

would be influential in inducing many expatriated Canadians to return to the home country.

By Unrestricted Reciprocity many claim that the fruit industry would be injured, but in reality this is just the reverse of what would happen. The American fruit season is much earlier than the Canadian fruit season, and by the time the American fruit is consumed our Canadian fruit is mature, and can be shipped across the line. This is done at present, notwithstanding the tariff barrier. Still it will be insisted by the negative that the Canadian fruit industry would be sacrificed by free trade. Doubtless they forget that the American tariff on fruit was much higher than Canada's; and that the Canadian fruit-growers asked Parliament to raise the Canadian tariff and place both countries on equal terms. Surely equality would be secured by the complete abolition of all duties! The Montreal melon is the fruit par excellence of the melon tribe, superior to any other melon on the American continent, and is sought by the best dealers across the line; now let me ask what would be the demand under Unrestricted Reciprocity? We know that Uncle Sam has a large melon market even north of the Southern States. Our Canadian hot-house tomatoes find ready sale across the line, and, as you all know, our Canadian winter apple cannot be shipped fast enough to supply the demands of our American cousins. Last year in New York State, grapes sold as high as \$35 per ton, while the best that would be got here was \$17. These are just a few examples of where the Canadian fruit grower would benefit from Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Now there are many different kinds of fruits, which must necessarily be imported from the U. S., and I am sure I am but but appealing to common sense when I ask: why should we oblige our own people to pay higher prices for these fruits simply in order to collect a duty upon them?

Our honourable opponents will assert that by Unrestricted Reciprocity our forests would be depleted. But when Canada can secure higher prices for her lumber, would it not be a grave mistake if she neglected to do so. There is no immediate danger of the disappearance of our forests, and we have hundreds of thousands of square miles of land that is now waste, that is of no service except for timber growing and that will be reclaimed for that purpose by government reforestation. There are vast forests of pulpwood and other timber in the neighborhood of Great Slave Lake and the surrounding regions, which at present