

Lumber remain practically unchanged, but in the United States the duty on rough lumber is to be entirely abolished and a proportionate reduction is made on lumber in the higher classes. The very prospect of reciprocity has already added greatly to the value of our timber lands, and there can be no doubt that the lumber industry will be largely benefited by the adoption of the agreement.

THE FISHERMEN.

Last, and perhaps greatest amongst the chief industries which I have mentioned, is the industry of the fisherman. It would be amazing if any intelligent voice should be raised against reciprocity from the fisherman's point of view. There can be but few fishermen who do not fully realize the desirability of access to the American market. I have pointed out how the statesmen of the Conservative party as well as others have in the past strenuously sought reciprocity in negotiations along these lines. Free fish has always been regarded as a boon much to be desired. So desirous have many of our public men been to secure the free admission of fish into the United States markets that they have been willing to include in their negotiations the granting to Americans of the right to fish within the Canadian three mile limit—a right which we have not granted in our present agreement. It will be remembered that when, a few years ago, Newfoundland entered into negotiations with the United States authorities which contemplated the free admission of Newfoundland fish, the Canadian Conservative Government protested and urged that Canadian fish should be included in the arrangement. Even in the face of the duties against us, we export large quantities of fish to the United States. Free of duties, there is no doubt that our exports will largely increase. The proximity of the market will encourage the sale of fresh fish, the branch of the industry which is usually most profitable to the fisherman. Prominent fish merchants