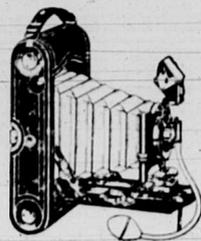


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Anti-Reciprocitists are Surely Mad

[From The Witness]

It would be difficult to pay a worse compliment to our people's intelligence and information than by the persistent assertion that Canada had given no mandate for reciprocity in natural products with the United States.

Up to 1866 she enjoyed such reciprocity. It saved her from commercial distress and downed the only annexation movement Canada ever knew—a movement among the Montreal Conservatives.

1865.—A. T. Galt visited Washington unofficially and subsequently he and W. P. Howland, both Conservatives, went on an official mission to secure, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty which had been denounced by the United States. The Canadian government appealed to the Home government to use its influence at Washington "to avert what would be regarded as a great calamity."

1868.—A standing offer of reciprocity on the lines of the 1854 treaty was incorporated in the first tariff law passed by the Dominion Parliament under the control of Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative.

1869.—Sir John Rose, finance minister of Canada, Conservative, went to Washington and tried, unsuccessfully, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1870.—Canadian tariff amended, but standing offer of reciprocity retained.

1871.—Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative, on the occasion of the drafting of the Washington treaty, sought, unavailingly, to reopen the question of reciprocity.

1874.—George Brown, Liberal, went to Washington and negotiated a treaty in natural products and in a selected list of manufactures. Treaty rejected by the United States Senate.

1879.—Standing offer of reciprocity incorporated in the National Policy tariff by Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative. By this the Canadian government took power to take off the duties on United States products by order-in-council in the event of the United States Congress doing likewise.

1888.—Sir Charles Tupper, Conservative, went to Washington commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity arrangement approaching as nearly as possible that of 1854. As a consideration, Sir Charles offered all privileges enjoyed under the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington. This would have opened the Canadian fishing waters to United States fishermen.

1891.—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and the Hon. George E. Foster, Conservatives, twice visited Washington. They made what Sir Charles described as "an unrestricted offer of reciprocity."

1893.—Unofficial overtures. Sir John Thompson, speaking in April, 1893, said he had taken occasion to let the United States know that Canada was prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1896.—Unofficial discussion of reciprocity by representatives of the Liberal government.

1898.—Unsuccessful attempt of the Joint High Commission, sitting first at Quebec and afterwards at Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

The reason why the matter has been in

abeyance since then was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had declared that Canada would go no more to the United States—that the subject would not be reopened again till the United States came to Canada. There has never been any reversal of the uniform attitude of Canada on the subject. The United States did come to Canada and Canada would have stultified herself by not receiving them. There were no premonitions of the protectionist squall till after the agreement had been come to.

DRY FARMING PAYS

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 21.—That dry-farming methods, when properly followed, are successful has just been demonstrated by Professors Briggs, Kearney and Shantz, of the department of agriculture, who, in behalf of the department, have completed an investigation of the dry farms in this valley. Professor Briggs, before leaving this city, stated that in all the travels of the committee it has not seen either irrigated or non-irrigated farming which produced better results than were to be found on the dry farms here, in face of the fact that the year has been one of severe drought.

The Woodsmansee and Webster farm of 5,000 acres is producing 2,400 acres of Turkey red wheat that will average not less than 40 bushels when threshed. This result is obtained under dry farming tillage methods, and the use of 30 pounds of seed to the acre.

Mr. C. H. Woodmansee, of Rexburg, Idaho, one of the owners of this ranch, has been invited to address the sixth International Dry Farming Congress to be held in Colorado Springs, October 16 to 20, explaining the methods, both of tillage and business, utilized on the great ranch of this company. The company will also make an exhibit at the exposition held in connection with the congress. Mr. Woodmansee is said to be one of the most exacting farm operators in the West and is able to tell at the close of each year to a fraction of a cent the cost of plowing, harvesting and handling his crop.

In this vicinity the government men found 50,000 acres of dry land grown grain that will run from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre. In addition to this, the valley is now harvesting 150,000 acres of diversified dry-farmed crops, all of which are producing heavily. The valley already has about 200,000 acres of dry-farmed land under what is known as summer tillage or fallow which will be seeded this fall.

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS

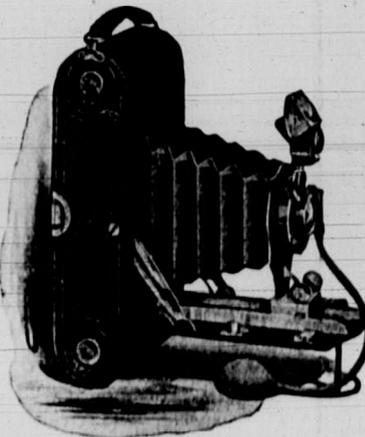
The strictly grain commission firm makes no profit in handling farmers' cars. They simply act as selling agents. The shipper gets all that can be obtained, less the commission charge of one cent per bushel. There are several firms who make a specialty of selling farmers' cars. The Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, give their personal attention to every car and in sending them your shipments, you may rely on getting the best service that brains and experience can assure.—Advt.

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