

Articles affected.	Present rate of duty.	Proposed reciprocity rate.
Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, smoked	¾c per lb.	Free
Sea fish, preserved	25%	"
Salmon, smoked	¾c per lb.	"
Salmon, canned, prepared or preserved	25%	"
Fish, smoked	¾c per lb.	"
Fish, boneless	¾c per lb.	"
Fish, prepared or preserved (canned)	25%	"
Gypsum	10%	"
Certain sorts of paper	25%	"

the whole of Nova Scotia, the whole of Prince Edward Island, the whole of New Brunswick, practically the whole of the inhabited part of the province of Quebec, and the province of Ontario as far west as Sudbury. What is left outside the circle? Six-sevenths of the United States itself. The whole thing would have come down to a question of transportation, and as that part of Eastern Canada which I have just mentioned lies within easy water communication of the great consuming centres of the north Atlantic seaboard, one can see the advantage which the reciprocity agreement would have given to the producers of Eastern Canada.

Hon. gentlemen will see the advantage reciprocity would have given to us, over the present tariff of the Democratic party in the United States, in the matter of fish.

If one compares the rates of American duties prevailing at the time the reciprocity arrangement was negotiated with those prevailing at the present time, one is bound to admit that the Democrats did reduce the duties very substantially, but not so low in very many cases as would have been the case under the reciprocity agreement. Now what would that have meant, supposing one economic unit for natural products had been established between the United States and Canada? One of the most densely populated portions of North America is found on the northeastern Atlantic seaboard of the United States. In that area we find the great city of New York, and the manufacturing cities of New Jersey and of New England. Now if you will visualize the map of the United States and Canada, and place one end of a pair of compasses, let us say, on the city of New York, and draw a circle with a radius of 500 miles, in that area you will find practically

Now one of the arguments which I have advanced this afternoon has been that if we are to attract people to our fertile fields and keep them there, we must give to the agriculturalists of this Dominion as good living conditions as those enjoyed in the northwestern States. We have all of us, I presume, been brought up with the idea that the United States has a very high protective tariff; but I believe that is not true to-day. Certainly, some duties have been retained at a high figure, but a great many duties to-day are ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. In addition to that, the United States have a free list which is very long and very wide. I shall read a list of articles that are on the free list under the American tariff and the rates of duty which these same articles have to pay under the Canadian tariff. I shall read only the rates on goods coming from the United States; the duties on the same goods coming from Great Britain will of course be substantially lower.

Articles free on American tariff.	Canadian Rates. Corresponding
Plows	20 25 27½
Tooth and disk harrows	17½ 25 27½
Headers	20 30 32½
Harvesters	12½ 12½ 12½
Reapers	12½ 12½ 12½
Agricultural drills, planters	12½ 17½ 20
Threshing machines	20 25½ 27½
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar.	Free.
Wagons	22 30 32½
	17 22½ 25
Carts	Buggies-carriages: Children's Carriages and Sleighs, minimum duty for open rigs is \$40; covered, \$50. 27½ 37½ 42½.
All sorts and kinds of agricultural implements, whole, or in parts, including repair parts; as well as animals for breeding purposes	Hoes: 20 27½ 30 Hay carrier: 25 35 37½ Rollers: 20 30 32½ Hay-forks: 20 27½ 30 Hay-loaders: 20 30 32½ Cultivators: 17½ 25 27½ Hand cultivators: 2½% additional Feed cutters: 20 30 32½ Potato digger and other quality implements, n.o.p. 20 30 32½

[Mr. McMaster.]