

Correspondence.

RECIPROCITY IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

DEAR SIR,—Some articles in the last number of *The Canadian Farmer*, copied from the *Ohio Farmer*, *The Oshawa Vindicator*, and *The Whitby Chronicle*, furnish an excellent argument against Reciprocity in Agricultural Implements.

They show that, so far as real ultimate profit is concerned, the more men "seek it in Free Trade, they leave their views the farther."

The article to which I refer, gives an account of the manufacture of *The Champion Mower and Reaper*, by Messrs Whitley, Fassler and Keily, of Springfield, Ohio, and Messrs. Joseph Hall and Company, of Oshawa. The factory in Springfield was started about twenty years ago, on a small scale. It made fifty machines the first year; it can make about fifty thousand in the same time now. "CHAMPION REAPERS, from Springfield," says *The Oshawa Vindicator*, "are this year being sent to France, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Denmark, Russia, Egypt, Sweden, England, East Indies, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Australia."

"Twenty-five hundred machines are being built at Oshawa for the harvest of 1875," in Canada. How does this come?

"Mr. L. H. Lee, who has been connected with the Champion in the States and Europe for the past thirteen years, has come here to reside and take charge of its construction and sale in Canada." Had Free Traders their way, no Champion machines would be built at Oshawa; nor would Mr. L. H. Lee come there to reside. He would build the machines at Springfield, and export them to Canada, as he does to other countries.

The duty on these machines has compelled Mr. Whitley, the manager of the Springfield factory to take a share in the Hall works at Oshawa. "The Hall Company," says the *Vindicator*, "not only secures Mr. Whitley's capital, and the exclusive control of his patents and future inventions, but the benefit of his experience, energy, judgment and prestige." This is just what Canada wants. If we have Free Trade, let it be in capital, labor, skill and experience—not in manufactures.

The Joseph Hall works, in Oshawa, will bring more capital, and desirable immigration into Canada, than some of the immigration agencies, maintained by the Government at great expense, in foreign countries. If any person thinks that profits are large in this country, let him come with all the capital he can command, and all the skilled labor he can employ, and share in the general prosperity. This is the legitimate limit of Free Trade.

This arrangement will have one or two remarkable effects. First, these machines will be built as cheaply at Oshawa, as in Ohio. Hence, the Canadian farmer will buy them cheaper than he would with Reciprocity, because, with Reciprocity they would be built in Ohio, with freight added to their cost, when exported to this country. The farmer saves the freight; hence, here is a case in which duty and protection have actually diminished the cost of a very important article.

Free Traders will, doubtless, say that Reciprocity would not prevent the machines being made in Oshawa. I say it would. With reciprocity, Mr. Whitley would not sell his patents to the Hall Company, or let any Company in Canada, or give them capital, or send a manager there, or give them the benefit of his experience. He would much rather keep all these things to himself, make the machines at home, export them to Canada, compelling Canadian farmers to pay the freight, as he does with the farmers of England, France, and other countries.

Home manufactures have a very beneficial effect on the currency of a country. Panics in the money market are seldom, if ever, caused by them. Importations have a different effect. They often cause panics, and a severe stringency in the money market. Suppose, for example, that a bank lends a manufacturer ten thousand dollars, he pays a large portion of this to his work people; they pay a large part of what they get for provisions, or village lots, or building houses. Some of what they get may go directly for sugar or tea to the importer; but the most part circulates round the immediate neighborhood, and returns to the bank. Such loans, while they aid production immensely, do not diminish bank funds very much. It is a very small portion of them for which gold is ever asked, while the balance—much larger portion—returns to the bank in a short time, and is again available for new advances. The *twenty-five hundred Champion Reapers*, to be made in Oshawa this year, will not diminish the loanable funds of Canadian banks to any appreciable extent; whereas, if made in Ohio, they would diminish those funds to the full extent of the price paid for them.

It is highly important that banks should always have an abundant supply of money, at certain seasons of the year, and this can never be the case, till home manufactures become developed. A scarcity of money, caused by importations, when the crops require to be moved to market, is always a serious loss and inconvenience to the agricultural community. This is a side of the question never presented to farmers by Free Traders. They tell them that

reciprocity means twenty cents a bushel on barley, which is not true.

Barley has been as good a price since 1864 as during the ten years of Reciprocity. Free Traders do not tell farmers that Reciprocity means a scarcity of money when their produce is being moved to market. When a bank lends an importer ten thousand dollars, he takes it in gold, and the loanable funds of the bank are diminished to that extent, at once, and during the continuance of the loan.

Supposing the *twenty-five hundred champion reapers* wanted were made in the States, when a farmer bought one, the bills which he pays for it are taken to a bank and exchanged for gold, which is taken immediately out of the country. Even where a farmer gives his note for a machine, the note is discounted, and the gold is exported precisely as before. Gold is the basis of our currency, and every dollar exported diminishes the currency to two or three times that amount.

As shown, with regard to the reapers, it is doubtful whether farmers would gain in any particular by Reciprocity, while it is certain they would lose heavily on their grain by a scarcity of money at certain seasons.

Free Traders continually assert that duty necessarily increases the cost of an article. I think I have, in the case of these machines, shown that it does not, and why it does not. The Free Trade argument addressed to farmers is: why should Canadian manufacturers be enriched at your expense? This is a powerful argument, when thus stated, and applied to the selfish side of human nature, without a proper knowledge of all the facts.

A farmer goes to Hall & Co.'s shop to buy a reaper; he takes a look about the establishment, thinks he sees a great many evidences of wealth, concludes, for certain, that Hall & Co. are getting rich at his expense, and decides to vote for the Free Trade candidate at the next election. This is the effect of Free Trade fallacies and lectures on him.

Messrs. Whitley, Fassler & Keily, of Springfield, Ohio, have an establishment many times as large as Hall & Co. They export reapers to this country; that farmer buys from them without ever appearing to suspect that they are getting rich at his expense. The Free Traders never told him so, and the idea has not occurred to his own mind. He envies the moderate wealth of the Home Manufacturer, while the much greater wealth of foreign manufacturers does not move his envy at all. This is one of the pernicious effects of Free Trade agitation.

They are not good men who seek office by arraying class against class, telling one that others are getting rich at its expense; or instilling such principles as the foregoing into the public mind. Our interests are all identical. As well might the hand say to the foot, "I can do without you," as for Canadian farmers to say "we can do without Home Manufacturers," without very great loss and inconvenience.

Yours truly, W. DEWART.

Fenelon Falls.

A NEW VENUS.

Writing of the recent discoveries in Rome, a correspondent says: "The gem of these pieces of sculpture, all found together within the space of a few square yards, is the Venus, as it is called. Its only claim, however, to be considered a representation of the Paphian divinity consists, like that of the Capitoline Venus, in its being perfectly nude; but instead of being a statue of a fully developed woman, it is that of a lovely girl of seventeen. To use the words applied by Winklemann to the Venus de Medici, 'it is like a lovely rosebud bursting into bloom,' and might not inappropriately be called a Psyche, did not the style of art suggest an earlier period than the date of the fable. She stands with both feet upon the ground and close together, the left a couple of inches further back, with the heel very slightly raised. A moment before she was erect, but she has dropped into an easier position, with the left knee bent forward and inwards against the right. Her left hand is resting on the knot of hair at the back of her head, while her right holds the fillet she has already passed several times round it. In doing this she has swayed a little over and down to the right, bringing the left side forward. The shoulders are well set back, and the face is turned to the right and a little downwards, showing from the front a not quite three-quarter view. The result of this action is the most beautiful flow of line from every point of view. The modelling is perfect, the contours have that delicious softness given by the gradually increasing fulness of approaching development, together with all the beauty, charm, and sweetness of youth, virginity, and innocence. Altogether, it is the most perfect representation of pure unconscious girlhood I have ever beheld. On the ground at her right is what appears to be a perfume box, ornamented with flowers like daisies, and upon it a slender kind of baluster, upon which her drapery has been thrown. This, of course, serves as the support to the statue, but does not intrude as closely upon the leg as the vase and drapery which support the Capitoline Venus. I may be somewhat unduly impressed by the first sight of this 'thing of beauty,' but I am inclined to think that it will rank above the Medicean Venus. Judging from the execution, which is inferior to the beauty of the conception and modelling, there can be little doubt that the statue is a copy, but

from a masterpiece. The marble, as I have said, is Parian of the rarest quality. The statue is broken across the neck, below the left and above the right knee, and above the left ankle. The nose is slightly broken at the tip, and the right arm has not yet been found."

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

FEB. 2.—An extradition treaty between Germany and the United States is to be made.

The British Government cannot see that any practical results would follow from the International Code Conference to be held at St. Petersburg, and so declined to be represented thereat.

A despatch from London of to-day's date, says Mr. Forster has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party, and another despatch suggestively announces that John Bright is to preside at a caucus of the party to-day.

In the Constitutional Bills debate in the French Assembly, an amendment was moved to deprive the President of the chief command of the forces, but as M. Chabaud Latour stated he had authority to say that MacMahon would resign, in such a case, the amendment was withdrawn. The amendment giving power to the President, concurrently with the Senate, to dissolve the Assembly was reported on adversely by Committee as far as the Senate is concerned, but granting the power to MacMahon alone.

FEB. 3.—The Ultramontanes of Germany are to run the Bishop of Paderborn as a candidate for the Reichstag.

The French Assembly, yesterday, ratified M. Wallon's amendment to the Ventavon Constitutional Bill, which amendment vests the power of dissolution of the Assembly in the President.

Hon. Mr. Robertson delivered his Budget speech before the Quebec House last night. The utmost amount of indebtedness that the Province could be called on to bear in connection with the railroad policy would be \$6,000,000.

Thirteen of the persons arrested for being concerned in the Caraque, N.S., riots have been committed for trial. The jury have brought in a verdict of wilful murder against all the Frenchmen who were in the house at the time Gifford was shot.

FEB. 4.—A Washington despatch says the Senate in Executive Session yesterday had the Reciprocity Treaty before them, and that though there were some expressions of opinion on the matter, the Treaty, having but few if any friends, was rejected without a division.

Gen. Moriones has been successful in his attempt to relieve Pampeluna. The Carlists have received a signal defeat at the hands of the Alfontist troops, who are victoriously advancing.

At a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament, held yesterday, at which 137 gentlemen were present, the Marquis of Hartington was unanimously chosen to take Mr. Gladstone's place.

In a letter to Don Carlos, the Pope expresses his sympathy for him, but considers that the dignity of Spain has been sufficiently vindicated and the rights of the clergy respected by the new King.

An avalanche of snow fell from the rock at Cape Diamond, Quebec, last night, completely destroying one house and the greater number of its inmates of 13 persons, and slightly damaging some of the adjoining houses.

FEB. 5.—Prince Philip, Duke of Saxony, was yesterday married to the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians.

The Alfontists have taken Puerta la Reina, completely defeating the Carlists, and are now within six kilometres of Estella. The King was under fire for the first time.

The announcement of the death of the Emperor and the settlement of the succession to the Chinese Throne, has been formally promulgated by proclamation.

FEB. 6.—A Madrid despatch says the National troops are still victorious in their operations against the Carlists, who are reported to be rapidly becoming demoralized.

The Civil Rights Bill has passed the U. S. House by 162 votes to 101.

The English Parliament reassembled yesterday. The Queen's Message says Her Majesty will use all her endeavours to conserve the peace of Europe. The question of the recognition of the new Spanish monarchy under Alfonso XII will be settled immediately. Her Majesty recommends the repeal of exceptional statutes touching the peace of Ireland.

FEB. 8.—King Alfonso entered Pampeluna on Friday. Subscriptions for the Paris Municipal Loan amount to 42 times the amount required.

The expenditure of the Dominion for the month of January was \$2,050,521.50 in excess of the revenue. Arms and ammunition consisting of 12 cannon, 4,000 rifles, and half a million cartridges were landed on the Biscayan coast on Saturday for the Carlists.

In the election for the Department of Seine et Oise for a member of the French Assembly, the Republican candidate is 5,000 ahead of his Bonapartist opponent so far. Complete returns have not yet been received.

Captain-General Concha is about to take personal command of the operations against the insurgents in the Cinco Villas district. The Spanish Government have informed him that they will indemnify the loyalists for all losses incurred by the war by selling the insurgents' property.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that it is proposed to bring about a chess match between two ladies equally renowned for their skill in the game, the one an American lady of Connecticut, and the other an English lady, who, from all accounts, is one of the best lady players in Europe. All votaries of the game will feel interested in the result and whatever that may be, it will, to some extent, take away the reproach, so often made, that chess is a game in which ladies feel very little interest.

J. W. B., Toronto.—Correct solutions of Problems No. 3 and No. 4 received.

H. P. P., Whitby.—Correct solution to Problem No. 3 received; and, also, solution of No. 1 of Problems for Young Players.

O. Trempe, Montreal.—Correct solution to No. 2 of Problems for Young Players.

F. J. A., St. John's.—Not quite right. Shall be glad to hear from you again.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution to Problem No. 4.

WHITE.

1. Q to K Kt 2nd

BLACK.

1. Any move, and White checkmates either by Kt at Q Kt 7th or by Queen to Q 2nd.

Solution to Problem for young players.

No. 2.

WHITE.

1. Q takes K Kt P ch
2. B to K B 3rd ch
3. Q takes Kt ch
4. Q to K's 4th ch
5. Q to K 2nd mate.

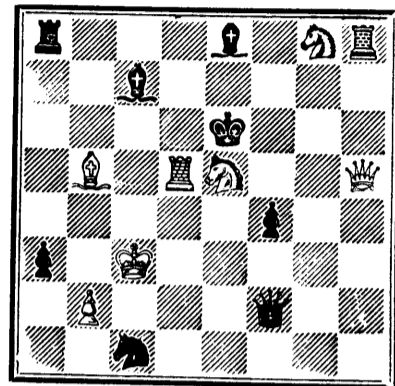
BLACK.

B to K Kt 4th
K takes B
K to his 6th
K to K B 7th

PROBLEM No. 6.

By M. D'Orville.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 4.

WHITE.

1. K at K Kt sq
2. Q at Q Kt 3rd
3. R at K sq
4. B at Q B sq
5. Pawns at K Kt 4th, K B 3rd, and Q B 3rd

BLACK.

K at Q 6th
Q at Q 3rd
R at K Kt 4th
Kt at Q 4th
Kt at Q B 3rd
Pawn at K 4th

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 9th.

Between two leading players of the Montreal Chess Club.

Evans's Gambit.

WHITE.—Mr. A.

1. P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th
3. P to Q Kt 4th
4. K Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd
6. Castles.
7. P to Q 4th
8. P takes K P
9. Q B to K Kt 5th
10. Q to Q 3rd
11. Kt takes B
12. Kt to K Kt 4th
13. Kt takes Kt
14. P to K B 4th (a)
15. K to R sq
16. P to K B 5th
17. P to K B 6th
18. Kt to Q 2nd
19. Kt to K 4th
20. Kt to Q 6th
21. B to Q Kt 3rd
22. K R to K B 3rd
23. Q R to K B
24. P to Q B 4th
25. B to Q B 2nd
26. R to K R 3rd
27. Q to K Kt 3rd
28. Kt to Q B 5th
29. R takes K R P
30. R to K Kt 2nd ch
31. Q takes Kt
32. R takes Q
33. R to K 4th sq
34. R takes B ch
35. Kt to K R 6th (b)

BLACK.—Mr. H.

P to K 4th
K B to Q B 4th
B takes Kt P
Q Kt to B 3rd
K B to Q 3rd
K Kt to B 3rd
Castles.
B takes P
Q to K sq
Kt takes K P
Kt takes Q B
Q Kt to K 4th
Q takes Kt
Q to Q B 4th ch
Kt to Q 3rd
Kt to Q sq
P to K Kt 3rd
P to Q B 3rd
Q to K R 4th
P to Q Kt 4th
P to Q Kt 5th
B to Q R 3rd
Kt to K 3rd
Q to K R 5th
Q to Q 5th
B takes Q B P
Q to Q 7th
Kt to Q B 5th
K to R sq
Q takes Q
B to K 7th
B to K 4th
P takes R
Resigns.(a) The right move.
(b) Nicely finished off.

GAME 10th.

Between M. Janisch and a Russian Amateur.

BLACK.—M. Janisch.

1. K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd
3. Kt takes K P
4. Q P two
5. K Kt to B 3rd
6. K Kt to Q 2nd
7. K B to K 2nd
8. K Kt to Q Kt 3rd
9. Castles.
10. Q B P two
11. Q B to K B 4th
12. Q Kt to B 3rd
13. Q R P one
14. Q B to Q 2nd
15. Q P one
16. K Kt to Q 4th
17. Q B to K sq
18. Q Kt P two
19. K B P one
20. Q to Q Kt 3rd
21. Q B P one
22. Kt takes P
23. B takes Kt
24. Q to Q B 4th
25. Q to K 4th
26. Q P one
27. Q to Q 4th
28. R takes B
29. Kt to Q Kt 5th
30. Q P one
31. B to K Kt 3rd
32. B takes K B P ch
33. B takes Kt ch
34. Q takes R ch
35. R takes Q

WHITE.—Amateur.

K P two
Q P two
Q to K 2nd
K B P one
P takes K P
K B P one
Q Kt to B 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
Q to K B 2nd
Q B to Q 2nd
Castles
K R P one
K Kt P one
K B P one
Q Kt to K 4th
K B to Q B 4th
K R to K Kt sq
K B to K 2nd
K P one
K Kt P one
P takes K B P
Kt takes Kt ch
Kt to Kt 5th
K to Q Kt sq
Q R to K sq
Q B to Q B 3rd
B takes B
B to K Kt 4th
Q B P one
Q R to K 3rd
P takes Kt (a)
Kt to K 4th (b)
R takes B
K to R sq

And White resigns.

(a) An injudicious move.
(b) Better to take Bishop with Bishop.