

one year without criticism? That, I think, might well be asked by the government and by the people of Canada.

But this treaty goes beyond pulp and paper in the advantages it brings to our industries. I have in my hand—and my Maritime friends will be interested in this—a statement that Sydney steel is being sent to the Antipodes:

Sydney Steel for Antipodes

Steamer Due Shortly at Louisburg to Load Cargo to Australasia

Another cargo of Sydney steel products will be shipped to Australasia early in February.

S. S. Korean Prince is due at Louisburg about February 7th and will load a large quantity of wire and fencing and other steel products from the Besco plant. Part of the cargo will go to Australia and part to New Zealand ports.

The Korean Prince will be at Louisburg for about four days.

So this treaty is not only beneficial to the pulp and paper industry; it is helpful to the men in Cape Breton, to the men in Nova Scotia, to the men in the mines and in the steel plants at Sydney. We also find that under this treaty we get another of our basic products into the Australian market.

Mr. MACDONALD (Richmond-West Cape Breton): Can the hon. minister tell us where the steel rods that entered into the manufacture of this wire came from?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): I suppose they would come from the Sydney plant.

Mr. MACDONALD (Richmond-West Cape Breton): Two thousand tons were brought in last summer from German steel plants.

Mr. KING (Kootenay): That does not detract from my argument at all. This steel is now being shipped from Sydney, and whether or not the wire was brought from Germany last year I do not know.

Mr. MACDONALD (Richmond-West Cape Breton): The rods that entered into the manufacture of the wire were brought from Germany.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. KING (Kootenay): I did not say steel rods, I said wire. One of our basic industries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is fishing. That industry will have an additional market of six million people opened up to it under this treaty. Is not that worth while? In British Columbia we know it has been worth while. Where in previous years the products of the industry were carried over from year to year, to-day they are sold in advance. So there is no difficulty in finding under this treaty advantages for Canada, and conse-

quently there is no reason why hon. members should represent to the people that this is not a treaty in the interests of this Dominion but rather for the advantage of Australia and New Zealand.

There has been some criticism of the government for having extended the provisions of this treaty to New Zealand. That this action was taken is not hard to understand if we give the matter a little consideration. In 1904 New Zealand gave to Canada the British preferential tariff, and at that time our imports amounted to \$19,442, and we exported to New Zealand \$587,000. Under this treaty our purchases from New Zealand increased until in 1921 they sold us \$4,219,000, and they purchased from us \$11,873,000. But since then the trade has been dwindling, and for the fiscal year 1925 we bought \$1,189,000 worth of goods and sold to New Zealand, \$15,079,000 worth. Having entered into a treaty with Australia, what could be more natural than that we should give the same preference to the sister dominion lying alongside, especially when on looking back over the past twenty years of trade we find that the Canadian people have increased their trade with New Zealand from \$587,000 to \$15,079,000?

Mr. STEWART (Leeds): What advantages, if any, does Canada get from New Zealand in return for the extension of the treaty to New Zealand?

Mr. KING (Kootenay): I was trying to make it plain that we are doing a very nice trade with New Zealand. Under the treaty arrangement with New Zealand we have many advantages, New Zealand extending a very substantial preference on many important Canadian articles: on wearing apparel, there is a 20 per cent preference; boots and shoes, 20 per cent preference; hosiery, 15 per cent preference; cotton piece goods, 10 per cent preference; wrought iron tubing, 20 per cent preference; certain agricultural implements, 10 per cent preference; electrical appliances, 10 to 20 per cent preference; wire, 10 per cent preference; printing paper, free of duty; wrapping paper, 15 per cent preference; motor vehicles, 15 per cent preference; rubber tires, 15 per cent preference.

Canada certainly is not suffering from her trade with New Zealand, for New Zealand buys fifteen dollars' worth of our goods for every one dollar's worth that we buy from them; so to increase that trade ought to be a fairly good bargain for us, and the same thing applies to the trade agreement with Australia. The people of Canada will not suffer by these trade arrangements; in fact, there are great opportunities for trade to develop through