

The  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVII.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

No. 544

EDITORIAL.

**Reciprocity and Canadian Resources.**

Reciprocity in trade with the United States is a question now out of the field of heated political party strife in Canada. Its history may be studied with advantage. Foremost among its exponents was the Hon. John Charlton, M. P. A native of New York State, he early removed to Canada, where he has been successfully and extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits and lumbering. A member of the Canadian House of Commons for many years, a publicist of great ability and independence of thought, a recognized authority in financial matters, and a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, he is peculiarly well qualified to review this subject, which he has done in a recent issue of *The Forum*, one of the leading monthly American periodicals. Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will appreciate a synopsis of his article:

Geographical relations and a common origin of peoples had suggested to Canadians that liberal trade relations would be natural and mutually advantageous. In 1854 a reciprocity treaty for twelve years was negotiated, but notice of its abrogation was given in 1865 by the United States. It was contended that the treaty gave to Canada the greater advantages. But Canada was willing to modify its provisions, and sent envoys to Washington to seek a continuance of fraternal relations. Their reception was a rebuff—cold, positive, and absolute. The day of choice went by. Canada at once set about the confederation of the British North American Provinces, accomplished in 1867, July 1st being our natal Dominion Day.

In twelve years the treaty had more than quadrupled trade between Canada and the States. The importation of American manufactures into Canada had largely increased and the war between the North and South created an abnormally great demand for Canadian farm products. In 1866, Canadian exports to the States amounted to over \$44,000,000 worth, and our exports to Great Britain but \$16,800,000 worth. Of farm produce and animals and their produce, we sent over \$25,000,000 worth to the States and but \$3,500,000 worth to Britain.

Following the abrogation of the treaty, the States imposed almost prohibitory duties upon farm products, probably with the utterly mistaken idea that exclusion would force political union. Their policy had precisely the opposite effect. The Canadian was put upon his mettle, and began to cast about for new markets. All the while Canada maintained a moderate tariff policy towards the United States. Repressive American duties kept Canadian exports to the States at a standstill, while Canadian imports from the States increased till in 1901 they were four times what they were in 1866. Canada is now the third largest customer the States has in the world.

The quest of the Canadian for new markets proved successful. The conditions of 1866 do not prevail to-day. Rapid and improved transportation has outdone geography. Canada is not now dependent upon the United States for a market for her agricultural products, and the sooner the American appreciates this fact the better for him. The total export of farm products the produce of Canada to the States in 1901 was \$8,239,581,

while to Great Britain the export of farm products the produce of Canada was \$66,523,700.

Of the \$63,000,000 worth of manufactures purchased by Canada from the States in 1900, the farmers took about \$30,000,000 worth. In return they were permitted to send the dole of \$8,239,000 worth of farm products over the U. S. tariff wall and to see \$19,500,000 worth of free farm products imported from the States. Naturally, the farmer begins to consider if it would not be better to have the goods manufactured in places where he could furnish the operatives with the food they consume and with some of the raw materials required in their production.

Some of the facts set forth in the article are summarized by the writer as follows: (1) The Canadian tariff rates are less than one-half those of the United States. (2) The Canadian exports of farm products to the United States are only one-third as much as in 1866. (3) Canadian imports from the United States are now four times what they were in 1866. (4) Canadian imports from Great Britain have increased less than 10 per cent. since 1866. (5) Canadian exports of farm products to Great Britain have increased twenty-fold since 1866. (6) Canada buys three times as much from the United States as she sells to that country, leaving out precious metals. (7) Without including raw cotton, Canada buys from the United States two and one half times the amount of farm products that she sells to that country. (8) Canada buys at least \$10,000,000 more manufactures from the United States than from the rest of the world. (9) Canada finds her chief market for farm products in Great Britain. (10) Of the total imports of Canada, 63 per cent. comes from the United States. (11) Canada gives the States a free list of \$56,884,000, or 73 per cent. of her entire free list. Included in the free list from the United States are \$39,000,000 of free farm products, free forest products and free manufactures. (12) Canada receives practically no free list from the United States except the precious metals.

To what conclusion, then, has the stern logic of facts and the march of events driven Hon. Mr. Charlton? This, that Canada cannot afford to continue the present state of trade relations with the United States. They do not serve to promote her prosperity. Her purchases from the United States must be paid for in large part from the proceeds of sales of her products to other countries. If she is to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water she wants the privilege at least of selling the wood. The United States could easily give a kind of reciprocity that would put matters upon a proper basis. Failing that, by simply adopting the American tariff Canada can make the imports from the States as lean and hungry as our exports to it. Mr. Charlton gives a hint of the vast natural resources (timber, minerals, coal, etc.) of Canada, and points out, as has been done in Ontario with sawlogs and lumber manufactures, Canada can compel such manufacturing as paper from pulpwood, etc., to be done in Canada. He discerns a great industrial future for the Dominion. He shows that Canada can afford to be self-confident, and that it is a country to be proud of. It possesses the great stretches of the fertile land of North America still unoccupied, from 250,000,000 to 450,000,000 acres of land in Western Canada alone awaiting to respond with bountiful harvests to the invitation of the plow, where as many as 50,000,000 people may find homes and

sustenance. He does not suggest retaliation, but leaves the American reader to draw his own wise conclusions. Canada is taking stock of its own immense resources, looking toward the day when its people will number 100,000,000. Upon the model of the British form of government, which serves its purpose well, it is working out its own national destiny.

**Prosperous Live Stock Associations.**

Never in the history of Canadian live-stock associations have they been in a more prosperous condition than at present. The statements made at the annual meetings of the several associations held in Ontario during the present month, and published elsewhere in this issue, show unquestionable and unprecedented evidences of progress and expansion. The marked increase of registrations in the records of nearly all the breed associations gives evidence of an increasing interest in the improvement of all classes of live stock. The steadily-increasing demand for good horses for breeding purposes, as well as for work horses and saddlers and drivers, has raised the standard of prices for these to a very gratifying extent, while the extensive purchases of army horses, at fair prices for that sort, have cleared the country of a very large number of a class that can well be spared, and has made room for a better class, making the outlook for breeding the better kind decidedly encouraging. Importations of stallions, especially of the heavy-draft breeds, have been more extensive than for many years, while the character of the animals brought out has been generally good, combining size and quality in high degree, while carriage and saddle stallions have also been liberally patronized.

Steps should be promptly taken by the Government to check the importation of Western States bronchos that are flooding Canada with scrub horse stock, to the great detriment of future breeding interests.

The present good prices and the promising outlook for advanced prices for beef cattle and the improved demand for the best class and quality of cattle for export have increased the demand for good pure-bred bulls, and the best class of bulls of the beef breeds are now selling at good prices. The same may be said with regard to both bulls and females of the dairy breeds, which, in sympathy with the very satisfactory prices prevailing for dairy products, are being freely taken at better prices than at any time in recent years, while the by-products of the dairy—the skimmed milk and whey—are very profitably utilized in pork production, for which such very satisfactory prices are being obtained as to make this branch of farming probably the most paying of any.

While it is true that the spread of the influence of good blood in the improvement of the live stock of the country is lamentably slow, it is yet satisfactory to know that progress is being made in an increasing ratio, and it is to be hoped that a constantly increasing number of the farmers of Canada may soon become convinced that the only way in which we can secure the best prices in the meat markets of the world, as well as of the markets for all farm products, is by producing the best quality and offering it in a highly-finished condition and in attractive form. The larger the proportion of farmers that can be induced to improve their stock the sooner shall we secure and hold the position in the world's best markets that the resources of the country are capable of filling.