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Canada. For example, our two largest manufacturing interests, flour milling and meat packing, represent the two broad divisions of Canadian agriculture; our third largest is lumber; our fourth pulp and paper and our fifth smelting. Of scores of our other largest industries - based in part, according to the universal practice, on imported raw materials - it needs but to mention them to note that they are wholly Canadian, as for example, our textiles, rubber goods, chemicals, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, etc.

The British people have in general exactly the same measure of assurance that goods which come from Canada and claim preferential tariff rates are distinctively Canadian as the Canadian people have that goods which come from Britain and claim our preferential rate are distinctively British. When we first granted a preference to British goods, complaints were raised that German and other goods were coming through Britain and securing the benefit of our preference. It was therefore provided that no goods imported into Canada should be entitled to the preference unless at least 25 per cent. of the value consisted of British labour and materials. When this country adopted a limited preferential system a few years ago, it adopted the same rule. If there is any difference, the British rule is administered more strictly than the Canadian.

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