

of Canadian goods for export are shipped from New York, and other ports of the United States, that is all I need say to show that trade will find its own channels where they are of the greatest advantage. It is inconceivable that there is any hon. gentlemen in this House who would look forward to a consummation when no exports from Canada would go by way of the United States, and no exports from the United States would go by way of Canada. We are living too closely together and our interests are too much interwoven for us ever to expect to see the day when all Canadian goods will be exported from Canadian ports, and all American goods will be exported from American ports.

I have one or two observations to make with respect to the effect of this agreement, as I view it, upon those sections of Canada with which I am most familiar; and I am going to quote some figures, even at the risk of falling under the solemn and weighty abjurgations of the hon. member for South Simcoe (Mr. Lennox), who found fault with the figures given by the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) a few days ago.

Mr. LENNOX. Can the hon. gentleman say that they were correct?

Mr. KYTE. I am not saying anything about them; but the figures I give are as likely to be challenged as were the figures of the hon. member for South Wellington. Looking over the trade returns, I find that the value of agricultural products shipped to the United States from Canada in 1910, including horses, cattle, swine, lambs, sheep, poultry, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, beans, peas, Indian corn, hay, straw, potatoes, green apples, berries, butter, cheese, and eggs amounted to \$6,277,295, upon which duties were paid of \$1,274,337. The value of fish products sent from Canada to the United States was \$3,223,398, upon which there were duties paid of \$512,514. Gypsum to the value of \$396,493 was shipped, upon which duties were paid of \$101,493.

When discussing this question, the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster) pointed out that we had at present two markets in Canada, and that it was needless for us to seek a third market by entering into negotiations with the United States. Speaking more particularly for the maritime provinces, and with reference to the chief item of export from those provinces, namely, fish, I would like to remind hon. gentlemen that at present we have scarcely any free market for our exports of fish. The hon. member for North Toronto said that reciprocity between the various provinces of Canada was the ideal for the people of Canada to strive for. I quite admit that in the last 40 years there has

Mr. KYTE.

been considerable reciprocity between the provinces of Quebec and Ontario on the one hand, and the maritime provinces on the other, but that reciprocity consisted in the people of the maritime provinces buying manufactured goods from the people of Quebec and Ontario, and the people of Quebec and Ontario taking current cash of the realm from the people of the maritime provinces in payment for those goods.

Mr. CURRIE (Simcoe). I think the hon. gentleman should be fair enough to say that the people of Quebec and Ontario have bought large quantities of coal and steel from the maritime provinces.

Mr. KYTE. My hon. friend did not permit me to refer to that fact, as I intended. It is quite true that Nova Scotia coal is sold in large quantities as far west, I understand, as Montreal, but not very much farther, and that considerable steel and iron have been shipped during the last two years from the steel works of Sydney and Sydney Mines into Quebec and Ontario; but apart from these two items there is no reciprocity of trade in natural products between the maritime provinces and the province of Ontario.

Mr. REID (Grenville). Are there not a great many potatoes shipped from New Brunswick to the western provinces?

Mr. KYTE. There are some, but not many. The great market for the potatoes of the maritime provinces is in the United States. More potatoes from the maritime provinces are bought in the United States, notwithstanding the duty of 25 cents a bushel against them, than are bought in Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. BLAIN. May I be permitted to say that three years ago there were 600 carloads of potatoes sent to the city of Toronto alone from the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. KYTE. That is quite true. There are seasons when potatoes are sent from the maritime provinces to the city of Toronto; but these are exceptional seasons. I am speaking of a market which the people of the maritime provinces may at all times and seasons depend upon.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The hon. gentleman has given the exports from Canada into the United States of different kinds of farm products. Would he give the exports of the same from the United States into Canada? He would find that several times the quantity of potatoes come from the United States to Canada as go from Canada to the United States.

Mr. KYTE. I would say to my hon. friend that I prefer to make my own speech; and having listened to one from him of two hours the other evening, I do not think I