

States, referred to the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill now before the Senate in Washington as a measure that would "prevent us from sending down our cattle and sheep and agricultural products in order that we may pay you." Then he went on to say: "Well, there are but two things for us to do. One is not to buy the extra \$400,000,000 worth from the people of the United States. That is my appeal to the commercial portion of the United States." And, after pointing that out to the people of the United States and advising the people of Canada to buy goods in the United States to that extent, he did not go on to elaborate what the other point was that he intended to make, but he said: "It may be a good thing to think of these things before we legislate too far." He evidently held that out as a proposal to our neighbours across the line, that on both sides of the line the governments should consider very carefully before they start on this policy of increasing duties on goods coming from Canada to the United States or on goods coming from the United States into Canada. Whether Sir George Foster was prepared to go as far as my honourable friend in this House is prepared to go, and place these higher duties on goods coming into Canada from the United States, he did not say; he left it to his audience to think out for themselves what he proposed to do. But I think very much better than this policy of retaliation against the United States would be the policy that was outlined only yesterday by the honourable gentleman from Stadacona (Hon. Mr. Webster), that of trying to assist Canada in every way to find markets in other parts of the world. Canada to-day is in a position to trade with any part of the world, and there are, as the honourable gentleman pointed out, markets that are ready to take the goods that we can send them, and markets that should be developed. Honourable gentlemen may know that we have a line of steamers running from Vancouver across the Pacific. The men at the head of that line of steamers complain very bitterly that a large quantity of the goods that they require to carry to Japan and China have to be obtained in the United States. They consider that the people of Canada should make such goods and be prepared to ship them across to the market in China which is waiting for them. At the present time there is a tremendous market waiting to be opened up, and I think that the best policy for Canada

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to pursue is to endeavour in every possible way to open up trade with the rest of the world, on both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

The Speech from the Throne deals with the question of the Treaty with the West Indies. We have not had the advantage of seeing what the terms of that Treaty were, but we hope to do so before very long. But, in regard to that Treaty, I doubt very much if the proper degree of consideration was given to the question of the development of trade on the Pacific coast of Canada at the same time as the development of trade on the Atlantic coast. I had the opportunity of talking to one or two delegates who came to Canada to be present at the negotiations in regard to this Treaty, and I was rather surprised to find that they did not seem to be aware that some of the goods that they required could be obtained on the Pacific coast of Canada just as easily as on the Atlantic, and that on the Pacific we require the sugar and other products that they can send back, just as much as they are required at St. John or Halifax. I hope that we shall find that this Treaty is as favourable to the Pacific coast of Canada as it is to the Atlantic.

Honourable gentlemen, I do not desire to take up the time of the House any longer. We are not in the habit of making long speeches in the Senate, and I think it is a very good rule to adhere to. We must consider the other matters mentioned in the Speech from the Throne when they are brought before us, and I think it is much better to leave those measures to be dealt with as they come up from time to time. I would like to express the hope, now that we are in a new Chamber and working under these pleasant conditions, that the Government will be able this Session to see their way to bringing important legislation to this Chamber before the dying hours of the Session. We have of late years had to complain on more than one occasion of the Government bringing legislation down here at the close of the Session, when the members of the Senate had not sufficient time and were not able to give to it the proper consideration. Now that we have come into our new quarters, I hope the Government will show that they are trying to treat us more favourably and give us a better opportunity to consider the legislation.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: Honourable gentlemen, in listening to my honourable friend opposite (Hon. Mr. Bostock) as