

pay a duty equal to the duty charged us in their country? Why continually buy from the United States and pay them a bonus for accepting our money? At present there is a discount on our money of about 3 per cent. Last year, ending in February, we bought from the United States goods valued at approximately \$603,000,000. Had that rate applied on the whole amount we would have paid them in bonus \$18,090,000, over half enough to build all the branch line railroads contemplated this year by the government, or nearly four times the cost of completing the Hudson Bay railway.

Mr. RYCKMAN: And thirty times what it costs to complete the tower.

Mr. HUBBS: True, Mr. Speaker. We get a certain amount of that back, but I hate to think that our money is not just as good as United States money, and if the people of this country would quit buying stuff from the United States and buy Canadian stuff—

Mr. FORKE: Is it the farmers who are buying American raspberries and that sort of stuff?

Mr. BOYS: Quite a lot, and you know it, too.

Mr. HUBBS: As I said, I hate to think that our money is not equal to theirs, and if our farmers and the people in our cities and towns would quit buying from the United States, and buy Canadian stuff instead, we would soon get the exchange at par. Take our own restaurant in this building. We are eating American canned goods and French peas, "petit pois," when our own factories in Canada produce goods equal in quality, if not better, and yet our government even is setting the example in buying American goods.

Mr. GRAHAM: That is not the government, but a committee of the House.

Mr. BOYS: But the government have the majority on it.

Mr. HUBBS: There was a time when Canada manufactured practically all the binder twine used in this country, when we had twenty-three firms manufacturing this product in different places throughout Canada, but today owing to the removal of the duty we have only three firms manufacturing binder twine in Canada. It is practically the survival of the fittest. These firms are supplying less than two-fifths of the binder twine used in Canada, and the farmers are paying more today for binder twine than they did before the duty was removed. The same applies to the

wool industry, the implement industry, and in fact to all industries in this country where the duty is removed. Why not deal with the United States, with France and England, in fact with all nations, in a business way? Surely none of these nations allow sentiment to interfere with their business with us. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we should give them the same treatment they give us. How can we barter with these nations when we have no tariff to barter with? Is Canada forever to be the dumping ground of the United States and European nations? I think it is time we took a tumble and practised a little business ability like our neighbours. One lumber man of this city told me the other day that a few years ago he saw a chance to sell some box shooks in the United States. "I succeeded in placing an order for six cars," he said, "and I shipped one car over. Two days after, a United States official called at the plant and wanted to know what these shooks cost me. I told him and then he wanted to know what they were made of. I took him out into the yard and showed him I made them out of the short ends that always accumulate in a lumber yard, and he went away satisfied apparently, but I just managed to get one car more over before I was stopped, and the other four cars had to be cancelled." That is the way they do business.

Mr. STEWART (Leeds): Why was the balance of the order cancelled?

Mr. HUBBS: They raised the duty, because it was interfering with their business in the United States. I might say further that a merchant in my town told me the other day that that week there had been two travellers there with woollen goods and one of them did not have any Canadian samples, and the other only had two or three. He said, "Furthermore, one of our big clothing manufacturers told me he had sent all his patterns to England, and was having his orders for clothing made up there on account of the cheap goods and cheap labour." Now is that good business for Canada? Are we ever going to build up Canada so long as we let down our industries and force our people out of this country? I would like to ask the government, if low tariff is such a good thing, why has not the United States adopted it and other nations of the world? Surely all the brains are not in this government. The United States tariff is in practically every instance three times higher than ours, yet they are enjoying prosperity, while if we are to accept the voice of hon. members to my left Canadians are starving.