

might not continue to be correct that the United States sends fifteen times as much meat into Canada as Canada sends into the United States.

In respect to animals and the market for animals, in the report which I have just mentioned, a statement of the number of horses and other animals in the United States and in Canada is given. For instance,—and the farmers of western Canada knew that the United States killed the position because it was a statement that was made by experts for the President of the United States,—there were in the United States 21,000,000 horses and in Canada only 2,133,000, and that the price in Minnesota for these horses was \$111 and in North Dakota \$114. From the same report they learned that the price of horses in Saskatchewan was \$156 and I believe it to be a fact that you can scarcely buy a fair horse in Manitoba for less than \$170. The horse dealers and horse raisers of the United States knew perfectly well from that report that they would find in Canada a splendid market for their horses. Manitoba and the other provinces in western Canada send a large number of horses to British Columbia and get good prices for them. Providing the fence between the United States and Canada were taken down, let me ask you where would the people of British Columbia buy these horses—in Manitoba or in Saskatchewan? By no means; they would go to the United States and they could get them at a much less cost. It is the same with respect to dairy cows. The price of dairy cows that reports show in Minnesota and North Dakota was \$33 per head, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were \$40 and \$41 per head. The prices of other cattle in Minnesota and North Dakota, immediately adjoining Manitoba and Saskatchewan, were \$14 and \$20 per head and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$23 and \$31 per head. The price of sheep per head in those immediately adjoining states was \$4 and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$7, and of swine in those states which I have mentioned \$11.50 per head and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan \$13 per head. The farmers of Manitoba, having that evidence and report before them, knew perfectly well that if reciprocity were to be put into operation, instead of the United States being a market for their general farm products, Canada would be the market for the farm products of the millions of people in the United States. So, having considered all these questions, they said: 'The market at home is good enough for us.' They heard and they knew the sentiment expressed in rather poetical expression found in the 'Globe,' a paper perhaps that hon. gentlemen op-

posite know something about, in 1905. I did not hear them repeat it on the stump this year:

Land of the sweeping eagle, land of commercial swing,
Ye know that we (Canada) toiled through the snow and the night because we believed in the spring.
And when we needed ye most ye spoke of a vast wilderness
Of stunted trees and frozen lakes and people in distress.

But the sun of our West has arisen
And now by its light we see
A country fit for great empire,
A land of one mind and free,
And do ye think that we who have
Toiled through the snow and the night
Have prepared that repast for thee?

Mr. MARTIN. Is it not a fact that in the hon. gentleman's own constituency, among the rural voters, there was a majority against him on the question of reciprocity?

Some hon. MEMBERS. No, no.

Mr. AIKINS. Well, the hon. gentleman has asked a question and I think he should have an answer to that question. In the city of Brandon I think the majority was about 700, and in the rural part of the constituency, including some of the villages and towns in which there were I believe polls for persons from the rural constituency, the balance of the majority of 866 was made up.

Mr. MARTIN (Regina). May I ask the hon. gentleman another question?

Some hon. MEMBERS. Order, order.

Mr. SPEAKER. The hon. member for Brandon has the floor.

Mr. MARTIN (Regina). Is it not a fact that outside of Souris—

Mr. SPEAKER. Order, the hon. member for Brandon has the floor, and without his permission it is contrary to the rules of debate to interrupt him.

Mr. AIKINS. I have no objection to the hon. gentleman asking me a question.

Mr. MARTIN (Regina). Is it not a fact that outside of Brandon, Souris and Virden—

Some hon. MEMBERS. Oh, oh.

Mr. MARTIN (Regina). Is it not a fact that in the farmers' vote in the constituency of Brandon there was a majority against my hon. friend?

Mr. AIKINS. Let me, in reply to my hon. friend, say that in the town of Souris and in the town of Virden there were I believe polls in which rural constituents voted the same as those from the town, and I