

and expect that out of them will come sufficient reductions in tariffs to make it practicable to establish an international trade organization and to agree upon a code of international behaviour in regard to import restrictions, export subsidies and other commercial policies. Canada is, of course, prepared to make tariff reductions and reductions in preferences in exchange for tariff reductions by the United States and by other countries. We do not expect one-sided bargains. We are ready to do our full share.

May I say at this point that I have been tagged a free trader for quite some time, justly so I believe, since I believe in freer trade than exists at the present time.

I well remember going as a boy with my father to Eastport, Maine, and other cities and towns along the coast in the United States. In those days the breakwaters and bridges were not lined with customs and immigration officials. At that time we on the border lived in harmony and the maritimes were as prosperous as any other part of Canada. If you had a few quintals of fish or any farm produce to sell you had little trouble with the officials. In fact, if there was one—and very often I saw none at all—you had no trouble. The immigration inspectors and customs officials did not interfere with you. Purchases were made and you returned home without any interference at the Canadian border. When the same condition comes into existence once more the maritime provinces will again take their rightful place among the prosperous provinces of this dominion. The strangulation of trade by excessive tariffs is responsible for conditions in the maritime provinces today.

My next words will be those of congratulations to the hon. member for Queens-Lunenburg (Mr. Winters), who spoke in this debate on May 6. Many of the problems which he pointed out as having an adverse effect in Nova Scotia would apply to New Brunswick as well. As reported at page 2837 of *Hansard* of May 6 the hon. member said:

Then, too, we must not lose sight of the fact that many products are manufactured in central Canada under the protection of tariffs, and we in the outlying provinces are forced to buy from these sources goods that we could obtain cheaper from other countries if there were no tariffs.

This condition is in no way reciprocating because the maritime provinces are unable to compete in the markets of central Canada. Owing to our geographical position, the products of these provinces must be disposed of in the markets of the United States and other countries where they can be transported by water, rather than by rail.

This situation is responsible for the feeling in the maritime provinces that we do not have an equal opportunity of advancing as

rapidly as other parts of Canada, and that our progress is being retarded by conditions such as this.

At Eastertime I was in the town of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and in conversation with a government employee of that town, he informed me that he had purchased an electric refrigerator in Calais, Maine, just prior to that date. A duty of twenty-five per cent had been paid and eight per cent sales tax on the duty paid value or 35 per cent total duty. The cost was still \$60 below the price for the same article on the Canadian side of the border.

The protection given the Canadian manufacturers in cases such as this is called tariff. To a maritimer it is subsidy, and when obliged to pay the great spread between Canadian and United States prices on articles such as these, which today are not considered luxuries, but necessities, we are "subsidizing" industry in central Canada. I have yet to be convinced to the contrary.

Another selfish attitude taken by manufacturers of central Canada is the discrimination shown regarding prices paid by citizens of their own provinces, and elsewhere in Canada. With the protection given the manufacturer, why should a maritimer be obliged to pay from fifty to a hundred dollars more for a car in Halifax than a citizen of Ontario would pay. At least one price should prevail in every part of Canada.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, in my own county for example, the products of Ganong Brothers, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, can be purchased in Vancouver for the same price as is paid in the maritime provinces. The canned goods produced in our canneries, in Charlotte county, are one price to all citizens of this dominion.

This gross discrimination on the part of manufacturers in central Canada should be rectified immediately. Too much advantage is being taken of the protection afforded by way of tariff, or subsidy, which in my estimation are one and the same thing.

Canadian manufacturers are today exporting cars, farm "machinery", electrical appliances for household use, dynamos, and many other manufactured articles. In many instances they are being criticized for exporting goods that are greatly needed at home, and many citizens of our own country are unable to purchase cars and machinery to be used in connection with their business.

In this export market we meet keen competition. Regardless of this fact, however, we are able to procure our proportional part of that export business, and in many instances