

self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, sulky and walking ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed-mills and horse-rakes are all 20 per cent, as they were under the previous Government.

Mr. McMILLAN. There were a lot of agricultural implements reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent by the present Government.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Of course, my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) does not mean to contend that I said there had been a reduction in the duty on mowers, reapers and that class of implements. I did not say that, for I know there has been no reduction; and, although there has been a reduction of the duty on separators and other implements used by farmers, still, I would have been very much pleased to have seen the duty on other implements reduced, if not entirely removed.

Mr. DAVIN. You said the duties were down to a revenue basis.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I beg pardon. I did not say they were down to a revenue basis. What I said was, that in view of the fact that about half of the reapers used in Manitoba last year were imported from the United States, it would lead to the belief that they were not far from a revenue basis. However, I might say that, during my election campaign, I had the impression that it was the intention of the Government to take the duty off agricultural implements entirely.

Mr. DAVIN. Hear, hear.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I might add, however, that my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) has not proven that the members of the then Opposition declared it to be their intention to do so. Holding the views I do, I would be extremely pleased to see the duty taken off agricultural implements altogether, and, had my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) made his motion to that effect, I would have found no difficulty in supporting it. However, it was my opinion, that the farmers of the North-west, as well as of other parts of Canada, would not, I think, be adverse to bearing a reasonable share of the tariff burdens of the country; and last session, in the committee, I myself moved that the duty on these implements be reduced to 10 per cent. I am prepared to move now, Sir, in amendment:

That all the words after "That" be struck out of the motion, and the following substituted:—

"The duty on agricultural implements be reduced to ten per cent."

If hon. gentlemen opposite are in earnest in this matter, if they desire to relieve the farmers of at least a portion of their burdens in that regard, they will have no difficulty in supporting this amendment. I would be the last one not to welcome any support, no matter from what side of the

House it comes, in order to secure relief for the farmers of that country in the matter of these duties. I do not take a great deal of stock in the position my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) takes in this regard. In fact, I think I can prove to the House, by a reference to his record on this question, that he is entirely insincere.

Mr. DAVIN. Order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think I am in order, Mr. Speaker. If I do not succeed in proving to the House that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Davin) is not sincere, I will be quite willing to tender him an apology. I will prove he is not sincere from his own record. I will take the liberty of reading from "Hansard" some remarks which I made last session in reference to the hon. gentleman's record.

Mr. DAVIN. What page of "Hansard"?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Page 4162. This is what I said in the House last session:

In the session of 1891, the present Postmaster General (Mr. Mulock) moved that binder twine be put on the free list, and my hon. friend from Western Assiniboia voted against it; and I understand that he excused himself on the ground that he did not know what his constituents wanted in the matter. I took the trouble to turn up the hon. gentleman's paper, and I find in an article on "binder twine" printed on the 7th April, 1892, these observations:

"In the interests of the farmers of Western Assiniboia, the "Leader" raises its voice against the duty on binder twine. We have felt for years that the National Policy bore too heavily on the North-west, and with regard to the particular item of binder twine, no one has come forward to defend a proceeding which compels the farmers to pay some \$400,000 more for the twine than the twine is actually worth."

He made a speech in Parliament supporting the reduction in the duty on binder twine, and it will be interesting to see how he voted. On Wednesday, the 26th April, 1892, nearly three weeks after the above article appeared. Hon. Robert Watson, then M. P. for Marquette, moved that binder twine be placed on the free list; and the record shows that the hon. member for Western Assiniboia shirked the vote.

I do not think it will be necessary, Mr. Speaker, in view of that, for me to withdraw my accusation of insincerity against the hon. gentleman (Mr. Davin).

In the session of 1893, the present Postmaster General again moved that binder twine be placed on the free list, and the record shows that the hon. member for Western Assiniboia supported the motion in a speech, but voted against it. Then, in 1893, the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) moved the resolution to the following effect:—

"Since the introduction of the protective system, sufficient time has elapsed for the establishment and development of such manufacturing industries as, under existing conditions, can be successfully carried on in Canada. Moreover, many manufacturers sheltered behind the rampart thus erected have formed combinations and trusts