

that a much larger trade would be done in these, and better prices obtained under reciprocity or free trade. The imports into the United States from Canada were in value, in 1889-90, \$1,135,357; in 1890-91, \$1,082,930; in 1891-92, \$1,318,685.

That the general run of horses, cattle, and sheep is not dearer in United States than in Canada, is evident from the fact that, although subject to duty, large numbers of them are annually imported from the Western States into Manitoba and North West Provinces.

Swine and Pork. In 1865-66, Canada exported considerable value in swine and pork to the United States, about \$800,000. During last six years, the trade has been largely the other way; Canada's imports from the United States have amounted to \$7,120,897, from which it derived a customs revenue of \$1,709,169. With the exception of the present season, prices of all hog products have been much higher in Canada than in the United States. Under reciprocity or free trade, Canada would not only lose a large amount of customs revenue now derived from these products, but the reduction in value would probably lead to a great curtailment of production of what is now one of the most profitable of all its farm produce. The consumption of pork and lard in the Dominion is estimated at over 40 lbs. per cap., equal to two million cwt. About one-half of the quantity is sold off the farm. One dollar reduction in price per 100 lbs. means a loss to farmers of one million dollars per annum on their pork.

SUMMARY.

In reviewing the list of raw products, it is seen that on the whole the exchanges between the United States and Canada are of about equal value. Under reciprocity or free trade the commerce would undoubtedly be largely increased, but the relative position in respect of equality would, in all probability, be maintained. The general interests of both countries would be largely benefited, although in a few instances there might be loss or disturbance of minor interests, as must always happen under any extensive alterations of tariff policy.

In view of all the circumstances of the trade between the two countries, especially in view of the fact that Canada purchases annually United States manufactures to the value of from twenty-two to twenty-four million dollars, it is difficult to understand the action of Congress in passing the McKinley Bill in 1890, containing so many clauses destructive to the Canadian trade. Some of the arguments urged in favor of these clauses were disingenuous in the extreme. One or two objectionable items of the Canadian tariff were selected and referred to in justification of the proposed action. This was very unfair. Congress had in its possession a special report of its own chief of the Bureau of Statistics, prepared in 1888, apparently for the very purpose of showing the probable effect of reciprocity with Canada, Mexico and South American countries. That report showed that during the year ending June 30, 1887, Canada imported from the United States merchandise valued at \$44,802,732; of which \$30,578,332 was dutiable, and \$14,224,000 free of duty; that the amount of duty levied under the Canadian tariff was \$7,265,136, averaging 16.22 per cent ad valorem; that the amount of duty which would have been levied upon the same merchandise if imported into the United States

from Canada under the then United States tariff would have been \$9,025,598, averaging 19.79 per cent. ad valorem.

It might have been expected that the report would have induced Congress to adopt a liberal policy toward Canada. On the contrary, Canada was specially exempted from the operation of the general reciprocity measure then adopted; not only this, but the rates of duty upon the principal articles imported from Canada were increased to prohibitory figures.

It is not to be expected that Canada will continue a liberal trade policy towards any country which refuses to reciprocate in a like liberal spirit. Canada always has been, and is now, willing and anxious to promote its commerce with the United States by any reasonable and equitable measure which can be mutually agreed upon, either by treaty or legislation. It confidently expects that the Cleveland administration will employ its influence in promoting a better understanding between the two countries. If such an understanding cannot be accomplished, Canada will very naturally feel compelled to adjust its tariff with special regard to those countries which are willing to deal with it on fair and liberal terms.

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CANADA AS A FIELD FOR THE ARTIST. I.

It has been the misfortune of Canada to be known to the public of other lands, chiefly as a land where winter holds vigorous sway for a great part of the year, and where snow is the chief object of contemplation for the inhabitants. Only a few acres of snow, said the French couriers to Louis 15th, to console him for the loss of the country; and many of our southern neighbours who used to attend the Montreal Carnivals, have reiterated the remark, with variations. But Canadian scenery has more aspects than one worthy of contemplation, and the country must receive more than the cursory inspection afforded, by a flying visit before its charms can be known and appreciated.

To the visitor from England, or from any European country, the striking features peculiar to Canada, seem, at first, so strange and different from their own homes, that they are not attracted by them, nor do they perceive the picturesque that is detected by the artist, and by those whose affections are stirred by birth or long association with the country.

It must be confessed, also, that even the artists who, every spring delight and instruct the picture-loving public with their works, have cast too often a longing, lingering look behind, and even when rendering subjects purely Canadian, have treated them too much as if the Canadian element were not too much to be insisted on, and some, among whom may be mentioned J. A. Fraser, Homer Watson, and Lawson, have forsaken the rocky coasts and the rural valleys of Nova Scotia and Ontario, for Scotch moors and English river scenes, certainly no more picturesque, and not half so interesting as our own. Few, indeed, have followed the good example set by the pioneer among Canada's adopted artists, Krieghoff, who, although a German by birth, identified himself with the land he lived

in, and spent his later life in illustrating the salient points of Indian and French-Canadian life. The Indian squaw, loaded with baskets or mocassins, on her way to market; the Indian Chief leaning on his rifle and contemplating the distant locomotive threading its way through his old hunting grounds; the Habitant jogging along the snowy road, with his sleigh-load of wood and shaggy little horse, or returning on a gallop, with two convivial companions pursued by a wrathful toll-keeper defrauded of his rightful dues; these, and other kindred studies of his time and country, are known and recognized as Krieghoff's subjects, and, in spite of his bad habit of repeating himself, are valued to-day at prices from five to ten times greater than the sums he received for them.

Considering that we have, as a field of operations, a country comprising the larger half of the continent of North America, it would be surprising indeed if we could not find material worthy of being painted, and it seems strange that our landscape painters, at least, should turn their backs on their own land in favour of any other; between Cape Breton on the east and Vancouver Island on the west, every kind of scenery can be found. Wild, rocky shores, and flat, far-stretching sandy coasts, undulating pastoral lands, quiet lakes studded with wooded islands, thundering water falls, including Niagara, or the best view of it: mountains of every description up to the majestic Mount Henry, higher than Mont Blanc, and covered with perpetual snow; the endless prairie plains, with their grand opportunities of sky study; the rugged pine forest of Northern Ontario, and the lofty cedar and spruce woods of British Columbia, all are here to choose from, and now that the trans-continental railway, which may be said to be no less an artistic than a military road, has made them all accessible, what necessity compels our artists to seek fresh fields or pastures new, when these have not only been exhausted, but many of them, in their varying phases, are absolutely untouched?

As to figure-painters and the Canadian subjects awaiting them, they are many and varied, comprising the yet extant wild races of men, picturesque enough in their own way, and employed about their own homes and pursuits, the Esquimaux, clad in deer skins, and struggling to pull in a seal with his line, or fighting the walrus in his lightly-built kayak. The various tribes of Indians from the quiet Crees and Chippewas of the North, to the wild but athletic Sioux and Blackfeet of the plains, and the stunted Siwash of British Columbia, each with their own methods of following their peculiar mode of life, but all picturesque and waiting for the artist's tie eye and hand to perpetuate their peculiarities. How picturesque do the Siwash Indians of the Fraser River appear when fishing with net or spear from the frail scaffold of spruce poles jutting out over the rushing river, and looking so insecure that few white men would care to mount them; and what fit subjects for pictures may be found among the nomadic Blackfeet camping high up in the Rockies, stalking mountain goats at dawn, tracking the cariboo deer, watching behind a crag for a shot