

any article affected by the reciprocity agreement with the United States was included in the \$207,000 worth of imports from that country. We sent Spain last year \$51,000 worth and our imports from Spain of \$1,040,000, chiefly of tropical fruit, not included in the agreement. Our trade with Russia last year consisted of exports, \$59,000 and imports, \$138,000, and there will not be found among the latter a single article covered by the agreement. Included in our trade with Norway were exports of \$487,000 and imports of \$108,000, including some fish, and Norway getting the benefit of free fish represents the first item in which a favoured nation gets the benefit under the agreement, and we are not much afraid of Norway fish. Our trade with Denmark consisted last year of exports, \$425,000 and imports \$86,000. Denmark is a very large butter exporting country, but our imports from that country did not include a single pound of butter. With the State of Columbia, our trade amounting to exports \$32,000, and imports \$28,000, included nothing affected by the agreement, and with Bolivia we have no trade of any kind. From Austria-Hungary we imported \$1,410,000 and exported \$60,000. The imports were chiefly laces and that sort of thing that are not mentioned in the agreement. When we come to the Argentine Republic, the great rival of Canada, according to the blue ruinists, we find that we sold them \$2,869,000 worth, and imported from that country \$4,181,000, and in this large amount there was not included an article subject to the reciprocity agreement. Then we have some trade with Japan, but who is afraid of Japan sending us strawberries or hay or barley or any other cereals such as reciprocity makes free? We are told that the Argentine, being a great wheat growing country, will ship wheat to Canada. It has not done so, so far, and if it ships wheat to Canada, then Canada can ship wheat to the Argentine. But when this happens, Sydney will be sending coals to Newcastle and Newcastle sending coals to Sydney.

Sir Wilfrid's Way.

It will thus be seen that there is nothing in the contention that the reciprocity agreement will turn upon Canada a flood of imports that will compete injuriously with Canadian farm products and other products

mentioned in the reciprocity agreement.

But if there were any danger of injurious competition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's splendid stand at the Imperial Conference in London has found a way to cancel the favoured nation's clauses in British treaties, as they apply—and especially if they apply prejudicially—to the self-governing Dominions. This would give the Dominions perfect commercial freedom.

Sir Wilfrid is accused by his enemies with being a separationist, but Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, has no fear that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plan to give the Dominions larger powers will lead to separation, but rather to closer connection with the Empire, resulting from removal of causes of commercial friction and discontent.

A Comparison.

Now, it will be interesting to compare the value and importance of our trade with these countries—called the favoured nation competitors—and the United States. In the year 1910 the trade of the United States with Canada was \$341,000,000.

The trade of the United States with Canada was only exceeded by that with the United Kingdom and Germany—\$775,000,000 and \$420,000,000 respectively. In the year 1910 the United States did nearly eight times as much trade with Canadians as with the whole of the Central American States. In that year the trade of the United States with Canada was about half of the total trade with the entire North American continent, including Central America, Mexico, Newfoundland, the British and other West Indies, and Cuba, the total being \$691,000,000 as against \$310,000,000 with Canada. With South America, including the dreaded Argentine Republic and Brazil, the trade of the United States was \$20,000,000 less than with Canada. With China, Japan and the British Indies, with their hundreds of millions of inhabitants, the trade of the United States was \$55,000,000 less than with Canada. With Australia and the French and German Colonies, south of the equator, the gross trade of the United States was \$90,000,000. So it is seen that the gross trade of the United States with Canada was almost equal to their trade with the whole of Asia and the