

ary products of the farm, such as butter and cheese. All through the part of the country which I have the honour to represent, men send their cream and milk down to Boston and their cream and milk is allowed to go free of duty over the boundary line, but there is a duty on butter and cheese. What an advantage it would be to be able, if we wished, to ship to the United States, not only the raw products, so to speak, of the farm, the cream and the milk, but also the products of the cheese and butter factories, the cheese or the butter as the case might be. The same thing occurs in regard to fishing. The Americans have reduced their duties on fresh fish, but they have maintained their duties on preserved and canned fish. While the fishermen of Nova Scotia are able to ship great quantities of fresh fish to the United States, they have, of course, to depend on the market day by day as their fishing boats arrive in Boston or elsewhere, but they would be more independent if they were able, when the market was not good, to preserve or cure the fish and ship the cured product to the United States.

What defeated reciprocity when it last came before the Canadian people? It was defeated by base appeals to racial passion and prejudice. It was defeated by arguments unworthy of a great and serious-minded people. It was defeated by an argument such as that it would lead to annexation. Lead to annexation, to trade freely with a neighbouring people! Why, the state of New Jersey has been trading freely with the state of New York ever since there was an American Confederation, and that trading has not led to annexation. People do not want to join another political unit merely because they trade freely with that unit. If that argument was well founded, there should be a strong annexationist feeling in the county of Megantic in the province of Quebec, because the county of Megantic is the greatest asbestos producing part of the world, and I suppose that 80 per cent, if not 90 per cent, of the product of the asbestos mines in that county goes over the border into the United States. Are the people of that county any less attached to the Canadian flag and to the Canadian constitution than the rest of the people of Canada? Such a proposition is absurd. Let me ask the House and the country that when we come to discuss reciprocity, we discuss it as a serious, sober-minded people and not with a lot of hysterical waving of the flag and getting ourselves into a state of perfect want of judgment. One of the arguments raised

against the reciprocity agreement was that if we did not enter into this reciprocity trade agreement with the United States, the Democrats who were then coming into power in the United States would give to the Canadian exporter of natural products all the advantages he would get under that agreement. That has proved to be false. The Democrats did very considerably reduce the duties on a large number of things, but I have before me, and I will again crave the patience and indulgence of the House while I read this list, of articles affected, of the present rate of duty in the United States, and of the proposed rate under the reciprocity agreement:

Articles affected.	Present rate of duty.	Proposed reciprocity rate.
Cattle	10%	Free.
Horses	10%	"
All other live animals	10%	"
Poultry (dead)	2c per lb.	"
Poultry (live)	1c per lb.	"
Oats	6c per bush.	"
Barley	15c per bush.	"

Some western farmer will correct me if I am wrong in the argument I now purpose advancing. I understand that after having, for several years, cropped a field in wheat, you help the land by putting in a crop of barley. If that be true—and I believe it is—then the absence of duty on barley going into the United States would have not only a direct but an indirect benefit upon Canadian agriculture.

Articles affected.	Present rate of duty.	Proposed reciprocity rate.
Edible dried peas	10c per bush.	Free
Edible dried beans	25c per bush.	"
Hay	2.00 per ton	"
Straw	.50 per ton	"
Cabbages	15%	"
Onions	15%	"
Tomatoes	15%	"
All other fresh veget'bls.	15%	"
Apples	10c per bush.	"
Cherries	10c per bush.	"
Peaches	10c per bush.	"
Edible berries	3c per quart	"
Grapes	25c per cubic ft.	"
Cranberries	10%	"
Plums	10%	"
Currants, fresh	3c per quart	"
Quinces, apricots, pears and nectarines	10% per bush.	"
Dried apples	1c per lb.	"
Other dried fruits	1c per lb.	"
Butter	2½c per lb.	"
Cheese	20%	"
Honey	10c per gal.	"
Flax seed	20c per bush.	"
Seed of beet, carrot, parsnip, turnips, etc.	3c per lb.	"
Seed of cabbage, kale	6c per lb.	"
Other garden and field seeds	5c per lb.	"