

kept out now by the tariff wall. With this removed they will enter twelve to one.

We must remember, too, that the Americans have the earlier season, and that their products will therefore be upon our markets before our products are salable and get the early price.

Must Meet Competition from Twelve Favored Nations.

And, unfortunately for the Canadian farmer, this is not all.

It is not only the farm products of the United States that will come into Canada in free competition with the Canadian products, but those of twelve other countries as well.

A little time ago a member of Parliament asked some questions of the Government. Among the questions was this: "What is the number and the names of the countries, if any, that will be entitled to have their natural products and manufactured articles come into Canada under the same terms as the United States under the reciprocity agreement?"

This was a fairly plain question, but it had to be reiterated many times, and even then the whole truth was only extracted from the Government piecemeal.

"Does Argentina get the same treatment as the United States?" was asked of Mr. Fielding.

"Yes."

"Does Denmark?" "Yes."

"Does Japan?" "Yes."

And so on, down the whole list of the dozen.

For it is a fact that under the proposed reciprocity agreement Canada gives the new free list and the new set of lower duties to (1) the United States, (2) the British Empire, (3) twelve foreign countries, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Japan and some smaller South American countries.

And here is the list of countries from which Canada gets the same privileges in return.

(1) The United States.

(2) Nobody else.

In other words, the goods of all the above named countries can enter Canada under the proposed reciprocity agreement, but Canadian goods cannot enter these countries to any greater extent than they did before.

Is this reciprocity? Far from it.

The very essence of reciprocity is reciprocal