

number of our animals into the United States. The only change will be that the Canadian consumer, when it is convenient for him and his advantage locally, will have the advantage of being able to buy from the United States without the burden of the duty, just as the United States consumer will be able to buy from the Canadian farmers without paying a tax upon his food. But the comparison of prices makes it evident that the temptation will be for the Canadian farmer to send his produce to the higher market in the United States, and that there will be no temptation for the American farmer to send his produce to the lower market of Canada.

FAVOURERD NATIONS

Of these favoured nations, the Argentine is the one constantly quoted by the opponents of Reciprocity. The other nations, outside the Empire, have practically no produce to send here. The Argentine has free entry into the British market just as we have. It has direct steamship communication, lines of transport thoroughly established, both in carrying produce from the Argentine to Great Britain and in carrying manufactured articles on the return from Great Britain to Argentine. The distance from the Argentine to Great Britain is about the same as from Argentine to our Atlantic Coast. The freight rates are less, and must always be less, from the Argentine to Great Britain than they can be from the Argentine to Canada, by reason of the much greater trade and the freight both ways. For years back we have been competing with the Argentine produce on the British market. We have been able to hold our own in the past, and we believe we shall be able to hold our own in the future, in the British market: which, the opponents of Reciprocity have insisted, is the best market for Canadian produce. We have the expense of sending our goods to Great Britain and competing there. If the Argentine were to undertake to send their produce into Canada, to compete with our own production here, the expense of delivery to them would be greater than the expense of delivery now in Great Britain. Our expense of delivery in our home market would be much less than the expense of sending our produce and delivering it in Great Britain. We, therefore, would have a condition of competition more favourable on both these accounts than has been the competition in Great Britain, and it is absurd to suppose that, under these conditions,