U.S. TARIFF CHANGES AND CANADA'S TRADE.

THE effect of the Wilson-Underwood tariff on Canadian trade was concisely set forth by the Honourable Sydney Fisher in an address at Montreal on April 20th.

The reductions in the American tariff were shown to have greatly increased Canada's total trade, and especially the exports from Canada to the United States. In 1911, Canada's total trade amounted to \$760,000,000 of which \$247,000,000 was with Great Britain and \$414,000,000 with the United States. In 1913 Canada's total trade amounted to \$1,038,000,000 of which \$317,000,000 was with Great Britain and \$622,000,000 with the United States, or an increase in two years of \$70,000,000 with Great Britain and \$208,000,000 with the United States. This increase in trade with the United States, Mr. Fisher pointed out was not due to any political consideration, but to economic reasons pure and simple. It paid the Canadian people to send an increasing proportion of their commodities to the United States, and the barrier of duty being removed from a natural trade channel, a vast increase in exports naturally followed.

Effect upon Producers.

The Underwood Tariff went into effect October, 1913. During the last three months of the calender year 1912, Canada's total exports to the United States amounted to \$37,346,000. During the same period of 1913, Canada's total exports to the United States amounted to \$57,130,000, an increase of \$19,784,000 in the three months following the new United States tariff. Mr. Fisher showed that this increase was to be accounted for wholly by the increased exports of articles on which the American duty had been lowered or had been done away with altogether, and that practically no increase had taken place on any article on which the duty was not lowered or removed.

The following statistics show in detail the changes in the American tariff and their effects upon Canada's export trade.

U. S. TARIFFS 1909 and 1913.

	1909 U. S. Tariff	1913 U. S. Tariff
Cattle	27½ per cent	Free
Horses	25 "	10 per cent.
Oats	15c bushel	6c bushel
Hides and Skins	Free	Free
Fresh Cream	5c gallon	Free
Printing Paper	\$3.75 per ton	Free
Beef	1½c lb.	Free
Flax Seed	\$2.25 per bush	20c per bush.
Wheat	25c per bush.	10c per bush.
Potatoes	25c per bush.	10c per bush.
Fertilizer		Reduced

EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES SHOWING EFFECT OF U.S. TARIFF REDUCTION IN INCREASING CANADIAN TRADE.

For the Months of:	October November December 1912	October November December 1913	Increase
Cattle	\$693,893	\$5,671,945	\$4,978,052
Horses	152,471	347,682	195,211
Oats	21,718	5,156,634	5,134,916
Hides and Skins	1,884,181	2,546,356	662,175
Fresh Cream	167,937	363,622	195,685
Printing Paper	1,227,334	2,799,196	1,571,862
Beef	237	844,576	844,339
Flax Seed	3,473,554	7,115,525	3,641,971
Wheat	233,118	1,850,740	1,617,622
Potatoes	20,533	351,429	330,896
Fertilizer	424,948	903,815	478,867
	\$8,299,924	\$27,951,520	\$19,651,596

What better example could be given of the great benefit to Canadian agriculture of a policy of wider markets than the statistics here quoted? No one today thinks of stating that this vast increase in trade from North to South is leading to Annexation. Having the wider markets for their produce, Canadian trade has expanded, farmers have received more money for their live stock and produce, this has increased their ability to purchase manufactured articles and the products of other Canadian industries.

Effect upon Consumers.

At the same time, while Canadian producers have benefited, no regard being had by the framers of the American tariff to the welfare of Canadian consumers, the great increase in the export of some of the commodities included in the above list has helped to increase the cost of living in Canada, and has rendered more necessary than ever some revision of the Canadian tariff in the interests of Canadian consumers. In the words of the resolution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved on April 23rd, during the budget debate:

"Without doing injustice to any classes, steps should be taken to alleviate the high cost of living by considerate removal of taxation."

The last Presidential election marked the triumph of tariff reform downwards, and was in the nature of an economic rebellion on the part of farmers and consumers exasperated by too long and too great inattention, and too apparent care for the "interests" and "trusts" by previous administrations.

Economic confitions are much the same here as they were in the United States. A check in industrial progress has followed great urban increases and rural decreases in the population. Money is tight and higher in price. The cost of living has increased with tendencies to lower wages and lessened employment. The Borden Government has made it apparent that certain food monopolies, a few favoured manufacturing concerns, and railroad corporations to which the government is specially beholden is its first concern, and that the farmers, consumers and industrial workers may look in vain for relief.

It may take a little time for the people to see the situation as it really is, but once made apparent, the demand for redress will become as insistent and effective in Canada as it has been in the United States.