

discover what the object is that we are to be invited to promote by adopting "reciprocity." Now it is obvious that, if our "increasing surplus" products are of the same nature as the increasing surplus products of the States there can be no mutual exchange of such similar commodities. If Canada, for example, has wheat to spare for export, and the States have wheat to spare for export we cannot sell our wheat in the States, nor can we profitably buy their wheat, there can be no reciprocity between competitors in the same line of business. The basis, the "raison d'être" of reciprocity is the existence of the following conditions. Each country must be [the producer of a certain class of natural products, or manufactured goods that are required by the other country, but which are not produced there or are not produced as economically as in the other country. There must be a need, a want, a deficiency of supply, on the part of both countries, which need, want, or defective supply can be provided by the other country. These conditions existing there is an opportunity for some reciprocal arrangement for facilitating the needs of each country being supplied by the other. How then does Canada stand in this relation, and what light is thrown upon it by the records of trade between this country and the States?

Reference is generally made to the effects of the Reciprocity Treaty in force from 1854 to 1866 between Canada and the States. The records are interesting but useless for argumentative purposes, as, since that period, this Dominion has entirely changed its political and commercial conditions. From 1854 to 1866 there was no "Canada" as is assumed; what is now Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Rupert's Land, British Columbia, which were independent of each other. Canada had practically to import all the manufactured goods she consumed. The trade record under 12¾ years under reciprocity with the States was as below:

Years	Exports from Canada to U. S.	Imports to Canada from U. S.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1854.....	\$ 8,784,412	\$24,073,408	\$	\$15,288,996
1855.....	13,118,289	27,741,808	.....	12,623,519
1856.....	21,276,614	29,025,349	.....	7,748,735
1857.....	22,108,916	24,138,482	.....	2,029,566
1858.....	15,784,836	23,604,526	.....	7,819,690
1859.....	19,247,565	28,109,494	.....	8,821,929
1860.....	23,572,796	22,695,928	876,868	.....
1861.....	22,724,499	22,676,513	47,976	.....
1862.....	18,511,025	20,573,070	.....	2,062,045
1863.....	17,484,786	27,619,814	.....	10,135,028
1864.....	29,608,736	26,374,624	3,034,112	.....
1865.....	33,251,403	28,829,462	4,435,001	.....
1866, 9 mths.	48,528,628	24,828,880	23,699,748	.....
Totals.....	296,055,495	330,491,298	32,093,705	66,529,508

The total excess of imports from, over exports

to the U.S. while the Reciprocity Treaty was in force was, \$34,435,803, yet this period is habitually spoken of as affording remarkable evidence of the advantage of reciprocity. The period covered the time of the civil war in America which, by drawing so many from productive employments, enlarged the market for foreign products, hence the temporarily large increase in exports of Canadian commodities to the States in the reciprocity period. Between 1854 and 1864, while reciprocity was in force, the excess of imports into Canada from the States over Canadian exports to the States was \$54,332,435, so the treaty was quite ineffective in bringing about an equilibrium of trade between the two countries, as was anticipated and foretold. Since 1866 the record has been as follows, the totals being given for the States and Great Britain:

Year.	United States.		Great Britain.	
	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	22,387,846	22,660,132	17,905,808	37,617,325
1873.....	34,939,595	45,189,110	38,659,511	67,996,945
1878.....	22,850,439	48,002,074	45,917,793	37,252,769
1883.....	37,754,436	55,147,243	47,011,180	51,679,762
1888.....	39,470,209	46,410,296	40,481,984	39,167,644
1893.....	36,307,004	52,339,796	64,080,493	32,529,340
1898.....	36,451,507	74,824,923	104,998,818	32,043,461
1900.....	54,501,394	102,080,177	107,737,968	44,279,983

The increased exports to United States between 1868 and 1900 were as follows, amounting to \$32,113,548.

Increase in exports of Mining products.....	\$22,964,626
" " Fishery	1,252,009
" " Forest	4,962,613
" " Manufactured products.....	3,774,562
" " Animals.....	1,532,097
Less decreases in sundries.....	34,439,087
Total increase in exports, 1868 to 1900.....	\$32,113,548

The following shows the respective amounts of the agricultural and manufactured products of Canada exported to the States and Great Britain in a series of years from 1868 to 1900.

Year.	Exports to Gt. B.	Exports to U. S.	Exports to Gt. B.	Exports to U. S.
	Agricultural Products.	Agricultural Products.	Manufactures.	Manufactures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,056,340	8,136,017	1,107,408	682,851
1873.....	7,455,272	6,416,374	1,428,748	1,541,698
1878.....	10,087,329	6,977,038	2,224,273	983,027
1883.....	9,474,746	11,999,280	1,211,189	1,603,274
1888.....	4,292,640	10,306,278	1,762,894	1,632,025
1893.....	15,443,211	4,132,165	2,454,009	3,563,827
1898.....	27,747,140	1,133,293	4,960,806	2,829,510
1900.....	21,574,965	2,041,110	5,625,173	4,857,413

The percentages which the dutiable and free imports bore to the total imports from Great Britain and from the United States for the same years as in above tables were as follows: