

that was that there must be reciprocity with the United States in this matter, either reciprocity in duties or reciprocity in free trade. He believed he was correct in stating that since 1864 the duty paid by Canadian hop growers in exports to the United States had been some \$60,000, and about the same amount was set down as the value of Canadian imports. Hence there had been considerable loss to the revenue—and in these days, when every source of revenue was being taken into account by the Finance Minister, this one ought not to be overlooked. This was a matter in which, of course, the brewing interest was concerned, and it might be complained that, owing to the excise laid on brewers, they were already sufficiently burdened. Still, if hop growers had been suffering 12 or 14 years under an unjust system, it would not be fair to ignore their claims because the brewing interest might be temporarily burdened. It was surely matter of complaint that while the farmers of Vermont, for instance, had access to two markets—the United States and the Dominion—Canadian farmers were, by the onerous conditions imposed, virtually restricted to one.

Hon. Mr. Rose said there was no objection to the motion, and he was obliged to the member for drawing attention to this matter in a speech of ability. He (Mr. Rose) might say there were numerous petitions against the duty on hops. As to the policy of the Government on the matter, it would not be fair to make any statement at present.

Hon. Mr. Anglin desired to give the House a Lower Province view of this matter. There they did not grow hops. They complained of the imposition of onerous duties, to which they had not been accustomed. Among these was an excise duty on malt, from which their brewers had been hitherto exempt. If in addition the Government sought to impose a duty on hops, he felt he was warranted in assuring the Minister of Finance that the disaffection existing in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will become intensified.

Mr. Ross (Prince Edward) hoped that the Government of the Dominion would see that there was a duty on American hops for the protection of the Canadian growers. His county was one of the largest hop growing districts in the Dominion, and he wanted to warn the Government that if they did not look to this interest, they would get more opposition on account of this one article than they reckoned on. (Hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Chamberlin thought that this interest and some of the other agricultural interests in the frontier counties ought to be considered in the forthcoming tariff, and that there should be some such protection as had been alluded to for their industry at the present moment.

The House then rose for the recess.

After recess,

Mr. Fortin addressed the house on his fishery motion, urging the appointment of a special committee on the Maritime and fluvial fisheries and sea and inland navigation.

Mr. Mackenzie objected. It appeared to him entirely out of place at the present stage of the session to take up so important a subject with the view of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. Morris differed with the member for Lambton, and held that even though the labours of the committee would not conclude this session, still it was important the committee should be appointed and get to work.

Mr. D. A. McDonald was happy to support the motion of the member for Gaspé.

Mr. Blanchet would support the motion, believing the fisheries to be a good school for navigation.

Mr. Coffin as great interests were at stake, was glad a movement was being made regarding their fisheries. Such a movement ought to have been made long since.

Hon. Mr. Holton said the subject to come before the committee was one which they could hardly consider. The course followed by England under similar circumstances ought to be followed, namely, appoint a commissioner. It would be a less expensive and more thorough mode of dealing with the matter than was suggested by the member for Gaspé.

Mr. Mackenzie explained that he had no objection to the appointment of the committee, did not object to sending for persons and papers, and attempting to get a complete report on a subject of such magnitude at that late period of the session.

Mr. Fortin said his intention was only to get a correct statement of the extent of their fisheries and navigation. As for the power to send for persons and papers, he added that because many persons, living at no great distance, might, he thought, be brought before the committee advantageously. Be-