

WHY PROMINENT CANADIANS FAVOR RECIPROCITY; BARGAIN THAT WILL HELP BOTH PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

DISTINCT ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS IN FREE ACCESS TO THE STATES

Channels Which Reciprocity Will Open Up to the Great Benefit of the Agriculturists of Canada

For farmers there will be distinct advantage in free access to the United States market for the following, among other articles, upon which duty is now levied:

Cattle, Corn, Horses and mules, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Butter, Cheese, Fresh milk, Eggs, Beans, Hay, Straw, Potatoes.

The free admission to the United States of the following standard products:

Timber, hem, sided or squared, Sawed boards, planks, deals, Paving stones, railroad ties and poles, Wooden staves, Pickets and palings.

The mining man will find better sale for his goods by free access to United States markets for: Feldspar, Salt, Mica, Asbestos, Talc.

Consumers on both sides will thank the negotiators of this agreement for reduced duties on many articles now bearing varying taxes, and among them:

Meats, fresh or refrigerated, Bacon and ham, Beef and pork, salted, Canned meats and poultry, Lard, Tomatoes and other vegetables, Wheat flour and oatmeal, Prepared cereal food, Biscuits, wafers and cakes, Canned fruits, Agricultural implements, Cutlery, Paving stones, Clocks and watches, Canoes, Motor vehicles.

Canada is now the third best customer of the United States. Under reciprocity we will sell more to the United States of the things we do not need and which the United States does need; we will buy more of what they have to sell and what we want to buy. We will continue to buy from Great Britain the fabrics and other articles with which she can best supply us. But instead of free access only to the British market for natural products we will have also the increasing demand of the United States. Laurier and the larger markets is the policy for Canada.



HUGH GUTHRIE
Liberal candidate in South Wellington.
Canadian fishermen will be rewarded by free access to the United States market for the following products of the rich waters of the Dominion:
Mackerel, Cod, Herring, Oysters, Lobster, Salmon.
Canadian lumbermen will also be

THE SHEEP MARKET AND THE FARMERS

The Demand for Mutton and Lambs in Canada at Times is Greater Than the Supply

Enemies of reciprocity and of the larger market for the Canadian farmer are seizing on a chance occurrence of a day or two ago, when a few sheep from the United States were sold on the Toronto market, says The Globe. This is taken to mean that American sheep will flood Canada under reciprocity, instead of Canada selling to the cities across the line. Apart from the simple fact that it is no crime to buy what you want elsewhere if you cannot get it at home, is the circumstance that the present conditions are altogether exceptional.

At certain times of the year the demand for mutton and lamb in Toronto is greater than the supply, and the sequel is high prices. The Ontario farmer is not producing sheep and lambs in sufficient numbers to supply the domestic market all the year round, and while it is sometimes necessary and sometimes possible to import supplies from the United States, it is not always possible to do so at a profit. Prices are not always higher in the Toronto market than in the Chicago market, and it is advantageous to bring sheep and lambs in from the United States only when the Ontario farmer fails to maintain a steady supply.

Our farmers do not go into sheep-raising very extensively, for reasons which are well known. Some of them have found dairy farming, beef-raising and fruit-growing more profitable. The average sheep farmer in Ontario specializes rather in pedigreed stock than in market mutton, and there are few farms where sheep-raising is carried on exclusively, except where the farmers are breeding pure-bred stock. Drovers from the sheep-raising districts assert that they seldom get more than thirty sheep or lambs from one farm in any one year, while some say the average is below twenty head, so impoverished are some of the farms as a result of the disease that was encountered some years ago.

That the Canadian farmer often finds it convenient to market sheep and lambs in the United States, however, is proved by figures which show the imports and exports for the year ended March 31, 1910, the latest period for which detailed returns are available. The report of the Department of Customs shows that our exports exceeded imports.

The imports from the United States for the year ended March

31, 1910, were 35,844 sheep and lambs, worth \$131,483, while the exports from Canada to the United States during the same year were:

Sheep, one year old or less, \$415,912

Sheep, over one year old, 16,535

Head, valued at 158,747

Total value 565,679