

Mr. ADSHEAD: Is that the year ending September 30, or the fiscal year?

Mr. ILSLEY: I took the year ending September 30, 1925, because the treaty came into effect on the first day of October of that year, and I have taken the succeeding years ending on that day. These figures show that our exports to Australia have increased during the time the treaty has been in effect from \$12,578,531 to \$19,623,593, and that our imports from Australia have increased from \$2,762,959 to \$3,174,761; that the excess during that period of exports over imports has increased from \$9,815,572 to \$16,448,832; and that the total volume of our trade with Australia during the currency of the treaty has increased from about \$15,000,000 to about \$23,000,000 which I should say was a fairly good record for a treaty to make.

I have heard hon. gentlemen opposite say that this government never made a treaty without making a mess of it. What have they to say about this treaty? I heard the hon. member for Inverness (Mr. Macdougall) state that in every treaty that this government had made our imports from other contracting parties had increased and our exports had diminished. What has he to say about the figures with respect to the Australian treaty that I have given to the house? I want to go into some of the items contained in that treaty.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: What about the imports under the New Zealand order in council?

Mr. ILSLEY: I dealt with the New Zealand order in council before the hon. member came in.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Did you give the figures?

Mr. ILSLEY: No. Let us consider some of the particular items of trade that appear in this treaty, because as the hon. member for Vancouver North (Mr. McRae) has stated, this treaty is not only of interest to British Columbia, it is not only of value to that province, but it is of considerable value to eastern Canada also. While the Conservative members from the maritime provinces have spoken frequently, I have yet to hear one of them say a kind word for this treaty as it affects conditions in the maritime provinces, and I have come to the conclusion that if anybody is to speak from that point of view it will have to be someone from this side.

To begin with, let us consider iron and steel products. I must say at the outset that many of these iron and steel products are not those of the maritime provinces. They are Canadian products, however, and are of

tremendous importance. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, we sent to Australia \$10,350,204 worth of iron and steel products. That represents nearly as much as our total exports to Australia before the treaty came into force. The exact figures are:

Pipe..	\$ 362,165
Wire..	59,592
Farm implements..	1,487,313
Razors..	375,513
Nails..	17,971
Needles and pins..	37,175
Machinery..	78,124
Tools..	5,093
Automobiles..	7,204,967
Parts..	714,581
Bicycles..	7,710

These are the figures for iron and steel products to Australia, and at this point I would like to take the time to read some press notices which may be of interest to hon. members.

Mr. KELLNER: Would the hon. member quote the rate paid on those steel products?

Mr. ILSLEY: It would take too long to do that, but they are covered by the treaty.

Mr. KELLNER: That is the trouble.

Mr. ILSLEY: I am afraid it would take too long to read the rates, and I should not be able to finish in the forty minutes allotted to me. I wish to read the following press notice:

A Sydney man was reminded by experience the other day that if New Zealand ships butter into Canada the trade between the two dominions is not one-sided. Having bought and used a box of New Zealand butter, this citizen, with due regard for the virtue of thriftiness, set about chopping up the box for kindling. By chance he stopped between blows to look at a nail which his hatchet broke out from the wood—and, lo and behold, every nail used in the box was found to have come from the Sydney steel plant. He had known that Disco shipped some steel products to the Antipodes but here was the proof of the trade before his own eyes in his own cellar.

The hon. member for Vancouver North has mentioned the item of canned fish, and I must say the exports of that product have increased very materially during the years of the treaty. In the fiscal year 1925 we sent to Australia \$1,126,000 worth; in the fiscal year 1929 we sent to that country \$1,969,000 worth. Not much of that came from the maritime provinces, but the trade is beginning in that section of the Dominion.

I wish to read a letter sent by the president of Connors Bros. Limited, canners and packers of St. John, New Brunswick, dated March 13, 1929:

We notice some of the members in parliament are criticizing the Australian treaty. We might say that Australian buyers placed orders