

Great Britain than those imported from the United States? Did we do that because of a love for the United States? No, it was because of the necessity to continue in business—the steel had to be purchased at the cheapest price. British preference on saw steel is not going to bring any British steel into Canada. There are other things to be considered besides that of price. There is the closeness to the market which permits the carrying of small stocks. The purchasing of material in the old country necessitates buying twice a year, during the spring and the fall.

Mr. BROWN: Is not the hon. gentleman afraid he is proving too much?

Mr. CHAPLIN: No, I am not. I am telling the facts and the truth about the matter, that is what counts.

Mr. BROWN: And at the same time the hon. member is changing his tune.

Mr. CHAPLIN: I am not changing my tune at all. The hon. minister who just spoke (Mr. Stewart) has changed his tune. That was the same gentleman who a few years ago sounded the death knell of protection. It was the same gentleman who was burying protection; he has resurrected it, he has breathed new life into it and it lives again. The hon. members on the other side of the house are following him. They have turned protectionist. I do not say that they have stolen our policy, what I say is that they have paid us the greatest compliment by following in our footsteps and accepting our advice. If they stole anything they would not know what to do with it when they got it.

An hon. MEMBER: Perhaps the hon. member knows that better himself.

Mr. CHAPLIN: When I first looked over the schedules attached to this budget by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) the first thing that came to my mind was the French treaty presented to us by the hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe). That gentleman returned from France with a treaty which he inflicted upon this country. There was a list of over 250 articles contained in schedule B, but with the exception of two or three items, none of those articles has been manufactured in this country.

Mr. LAPOINTE: My hon. friend should be careful; he was lost once in the bronze powder.

Mr. CHAPLIN: There was only one item in the lot which the hon. gentleman could find to be incorrect. This treaty contained a list of over 200 articles which we were per-

mitted to export to France under special trade conditions, and I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that out of that list there were not half a dozen which we manufactured, and only two or three which we have exported. Out of those two or three articles exported, only one or two have been exported to France. Is it any wonder that I suspect the Minister of Justice of having had something to do with this proposition of the British preference. The schedule contains dozens of articles which Great Britain will never send to us. Why have they been put there? I asked the hon. minister who has just spoken, and he said: what else could we do? The easiest thing would have been to strike them out of the tariff, but they did not do that. They wanted to swell and pad up the budget.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Is my hon. friend suggesting that they should be taken out of the tariff?

Mr. CHAPLIN: There is no reason in the world why that should not have been done.

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): Hay, for instance?

Mr. CHAPLIN: From England?

Mr. STEWART (Edmonton): But the tariff covers all countries.

Mr. BENNETT: Not the preferential tariff.

Mr. BROWN: They have been asking for an increase for the last two or three years.

Mr. CHAPLIN: I would like to put on record some of the items included in the French treaty. I want to serve notice upon the government and upon the people of Canada that if this party ever comes into power that treaty will be abrogated.

An hon. MEMBER: That may be a long time.

Mr. CHAPLIN: It may be a long time, but I venture this prediction: whether or not we are in power, this government will abandon that treaty because it is no good and never was any good. It is a detriment to the trade of this country. If the Minister of Finance did not receive the assistance of the Minister of Justice in preparing these schedules, he must have thought that it would be a good scheme to try.

Beginning with item 04 of the French treaty, and continuing down that page to item 073, and from item 074 down to item 0247, and then on the following page from item 0248 down to item 0379, one is able to see the variety of items included in this treaty. This list includes a number of names made up of a