	535,000
Pulp and paper	59,860,000
Lumber and lumber manufactures	36,534,000
Metallic ores and concentrates	4,539,000
Iron and steel mill materials and	
products, including ferro-alloys	11,906,000
Non-metallic minerals	6,805,000
Chemicals and related products	2,678,000
Hides, skins and leather	466,000
Machinery and vehicles	4,489,000
Machinery and equipment	4,033,000
Electrical appar. excluding gener-	
ators and motors	99,000
Industrial machinery, N.E.C	626,000
Agricultural machinery, ex. tractors	3,308,000
Motor vehicles, engines and parts	455,000
Miscellaneous industrial and unclassi-	
fied commodities	730,000
ANT TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL CONTROL OF THE	
Total	829,100,000

.....(£559 million)-2s.11d.-(15 cents)