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

## DISTINCT ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS IN FREE AGGESS TO THE STATES

Tomatoes and other vegetables.
Wheat flour and oatmeal.
Prepared cereal food.
Bron, middlings and other offals of

they have to sell and what we want

to buy. We will continue to buy from

ply 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.

grain.

Macaroni and Vermicelli.
Biscuits, wafers and cakes.
Canned fruits.

Agricultural implements.

Channels Which Keciprocity Will Open Up to the Great | WHAT JOHN A. WANTED **Benefit of the Agriculturists of Canada** 



Canadian fishermen will be rewarded by free access to the United States market for the following products of the rich waters of the Dominion:

### A CONVINCING SPEECH

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Speaking at Har-riston, Discussed the Annexa-

Speaking at Harriston, Hon. Mr. Speaking at Harriston, Hon. Mr.

Fisher dealt with reciprocity in his convincing way and gave the farmers facts. After quoting the figures showing the growth of Canada's trade with

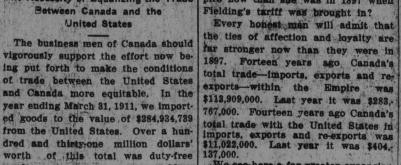
The Necessity of Equalizing the Trade pire now than she was in 1897 when Fielding's tariff was brought in?

Every honest man will admit that the ties of affection and loyalty are Canada is now the third best cus Great Britain and the United States. fprocity we will sell more to the the farmers would benefit from this United States of the things we do not agreement. He also showed how the



Dealing with the large amount of capirelated many personal interviews to the future of Canada would be great. As to the annexation cry, he pointed ural products with the United States it was not necessary for Canada to relinquish any rights or privileges enjoyed under the British flag. Colonials were not considered subordinate now to the British-born. The future of the Empire was dependent on self-government within the Empire. If Canada prospered it would only make it a stronger British country. Reciprocity would make Canada more prosperous.

GOING OVER THE ANT HILL Great Possibilities Of An Export Trade



worth of this total was duty-free goods, such as raw cotton, rubber, wool, coal, and many other things needed by our manufacturers.

Because of the huge tariff wall standing in the way of any return trade we were able to export only \$103,922,223 of Canadian goods to the United States.

These figures do not indicate a healthy condition of business. The disparity in volume between what we buy from the States and what we sell is too great. One of two things must



# is too great. One of two things must be happening: either a large part of the United States imports represents new American investments in Canada, or the exports of Canada to other countries must be used to pay our debts in the United States. It has been Mr. Fielding's constant aim to balance Canada's trade with the United States. He sees that we must continue to draw from that country wast quantities of raw materials and of the wedge," he showed how past revisions of the tariff had not been detrimental. Dealing with the large amount of canada. Ontario Farmers, With Reciprocity in the one means by which it can be hind the shelter of the tariff, to make the Average, Price. NOT THE AVERAGE ONE

Ontario Farmers, With Reciprocity in Force, Will Get the Best, Not the Average, Price

It is wholly misleading to compare average values, in any line of stock, between Ontario on the one hand and the American States on the other. Some of the great American producing States are a thousand miles from the best American markets. These markets lie right at the door of the Ontario farmer. Buffalo is almost within sight of some of the best stock sections of this Province. It will be, with the tariff wall out of the way, easier of access than any other market open to Ontario producers; and vastly easier of access to Ontario producers as a whole than it is to producers will get, not the average American price, but the best price when reciprocity is in force. The best proof of what the opening of the Buffalo market will mean to the producers of beef cattle in Ontario is seen in last week's market reports. Best cattle fetched \$6.30 per cwt. in Toronto. In Buffalo at the same time they were selling at \$7.20. That, on a ten hundred pound



kill the industry in Canada, for there is really no industry of that kind here to kill. Remove the tariff and watch the Canadian sheep industry grow. I voted, Conservative for years, but I am for the trade agreement."

#### WAGES AND LABOR

The Cheap Labor Bogey Does Not Stand Investigation

The wages of labor, and the slative cost of labor are two very different things. Congressman Redfield, of New York, himself a manufacturer, proved very conclusively in a recent speech that low-priced labor is not always cheap labor, and that an apparently low wage may be a very high one. "I saw them," he says, "driving piles in Japan—twenty women, each with a rope, lifted the pile. They were paid twenty cents a day in our money. Yet it would cost four times as much to drive those piles as it would have cost in New York." The cheap labor bogey, does not stand investigation, Mr. Redfield is a specialist in machinery. He found by careful personal inquiry that while wags in Japanese locomotive plants were only one-fifth of the American sc. It, the labor cost of locomotives on the same specifications was three and a half times greater in the apanese shop than in speech that low-priced labor is not



J. M. SINCLAIR A Liberal stalwart in Nova Scotia. INSIDEOUS APPEALS

### Laurier and the larger markets is THE SHEEP MARKET AND THE FARMERS

from the United States were sold on

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

stance that the present conditions are

At certain times of the year the de-

mand for mutton and lamb in Toronto

is greater than the supply, and the

sequel is high prices. The Ontario

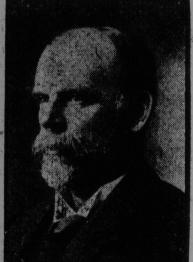
lambs in sufficient numbers to supply the domestic larket all the year round, and while it is sometimes neces-eary and sometimes possible to import supplies from the United States, it is

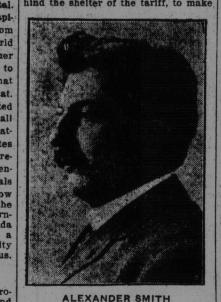
supplies from the United States, it is not always possible to do so at a profit. Prices are not always higher in the Toronto market than in the Chi-cago market, and it is advantageous to bring sheep and lambs in from the United States only when the Ontario farmer fails to maintain a steady sup-

altogether exceptional.

The Demand for Mutton and Lambs in Single States and Single States and Single States States and Single States Single Sin Single Single Single Single Single Single Single Single Single

larger market for the Canadian farmof a day or two ago, when a few sheep





which are well aways possible to do not at a profile. Prices are not always placed and and in form the control of the control