

saying, in view of the trade figures, and in view of that discount. Valuable for us! It is the argument which this country has given to our friends to the south. It is something which the American farmer finds very real. He says: The Canadian dollar passes for par in Canada; my dollar passes for par in my own market. The Canadian, when he sells his wheat at the same price at which I sell, gets in his own currency 15 per cent more than I can get in my market. That, Mr. Speaker, is the real reason for a great deal of the present trouble.

The resolution of my hon. friend calls for the adoption of the reciprocity agreement. I have not had an opportunity of making as careful a study of it as my hon. friend, but the adoption of that agreement would mean that the American duties on fresh meats, for instance, bacon and hams, salted meat, lard, wheat flour, oatmeal, agricultural machinery, shingles, lumber, iron ore, cement, and bituminous coal would be raised against the Canadian exporter. Why, the duties on all these articles to-day are lower than are called for by the reciprocity agreement. The reciprocity rate of duty on fresh meat is 1½ cents a pound; to-day it is free. Bacon and hams take the same reciprocity rate; they are to-day free. Salted meats take the same rate; they are to-day free. Lard took the same rate; to-day it is free. Wheat flour took a rate of 50 cents a barrel under the reciprocity agreement; to-day it is free. Oatmeal took a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds under the reciprocity agreement; to-day the rate is 30 cents per 100 pounds. Agricultural machinery took a rate varying from 15 to 20 per cent under the reciprocity treaty; to-day there is no duty at all, machinery is free. Shingles took a rate of 30 cents per thousand under the treaty; to-day they are free. Lumber took a rate of 50 cents to \$1.50 per thousand feet; to-day it is free. Iron ore was 10 cents per ton; to-day it is free. Cement, 8 cents per hundred pounds; to-day free. Bituminous coal took a rate of 45 cents per ton; to-day it is free.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Guysborough): I did not hear the minister mention fresh fish.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I do not think I said fish; I said fresh meats.

Mr. McMASTER: Nova Scotians want to know about fish.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: I think they might be interested in coal. I understand that they are largely interested in this article, and I do not know whether they
[Sir Henry Drayton.]

think it is a good thing for the Nova Scotia mines at the present time, when they are finding it difficult to get orders, to go back to a duty against them of 45 cents per ton. I have shown what effect the adoption of the resolution would have, having regard to certain items, and the effects have been greater on some Canadian items. For example, it would restore the rate of 50 cents per barrel on flour, and would raise the duty on agricultural implements which now, although not free, enjoy a low tariff. To give a few illustrations: The reciprocity treaty imposes a duty on binders of 15 per cent as against 12½ per cent now; mowers, 15 per cent, as against our present tariff of 12½ per cent. The rates are the same for reapers. On seed drills, the rate under the reciprocity treaty is 15 per cent and so is ours; weeders, under the reciprocity treaty, have a rate of 20 per cent, ours being 15 per cent; manure spreaders, under the reciprocity treaty, 20 per cent against 15 per cent; harrows the same; traction engines, under the reciprocity treaty, pay a rate of 20 per cent, while they are now free up to \$1,400. Farm wagons, under the reciprocity treaty, pay 22½ per cent, and to-day 20 per cent; windmills, 20 per cent under the reciprocity treaty, to-day 17½ per cent; cultivators and fanning mills are the same. The result, in the opinion of experts of the United States, would be this:

Of imports into the United States from Canada, 7.2 per cent would have been affected, all but one twenty-fifth of these being made free, and that twenty-fifth reduced in duty; of imports into Canada, from the United States, 16 per cent would be affected, one-quarter of these going on the free list, the remaining three-quarters reduced in duty; therefore, under the agreement, the United States would, to-day, be granting a less concession to Canada than at the time proposed, Canada a somewhat greater one.

So that our exports that would be in any way helped by the reciprocity treaty amount to only 7.2 per cent. The assistance to American goods imported into Canada would amount to 16 per cent—more than double.

While I entirely agree with my hon. friend as to the absolute necessity of doing all we can to maintain cordial relations, what is there that our friends to the south complain of in connection with our fiscal policy? Nothing that I know of. If any hon. gentleman is aware of any complaint made in any respect at all by American exporters into this market, I should like to know what it is; I have not heard it. I think that the House will agree, there-