

States in 1913 was 152,557 bushels. To Cuba, which is only a dot on the map, we sold 567,105 bushels, or nearly four times as much as we sold to the whole of the United States during that year. To Bermuda we sold 50,862 bushels; to British Guiana, 58,145 bushels, and to the British West Indies, 49,907 bushels.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Does the hon. gentleman admit that the situation is entirely different now, and that he is not discussing the matter on the proper premises?

Mr. WRIGHT: I am discussing it on conditions that have prevailed for years, during which time the hon. gentleman was representing that market as the great market for the people of Canada. Conditions were not different in 1913 from what they were in the previous years.

In 1913, we bought from the United States—and hon. gentlemen opposite will admit that the fact of their lowering the duty cannot have any effect upon the quantity of goods they send into this country—\$441,142,593 worth of goods last year, and we managed to sell to them \$167,110,382 worth. When we are asked to make free goods coming from the United States, we should consider the whole proposition as to our trade with that country, and we ought not to forget that we are buying from the United States three times as much as we are selling to them. Before we consider enlarging the free list of Canada, we ought to take cognizance of the fact that we are making free to the people of the United States a class of goods that enables them to sell as large a quantity of goods free of duty to Canada as we selling to them all told. Surely we ought not to be asked to enlarge our free list. If the Americans really need the goods that are produced in Canada, they know how to get them: all they have to do is to remove the duty. It is a remarkable thing that, whenever we commence to sell any very considerable quantity of goods to the United States, something happens. Our potatoes became infected with scab or canker. We sold to them a large number of cattle last fall, and the Americans discovered that there was grave danger of disease. There is a Bill before Congress now, which will undoubtedly become law, providing that no further importations of cattle will be allowed into the United States without having them undergo the tuberculin test and also remain in quarantine for a certain length of time. That will have a nice effect upon the big steers that are going over to the

United States from Alberta. Just imagine lassoing those wild steers belonging to our hon. friend the member for Red Deer (Mr. Clark), and getting them into that calm and quiet condition that will enable the tuberculin test to be applied. After you have spent some weeks in getting that accomplished satisfactorily, the cattle will have to stay in quarantine on the other side of the line for many weeks.

Mr. WARNOCK: What authority has my hon. friend for saying that there is such a Bill before Congress?

Mr. WRIGHT: The notice in regard to the Bill before the Congress of the United States is set forth in the Congressional Record.

Mr. WARNOCK: I have the authority of the Veterinary Director General of Canada for saying that he has received no notice of any such legislation.

Mr. WRIGHT: It has not passed Congress yet.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Will the hon. gentleman say if that is an administration Bill or a Bill introduced merely by some member of Congress?

Mr. WRIGHT: It is a Bill which the Government of the United States is fathering if I understand the matter correctly, and a Bill that will in all probability pass in the very near future.

Mr. MICHAEL CLARK: Is my hon. friend a prophet?

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Will the hon. gentleman tell me what percentage of Bills pass in any one year in the United States Congress?

Mr. BLAIN: They put an embargo on potatoes, did they not?

Mr. WRIGHT: Let me draw the hon. gentleman's attention to one other feature with regard to our exports to the United States. Two or three years ago it was found that they were running short of raw material for certain kinds of leather, and they thought it wise to take the duty off certain kinds of hides. We commenced to ship some of those hides to our American friends; and they immediately discovered that there was danger of contamination and made a customs regulation that the hides should be taken out of the cars and fumigated and put in again. Those engaged in the business of exporting hides prayed the American authorities to put them back under the old conditions. The hon. gentleman will also remember a certain treaty