

came to a permanent deadlock, and passed from politics on both sides of the line.

In 1910, however, Canada received a distinct surprise. In previous negotiations Canada had always been the suitor; but now, at last, a proposal came from Washington that representatives of the two governments should meet and talk over the matter of better trade relations between the two countries. The Liberal government at Ottawa probably did not receive the proposition with favor. It was generally believed in Canada that the United States would be willing to re-open the matter only on the old basis,—free admission of American manufactures into Canada in return for free admission of Canadian natural products into the United States. Thus the Canadian government found itself on the horns of a dilemma—on the one hand its old policy, and the undoubted strong desire of the farmers of Canada to get into the American markets, and on the other the certain opposition of the powerful monied interests and the Manufacturers' Association, to any interference with the existing fiscal system. Senator Sir Geo. Ross, who has never been accused of being anything but a supporter of the present government, and who has shown no disposition to leave the ranks since the announcement of the government's reciprocity policy, made a strong anti-reciprocity speech in Toronto in the fall of 1910, in which he used practically all the arguments which have been used in the present anti-reciprocity campaign, and in addition appealed against the exposing of Canadian manufacturers to American competition. This speech was probably a feeler, designed to test the feeling of the country, and ascertain if the government could safely refuse to negotiate. The result apparently satisfied the government that Canadian feeling was against the measure. The speech was loudly applauded by the interests and the Protectionist press, and apparently the government settled down into an attitude of do-nothing.

Grain Growers a Power

But meanwhile a new factor in Canadian politics was taking action. Since the tariff commission of 1905, the opposition among Canadian farmers to a continuance of the protective system had been growing. Four strong provincial organizations had grown up in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose avowed object was the elimination of the protective principle from the tariff. These had joined forces under the Canadian Council of Agriculture. By these organizations the reciprocity proposal was enthusiastically welcomed, and when, in the early fall of 1910 it became apparent that action by the government was doubtful, they began to think of doing something to bring their views before parliament. Roderick MacKenzie, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, first made the proposal that the Associations should unite in sending a large delegation to wait upon Parliament, and present to that body the views of the farmers of Canada. The idea took root and grew. Not only did the local branches of the farmers' organizations in the four organized provinces appoint delegates and contribute the money necessary for their expenses, but in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there were no organizations among the farmers, public meetings were held, delegates appointed, and the necessary funds contributed. Long before the date set it became apparent that the delegation, which was doubtfully regarded by many at first, would be a large one, but even those most closely in touch with the movement were not prepared for the huge proportions which it assumed.

On December 15, 1910, there met in Ottawa probably the largest and most representative gathering of farmers in the history of Canada. Between 800 and 1,000 men were there, representing every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Western grain growers sat side by side with apple growers of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Alberta ranchers rubbed shoulders with beef raisers of Western Ontario and dairymen of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Every important phase of

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ARTICLE	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Portable engines with boilers, in combination, with horse powers and traction engines, for farm purposes.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	Steam Engines 30 per cent. Gasoline engines 45 p.e. horse powers—45 p.e. According to material, 35 per cent to 45 per cent.	20 per cent.	From 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.	
Hay loaders	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	20 per cent.	From 15 p.e. to 25 p.e.	5 per cent.
Potato diggers	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	20 "	25 "	5 "
Fodder or feed cutters	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	20 "	25 "	5 "
Grain crushers	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	20 "	25 "	5 "
Fanning mills	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	20 "	15 "	5 "
Hay tedders	15 "	22½ "	25 "	According to material: Wood 35 per cent. According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	20 "	15 to 25 per cent.	5 "
Farm or field rollers	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 per cent.	20 "	25 per cent.	5 "
Manure spreaders	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	20 "	15 to 25 per cent.	
Weeders	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	45 per cent. (?)	20 "	25 per cent. (?)	
Windmills—and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs, except shafting	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	45 per cent.	20 "	25 per cent.	
Cutlery, plated or not, viz., pen-knives, pocket-knives, knives for household and other purposes and table-knives	20 "	27½ "	30 "	40 to 90 per cent.	27½ "	12½ to 62½ p.e.	2½ per cent.
Bells and gongs, brass corners and rules for printers	20 "	27½ "	30 "	45 per cent.	22½ "	17½ per cent.	2½ "
Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures of earthenware for bath-rooms and lavatories; baths, bath-tubs, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material	20 "	30 "	35 "	According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	32½ "	2½ to 12½ p.e.	2½ "
Brass band instruments							
Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 per cent.	22½ "	22½ per cent.	2½ "
Building or monumental stone of freestone, granite, sandstone or limestone, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished	10 "	12½ "	15 "	\$1.75 per ton	5c. per 100 lbs.	75c. per ton.	50c. per ton
Roofing slate, per square of 100 sq. feet	10 "	12½ "	15 "	10c. per cu. ft.	12½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Vitrified paving blocks not ornamented or decorated in any manner	50 cents.	70 cents.	75 cents.	20 per cent.	55 cents.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Paving blocks of stone	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	35 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	5 "
Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	Dressed, 50 p.e.	17½ per cent.	32½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Feathers in their natural state	20 per cent.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	27½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type	10 "	12½ "	15 "	30 "	12½ "	7½ "	2½ "
Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lambs wool, tow, jute gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds	20 "	27½ "	30 "	35 "	27½ "	7½ "	2½ "
	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	45 "	17½ "	27½ "	2½ "
Printing ink	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "	2½ "
Essential oils	5 "	7½ "	10 "	25 "	7½ "	17½ "	2½ "
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven sq. ft. each and not exceeding twenty-five sq. ft. each	15 "	25 "	27½ "	22½ c. per sq. ft.	25 "	45.26 per cent.	2½ "
Oxide of iron as a color	15 "	20 "	22½ "	30 per cent.	22½ "	7½ "	
Motor vehicles, other than railway and tramway, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires	22½ "	30 "	35 "	45 "	30 "	15 "	5 "
Asbestos, manufactures of or of which asbestos is the component of chief value	15 "	22½ "	25 "	25 or 40 per cent.	22½ "	2½ or 17½ p.e.	2½ "
Canoes and small boats of wood, not powerboats							
Wood flour	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	35 per cent.	22½ "	12½ per cent.	2½ "
Digesters of iron or steel for the manufacture of wood pulp	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	35 "	22½ "	12½ "	2½ "
Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes	20 "	27½ "	30 "	45 "	27½ "	17½ "	2½ "
Mineral and aerated waters, in bottles or jugs	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	25 "	17½ "	7½ "	2½ "
	15 "	17½ "	17½ "	Containing not over 1 pint, 20c. per doz.; containing over 1 pint, not over one quart, 30 c. doz.; containing over 1 qt. 24c. per gal. Equivalent 33½ per cent.	17½ "	16 "	
Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books, for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.	22½ "	30 "	35 "	40, 45 and 50 per cent.	32½ "	7½, 12½, and 17½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Aluminum in crude form	Free	Free	Free	7c. per lb.	5c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods	"	"	"	11c. per lb.	8c. per lb.	5c. per lb.	
Laths	"	"	"	20c. per M.	10c. per M.	10c. per M.	
Shingles	"	"	"	50c. "	30c. "	20c. "	
Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side, per 1000 ft. board measure	"	"	"	\$1.75 per M. ft.	50c. per M. ft.	\$1.25 per M. ft.	
planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	\$2.00 "	75c. "	\$1.25 "	
planed or finished on three sides or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1,000 ft. board measure	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	\$2.37½ "	\$1.12½ "	\$1.25 "	
planed and finished on four sides, per 1000 ft. board measure	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	\$2.75 "	\$1.50 "	\$1.25 "	
Iron ore	Free	Free	Free	15c. per ton	10c. per ton	5c. per ton	
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half inch screen	10c. per ton	12c. per ton	14c. per ton	15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.			
(This change is to admit washed slack into the United States at 15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.)							
Cement, Portland, per 100 lbs.	8 cents	11 cents	12½ cents	8 cents	11 cents		1½ cents
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quinces, of all kinds and small peach trees known as June buds, each	2 "	2½ "	3 "	22 per M. to 25 per cent.	2½ "		½ cent
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	2c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	3½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		1½c. per lb.
Biscuits without adding sweetening	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		5 per cent.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, weight of cans or other packages to be included in weight for duty	1½c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		¾c. per lb.
Peanuts, shelled	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.		1c. per lb.
Peanuts, unshelled	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.	¾c. per lb.		1½c. per lb.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen	35c. per ton	45c. per ton	55c. per ton	45c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.	45c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.		8c. per ton.