

from whom he purchased his goods. The same is true of those engaged in the sale of binder twine.

Mr. WRIGHT. I think there is no difficulty in carrying out this provision. To give an example of how this matter works out, I may say that not long ago I bought a quantity of lace which was made in Germany. Each one of these packages of lace was supposed to contain twelve yards. When we sold the lace we found that there were not twelve yards in each package. The purchasers came on us for redress, and we had to refund the money. We at once wrote to the firm in Montreal from whom we had purchased these goods and they made it good to us. The same thing will apply to the sale of binder twine. If we sell binder twine it is right that we should be liable just the same as if we sell any other kind of goods.

On section 121,

Upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon.

Mr. BLAIN. The law at present is that the manufacturer of binder twine must put upon each ball of twine a tag showing the number of feet per pound contained in the ball. Are we to understand that under this section 121 the ball of twine is to have a similar tag attached to it?

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. If my hon. friend (Mr. Blain) will read that in connection with section 120 he will see that the word 'dealer' included the parties manufacturing. The parties manufacturing are covered by the express definition given.

On section 122,

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. The first and second subsections of this subsection considerably reduce the penalties formerly imposed.

On section 123,

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I wish to call the attention of the committee to an amendment which I shall move:

Except that binder twine manufactured in Canada for export need not be labelled with the name of the dealer but there shall be attached to every ball so manufactured a label with the number of feet to be found in the ball, marked or stamped thereon, in the same manner as when for sale in Canada, and the onus of proof that such twine was manufactured for export shall rest upon the manufacturer, dealer, carrier or other person in whose possession the twine is found.

2. Every manufacturer or dealer who falsely represents any binder twine found in his possession as manufactured for export or who shall sell or offer for sale for consumption in Canada any such twine shall be liable to a penalty of \$1,000.

The object you can see is not to interfere with Canadian trade which is springing up with the United States, but at the same time I do not want them to send across the line and then return to us twine in regard to which all the conditions of the law have not been fulfilled.

Mr. BLAIN. Is that date in section 3, '1902,' correct?

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. That was the date fixed in the original statute. I do not think there is much risk of twine remaining on hand from that time but I have left it in to avoid any danger of unjust dealing with these people.

Mr. CLANCY. I must say that it is very gratifying to find the Minister of Trade and Commerce now legislating to promote trade between Canada and the United States. There is a combine in the United States that has raised the price of twine high enough there and in Canada to enable them to import fibre into Canada manufacture it here and pay the duty on the twine going into the United States. That is the price our farmers are paying for twine to-day by reason of the hon. gentlemen destroying every binder twine factory in Canada by giving free binder twine.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think my hon. friend is misinformed there.

Mr. CLANCY. Not at all.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think so.

Mr. CLANCY. There is a duty if I am not mistaken of 20 per cent on binder twine going from Canada into the United States, yet our manufacturers in Canada instead of selling to our own people are finding a market in the United States. The price is high enough there to enable them to sell it, and yet our price is the same as the American price.

Mr. STEPHENS. I think the hon. gentleman is in error. The twine that goes from Canada into the United States is a class of twine that goes there free of duty.

Mr. BLAIN. What class?

Mr. STEPHENS. I think it is a class of twine that runs less than 600 feet to the pound.

Mr. HEYD. It is a twine in which there is no manilla.

Mr. STEPHENS. It is made from sisal or New Zealand hemp.

Mr. CLANCY. It is all kinds that we make here.

Mr. STEPHENS. The twine that goes into the United States is of a kind that enters that country free of duty?