

business with American maltsters as they now do. With these higher duties in Canada the Canadian farmer would supply all the barley required in Canada for malting purposes, and instead of so much dependence being placed on American maltsters for supplies of malt, our domestic malting industry would be enlarged so as to supply the entire demand. This would be particularly desirable in British Columbia where there are no malting houses; the dependence there being upon California. The 40,000 bushels of malt now imported into our Pacific Province from California indicates a valuable industry that should exist on Canadian soil.

A DISCRIMINATING TARIFF.

In a recent issue of this journal, discussing protection and reciprocity, we made the following statement:

A very large proportion of American goods imported into Canada are manufactured products, the output of American workshops and factories. The importation of these goods is made possible by the comparatively low duties imposed upon them, and the question arises: Why should these American products be allowed to come into Canada at low rates of duty while Canadian eggs are taxed five cents a dozen, and Canadian barley thirty cents a bushel on entering the United States?

Answer is made to this by the *Globe*, which says:

If these foreign articles are entering Canada it is because they are cheaper than similar articles of home make. Hence the Canadian farmer may well reply "How could I, who am losing on barley and eggs by the American duty, be benefited by Canadian taxes augmenting the cost of the things I myself require?"

The trouble with the *Globe* is that it thinks "cheapness" the *sine qua non* of all commercial transactions, and its argument is that the Canadian farmer, for the sake of reciprocity with the United States, whereby the American duty of five cents a dozen upon eggs and thirty cents a bushel upon barley will be overcome, would be glad to sacrifice and destroy his near-by home market wherein he sells his produce to those employed in manufacturing pursuits. It pictures the Canadian farmer as being represented by the dog crossing a bridge with a chunk of beef in his mouth, dropping and losing what he already had in an effort to obtain the shadow that he saw in the water beneath. This can be illustrated by the fact that the city of Toronto alone consumes more beef than all the exports of beef from the Dominion. We are accustomed to looking with pride upon our large and growing foreign trade in cattle, and this is indeed a valuable outlet for one of the products of the Canadian farmer; but it is easily perceived that if the city of Toronto consumes more Canadian beef than is exported, the entire Canadian market is of inestimable value to the Canadian farmer. Who are they in Canada who consume so much Canadian beef? The *Globe* knows, and the farmer knows that they are chiefly the employees in our workshops and factories and industrial establishments and their families and dependents. They also know that these establishments are kept in existence by and through the N.P., and that if this support were withdrawn from them they would soon close their doors, and the thousands of consumers of farm produce would cease to be consumers, and be forced into vigorous competition as producers of such products. It would be better, then, for the farmer, even from the pessimistic standpoint of the *Globe*, to

have to pay the American duty of five cents a dozen on his surplus eggs, than to lose his home market and have to sell all his eggs on the other side of the line.

The *Globe* tells us that the United States is ready to enter into reciprocity with Canada—reciprocity of the unrestricted variety only—and that we cannot hope for or expect any other sort: and it also tells us that the only commercial salvation of Canada lies there. Canada has never made any legislation hostile to the United States, looking to forcing that country into accepting such terms as regards reciprocity as we might be pleased to offer. For years we have had upon our statute books an offer to exchange certain products freely, but that offer has never been accepted; while on the other hand, under the inspiration of the *Globe* and the Grit party the United States has, in its McKinley tariff, laid duties that are almost absolutely prohibitive on many Canadian farm products, and exorbitantly high on all others. We print a table in which is shown in parallel columns the old and the new duty upon farm products, in which it is seen that not one article which can be raised in the United States in quantity sufficient to supply the home market failed to receive high protection in the McKinley Bill. The following list speaks for itself.

Articles.	Old duty.	New duty.
Barley.....	10 cts. bushel	30 cts. bushel.
Buckwheat.....	10 per cent.	15 cts. bushel.
Corn and oats.....	10 cts. bushel.	15 cts. bushel.
Wheat.....	20 cts. bushel	25 cts. bushel.
Hops.....	8 cts. lb.	15 cts. lb.
Butter.....	4 cts. lb.	6 cts. lb.
Cheese.....	4 cts. lb.	6 cts. lb.
Hay.....	\$2 ton.	\$4 ton.
Straw.....	Free	30 per cent.
Eggs.....	Free	5 cts. dozen.
Broom corn.....	Free	\$8 ton.
Peas and beans.....	10 per cent.	40 cts. bushel.
Nursery stock.....	Free	20 per cent.
Apples, fresh.....	Free	25 cts. bushel.
Apples, dry.....	Free	2 cts. lb.
Bacon and hams.....	2 cts. lb.	5 cts. lb.
Beef and pork.....	1 ct. lb.	2 cts. lb.
Mutton.....	10 per cent.	2 cts. lb.
Poultry, live.....	Free	3 cts. lb.
Poultry, dressed.....	10 per cent.	5 cts. lb.
Horses worth over \$150.....	20 per cent.	30 per cent.
Horses, others.....	20 per cent.	\$30 head.
Mules.....	20 per cent.	\$30 head.
Cattle, yearlings.....	20 per cent.	\$2 head.
Cattle, over a year.....	20 per cent.	\$10 head.
Hogs.....	20 per cent.	\$1.50 head.
Sheep, yearlings.....	20 per cent.	75 cents head.
Sheep, over a year.....	20 per cent.	\$1.50 head.
Milk.....	10 per cent.	5 cts. gallon.
Onions.....	10 per cent.	40 cts. bushel.
Potatoes.....	15 cts. bushel.	25 cts. bushel.
Other vegetables.....	10 per cent.	25 per cent.
Tobacco, not stemmed.....	75 cts. lb.	\$2 lb.
Tobacco, stemmed.....	\$1 lb.	\$2.75 lb.
Flax, hackled.....	\$40 ton.	\$67.20 ton
Hemp, hackled.....	\$25 ton.	\$50 ton.
Wool, Class 1, Unwashed.....	10 and 12 cts. lb.	11 cts. lb.
" " Washed.....	20 and 24 cts. lb.	22 cts. lb.
" " Scoured.....	30 and 36 cts. lb.	33 cts. lb.
" Class 2, Unwashed.....	10 and 12 cts. lb.	12 cts. lb.
" " Scoured.....	30 and 36 cts. lb.	36 cts. lb.
" Class 3, Under 13 cts.....	2½ cts. lb.	32 per cent.
" " Over 13 cts.....	5 cts. lb.	50 per cent.

We commend the study of this schedule to those who are interested in the matter. There is not an article enumerated in the list that is not produced in Canada: and to show the animus of the Americans, and that these duties were levied directly against Canada, we state that there are few if any importations of such products, except tobacco, and wool into