tages to the United States and not give them to British colonies? I reply, certainly, I would not treat colonies of the British Empire worse than the United States; no one should be treated better than our own kith and kin. But what I do object to is that these concessions and the sacrifices consequent upon them are the mere incidents of a bargain with a foreign nation and not the result of a straight contract among principals. Instead of letting all members of the family in at the front door, you are sending them around to the back door and then admitting them on a stranger's ticket. What is more, you are letting in a dozen strangers besides without any ticket at all. What does it mean to have free entry of natural products? Take for example the producing centres of the southern hemisphere. Let us look at Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine republic and see how far our farmers can compete with the farmers of these countries. We have in Canada a severe winter during which prices usually go up and our farmers labour under climatic conditions which are a serious handicap. But the three countries I have mentioned have in the first place, no severe winters, and in the second place, our winter is their summer. Consequently when our farmers have the smallest quantity of produce for their home market and expect their best prices, at that very time there is in each of these three countries the greatest surplus for export and prices are lower than at any other period. Then our wheat fields and our great cattle ranches are 1,500 to 2,000 miles away from our seaports, so that it costs a great deal to bring these products to the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards. But in Australia, the Argentine republic and New Zealand, their pastures and wheat fields are not more than 300 miles from their seaports, and their railway facilities are excellent, so that transportation costs them but a fraction of what it costs us.

Take for example Australia. Australia exports annually from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of frozen beef, and the Australian government gives the producer of frozen beef every facility and assistance. The most of it is brought down on the hoof to the packing establishments on the sea-board and is shipped in cold storage. I went through some of the establishments in that country and know that they are equipped with the latest improvements, and they consequently export their products to the best advantage. Australia sends from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds of frozen mutton and lamb out each year, all carefully killed, kept in refrigerators, covered in cotton bags, and sent to the English and other markets in cold storage. Australia exports from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 pounds of butter annually. She has a beautiful strip of country, about 1,500 miles long between the mountain ranges and the sea thoroughly well watered, about 200 miles wide, and consequently produces dairy products in large quantities, always close to the port of shipment. The quantity of dairy products produced in Australia is rapidly increasing. She has also immense wheat fields. Last year her wheat crop was as large as that of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, and it was raised not more than 300 miles from the sea-board. If you can imagine Manitoba having a seaport on Lake Winnipeg, you can understand the advantage which Australia enjoys in the export of wheat.

New Zealand is famed for its wool, wheat and dairy products. In 1909, she exported $18,500,000 worth of frozen lamb and mutton, and $13,500,000 worth of butter and cheese. Little New Zealand sends to the British market twelve times as much butter as Canada sends. She sends out 5,000,000 carcasses of frozen lamb, mutton and sheep in a single season. I think it well to read to the House a few of the quotations showing what farm produce is worth in New Zealand. I have here a statement from the Weekly Report of the Trade and Commerce Department, page 138, which gives the prices of produce, live stock and provisions for the provincial district of Auckland during the past year. Let me make a few quotations:—

Fat cattle, per head, $30.
Fat sheep, per head, $3.50.
Fat lambs, $2.50.
Beef ready for the butcher, 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 cents per pound.
Veal, 9 cents per pound.
Pork, 12 cents per pound.
Lamb, 9 cents per pound.
Fresh butter, 20 cents per pound.
Cheese, 14 cents per pound.
Ducks, $1.25 per pair.
Fowl, 75 cents per pair.
Turkeys, $1.25 apiece.
Bacon, 15 cents per pound.
Ham, 16 cents per pound.
Eggs, 21 cents per dozen.

These are comparatively low prices, when you consider that this farm produce, or nearly all of it, will be brought free into Canada, and with only the freight rate against it.

Then, let us take the Argentine. The Argentine is one of the countries that comes under the most favoured nation clause, and consequently enjoys all the rights that we give to the United States. We were greatly indebted last night to the Postmaster General (Mr. Lemieux) for giving us a good deal of very valuable information regarding the Argentine—not knowing, I think, that it is one of the most favoured nations.