

been borrowing in the United States. I believe that there is an adverse balance of trade as between England and Canada, and in Canada's favour. I suppose the hon. gentleman would give as the reason for that the suggestion that England has been borrowing from Canada.

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): Not at all; a different cause altogether.

Mr. EDWARDS: It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. I have often found my hon. friend take the same attitude; he propounds fiscal fallacies and follies in this House, announces his theories, adjusting them to suit himself, and as soon as you make some application of his theories or his argument, he says, "Not at all."

The hon. gentleman said that Canada was in a better position to produce an excess of natural products than the United States, and he advanced that as one reason why we should adopt this amendment,—one reason in favour of reciprocity. There is just one great fault with that assertion on the part of my hon. friend, and that is that it contains in its ingredients no element of truth; that is all that is wrong with his statement. As a matter of fact, Canada does not produce a larger excess of natural products than the United States; the facts are just the reverse, and if the facts are just the reverse—and I think I can demonstrate very clearly that they are—the argument which the hon. gentleman used as one in favour of the adoption of this amendment, is one which we may use against its adoption.

Let me call my hon. friend's attention to that point, while we are on it. I know that his present leader has talked along the same line in various parts of Ontario, trying to make it appear that if all tariff barriers were removed as between Canada and the United States, there would be a population of one hundred odd millions over there who would become consumers of Canadian farm products, trying to create the impression that there is a need and a very great need for our surplus farm products in the United States. That is not the case. For instance, let me call attention to one or two things. If this amendment was carried and reciprocity was adopted—and it applies only to natural products; everything that the farmer produces and has to sell is affected—Let us see how the surplus works out. Take, for instance, the total production. Canada produces about two hundred odd million pounds of butter a year, whereas the United States

produce about 1,600,000,000 pounds. Canada produces about 200,000,000 pounds of cheese; they produce 320,000,000 pounds. Canada produces 123,000,000 dozens of eggs; they produce 1,591,000,000 dozen. Canada produces 7,000,000 pounds of wool; they produce 282,000,000 pounds. We produce one bushel of potatoes to their eight. We produce about 130 bushels of wheat to their 600 bushels. We produce about 245 bushels of oats to their 1,186 bushels. We produce 28 bushels of barley to their 173 bushels. In all of those things that I have mentioned, as I am capable of proving, their exportable surplus is greater than our exportable surplus of the same articles from Canada, with the single exception of cheese. Yet these hon. gentlemen talk as if, when you remove the barriers between Canada and the United States, you immediately open up a very large market for our surplus farm products. I might just as well say that the market for the surplus production of cheese from the county of Frontenac was in the adjoining county of Leeds, which produces more cheese than Frontenac. I might just as well say that the market for any surplus potatoes produced in Quebec was in the province of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. That would be just as sensible, reasonable and logical as the argument advanced by these hon. gentlemen who favour this proposal of reciprocity. They have on the other side of the line—

Mr. CLARK (Red Deer): More consumers.

Mr. EDWARDS: —Yes, and more producers, and they have some 6,361,000 farms to our 741,000 in Canada. They have ten acres under cultivation to our one. They have twelve horses, twelve cattle to our one, twenty-eight sheep to our one, sixteen swine to our one. I have referred to their production of eggs, butter and so on, as very much greater than ours, and their surplus in all these things is also very much larger than our surplus. There is another phase of this matter to which I should like to refer, but I will do so, with your permission, after eight o'clock.

At Six o'clock, the House took recess.

After Recess

The House resumed at Eight o'clock.

Mr. EDWARDS (resuming): Mr. Speaker, when the House rose at six o'clock I was endeavouring, very hurriedly,