

WHAT DID DEFEAT OF RECIPROcity COST PEOPLE OF CANADA?

F. B. Carvell, M. P., Proves That it Cost Us Millions of Dollars

Maritime Provinces Particularly Heavy Losers— Hansard Report of Speech by Member for Carleton Which Made Government Leader and His Supporters Feel Uneasy.

What did the defeat of reciprocity cost the people of Canada, especially those of the maritime provinces?

F. B. Carvell, for Carleton, answered this question strikingly in his speech in the house of commons last Thursday. A part of it is quoted here from Hansard:

Mr. Carvell:—There is another branch of the speech from the throne which I wish to refer to briefly, and I do so because of its introduction into the debate by hon. members of the government. I refer to the minister of finance's speech on the trade question. There is a paragraph in the speech from the throne which says that the government has attempted to increase our trade with the British West Indies, and I think British Guiana. I think I voice the sentiments of every Liberal in this house and in the country when I say we heartily concur in any attempt that may be made to increase our trade with the British West Indies or any portion of the British Empire. The only fault I find is that the minister of finance is blowing a good deal about what he has accomplished in this respect, and trying to convince the people of Canada that he is conferring on them a great benefit by making a trade agreement with a million or two of people who do not consume much, but who do not consume our foodstuffs, because they produce their own foodstuffs, a country with which last year our total trade amounted to only about four million dollars. Perhaps I am wrong in that, but that is my recollection.

Mr. White (Leeds)—I think my hon. friend is wrong. Speaking from memory, I think there is a trade of about fifteen million dollars a year between Canada and the West Indies.

Mr. Carvell—Oh, no, not the British West Indies, but includes all the West Indies, and Cuba as well.

Mr. White (Leeds)—My memory is that it includes just these colonies with which we have entered into a trade arrangement. I think the hon. gentleman is right that there is a very substantial trade between these colonies and Canada.

An Important Statement.

Mr. Carvell—At all events, the matter is not worth talking about, when you think of the total trade of Canada. Whether it is four millions or fifteen millions, it is interesting also to know the government's view in so far as it has gone in this direction. These gentlemen tell us that they will negotiate a treaty with Australia, and I sincerely hope they may do so. I have heard in the last weekly report issued by the trade and commerce department, at page 218, which says:

“Exportation of Butter.”

“The export of butter to Canada continues on a large scale. The market, on October 25, takes approximately 10,000 boxes, and notice has been given by the Union Company that space has been reserved for upwards of 120,000 boxes for this season. It is interesting also to note that this office is constantly in receipt of communications from places as far east as Toronto asking for the name of butter shippers.”

There is now a preferential trade to such extent with Australia and New Zealand, and I hope my hon. friends opposite may be able to go further, because when butter reaches the enormous price we are paying for it today—thirty-five cents per pound, I think, to the retailer in the large cities—

An hon. member—Forty cents.

Mr. Carvell—Forty cents a pound, perhaps, when butter reaches that price, then all that the Canadian producer needs in the way of protection is the cost of transportation from Australia and New Zealand to the centre of Canada. When the Australian and New Zealand producer of butter chooses to send his butter to Canada rather than to Great Britain, to which the freight charges are very much less than they are to Canada, depend upon it, the price of butter here is more than it ought to be, and the consuming people of Canada are entitled to some amelioration in their condition in respect to the high cost of living and the burdens under which they are groaning. Therefore, I say success to the government in endeavoring to increase our trade with Australia and New Zealand. But what becomes of the arguments of the minister of finance and his friends just one year ago, that if the reciprocity treaty with the United States would go into force, one of the great troubles would be that this country would be flooded with cheap butter from Australia and New Zealand? Is there a member in this house, Liberal or Conservative, representing an agricultural constituency, who did not have that flung in his teeth on every platform? The greatest cry I met was that if we ratified that agreement, we would allow the butter to come in from Australia and New Zealand free of duty, and the Canadian farmer would be ruined. Now with true Tory consistency hon. gentlemen opposite start out to negotiate a trade treaty with Australia, and my statement to them is that they can extend the trade of this country just as freely as they like, and I will support them. The minister of finance interjected into this debate the question of reciprocity for what reason I do not know. It may have been that he thinks it is dead, and he wants to resurrect it. Well, if the reciprocity agreement, which means broader markets, lower taxation and cheaper food for the toiling masses, and better markets for the

have lost over \$100,000. From the province of Quebec and the maritime provinces last year we exported but a total value of \$6,370,000, and of that amount we sent to the United States \$3,170,000, upon which we paid the significant sum of \$2,720,000 in duties to the American treasury. A gentleman sitting in the house today tells me that he himself paid the American treasury duty on his goods amounting to \$400,000 during the last fiscal year. A constituent of mine tells me that during the last fiscal year he paid \$200,000 in duties on his goods which might as well have gone into the pockets of my constituents. An honorable member—Who pays the duty?

Canadian Produce Losses.

Mr. Carvell—In the case of hay, the Canadian producer every time. And, on that point, I call to witness the members of the house from Quebec, New Brunswick, who live along the border. They know that what I say is true. The trade reports today show that all up and down the border, from Quebec to New Brunswick, a ton more in the United States than in Canada. I call to witness a statement made last May by a man from Cleveland, Ohio, after buying a quantity of hay from the United States, and paying the duty on it. He says he has seen a quantity of hay from the United States, and he says that all the hay he ever met in his life the farmer of New Brunswick was the worst for fighting against reciprocity, because he himself paid \$200,000 to the treasury, and the United States duties on hay which might have gone into the pockets of my constituents.

I will tell my honorable friends what we lost in the case of Canada. We exported last year fish to the United States to the amount of \$3,776,001, upon which I have not got the exact figures, but I can say that we must have paid a million dollars in duties. If the reciprocity agreement had gone through, the fishermen in the maritime provinces would have saved that million dollars, and they would have been able to pay the duties on the fish they exported to the United States to the amount of \$3,776,001. Of that amount they paid \$1,275,000 in duties, and they paid to the United States treasury in duties the sum of \$1,031,181.

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BORDEN DUMB IN FACE OF PROD ABOUT BROKEN PLEDGES TO ST. JOHN

Dr. Pugsley Reminds Premier About His Pre-Election Promise to Carry Out Liberal Programme of Transportation Facilities at This Port and Asks if He Intends to Fulfill it, But gets No Response.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—This afternoon the government was called upon to lose no time in arranging to complete the works required for the development of the port of St. John and to provide the facilities which would enable the Courtenay Bay improvements to be made as soon as the first wharf is completed.

A good many of the pledges of the Conservatives had not been kept. For instance, in the last general election campaign Mr. Borden sent a telegram, under heavy election pressure, Mr. Johnston stating that if elected he would proceed with the extensive St. John port and improvement of the port of St. John. As a matter of fact all that had done was to accept the tenders called for by the Liberal government in connection with the port and Courtenay Bay.

The plans of the late government called for more than this. To make use of the terminals other work had to be undertaken. The Grand Trunk Pacific had purchased land for the purpose of making use of the Courtenay Bay docks, but before this could be made to fulfill their purpose railway sidings had to be put in by the government. One or more grain elevators had to be built. Provision had to be made to give the intercolonial sidings and other connections with the wharves.

The time was passing and the construction of those works required time. The days were slipping away. If the facilities were to be made as soon as the docks were completed the government should lose no time in starting these works. As yet they had done absolutely nothing.

Dr. Pugsley called upon the premier, who was in his seat to carry out his pledges and carry out this great national work immediately. He said that when Dr. Reid, the minister of customs, was in St. John this summer, he had called the matter to the attention of the minister.

Dr. Reid had declared this to be his (Pugsley's) pet scheme. He admitted the indictment that this project was near to his heart and he wanted to have it carried through, and he was glad that the minister of customs was in the house as he (Reid) had assured the people of St. John that he would through the customs department, supply the moneys necessary.

Dr. Pugsley closed this reference by asking both Premier Borden and Dr. Reid if they proposed to make good their pledges. Neither replied.

John McCready, former mayor of Moncton, died at 72 years of age. He was born in Smithtown, Kings county (N. B.) and was formerly mayor of Moncton. He was a prominent citizen of Moncton and was a member of the board of directors of the Moncton Electric Railway Co. He was a member of the St. John's Episcopalian Church and was a member of the St. John's Episcopalian Church. He was a member of the St. John's Episcopalian Church. He was a member of the St. John's Episcopalian Church.

John A. Smith and His Remarkable Rheumatism Remedy Cured Himself First and Now Proposes to Cure the World.

Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years Standing.

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith of Milwaukee, wisconsin, was every one to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to send a 50c box FREE to every one who will enclose this advertisement and send name and address. Mr. Smith has suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known, and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take morphine and after considerable time he was up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism, and after much experimenting, finally found a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Glória Tonic." Those of his friends, relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were completely cured by him. He was so convinced of the value of his remedy that he offered his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure of rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, U. S. A. wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him

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WANTED—A second hand school for boys in January. District military expected. George North View, Victoria, B.C. 1208-127.

AGENTS

HAVE YOU talked to the best agent in the open and your opponent's famous nursery verified; widely known. Feltman Nuts.

PRELIMINARY representation of the treatment of fruit trees throughout the year. We wish to see good men to represent agents, the following are the fruit-growers of Brunswick except for men of enterprise, market position and address A. Miller, Stone & W. Ont.

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MILL machinery for sale. The following machinery in good order: rotary (complete), lathe, saw, shuffling, pulleys &c. To be sold at a bargain. J. Woodstock, N. B., Victoria, Woodstock, N. B., 1233-13.

SEND me 25 cents and I will send you the best formula of the best on the market, costs 25 cents. Quoted for N. B. J. Woodstock, N. B., Victoria, Woodstock, N. B., 1233-13.

A T. Paske, N. B., 1233-13. I am in timber land; good soil. Two large barns and one mile to school and town. Address A. Miller, street, Boston, Mass.

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THE SEABIRD BRAND

Cures Rheumatism

Flaxseed tea is useful when the children have a cold. Wash two tablespoonfuls of the seed, add four cupful of water, cook slowly for an hour, add lemon juice and sugar and strain.

THE CARE OF N

By direction of the Minister of Agriculture on the care of market hens from Ottawa. Attention to the natural losses that result from satisfactory methods market eggs, and sugar permanent and need to be brought about in the to the corresponding producer and consumer.

Five stock branch of twenty-four pages a number of clear photographs very helpful and of the text. Copies applying to the Public Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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