The question Farmers' Council,
The question of commercial autom
the the United States is one of contentile interest to the people of this
tentile interest to the people of this
tentile, and especially to the fartentile, and especially to the fartentile of our population.
The problem for the farmers of this
tentile to adve in connection with
the insideration of this question is,
that of the three following systems
tends policy will be most beneficial
to the existing trade policy, as
topied by our Parliament, with certentile policies in the direction of a
the protective tariff.

A reciprocity treats with the

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en kactory, William e promptly attended PARKIN & SONS

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POWERS & Light re made in Canada large number on

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of Separators ANS, mos Foundere

> In 1977, which was eleven years ther the termination of the Reciprosity Treaty, our cattle and sheep trade with Britain was in its infancy; in that your sent 4,007 head, which relized \$78,60 per head, for the year cading June 80th, 1886, we sent 60, 540 head, bringing \$82 per head. In 1877 we sent to the United States 18, 551 head of cattle, value \$18,27 per head, and in 1886, we sent 25,386 head, value \$24 per head.
>
> In 1877 we sent of sheep to England 8,170, value \$6,02 per head, in 1886, we sent 86,411, value \$8,78 per head. Ministry of this markete

In 1977 we sent of sheep to the latest States 199,820, value \$2.60 or head. In 1886 we cent them 18, 201, value \$2.64 per head.

sariey, a small proportion of peaceased omail, inferior catile, as wall as our cited expert of horse last vear, which was 16,526, the Americane get 16,126, which was 16,526, the Americane get 16,126, which said to form an opinion upon the first proposition "as to our existing trade policy." We can start under this head with a certain degree of confidence as to the reliability of the linglish market for our wheat, peac, out, butter and cheese, and, as long as the United States and Conside have any surplue of the above for sale, the linglish market will determine the priest then we have our cettle and sheep trade, as long as we send the right stamp of cattle and sheep to that market, and although we had free trade, as long as we send the right stamp of cattle and sheep to that market, and although we had free trade with the Americane to-day, it would not benefit us with respect to this branch of the trade, as they are exporters to the same market.

There can be very little difference of opinion that if the American duties were removed from the items of export, the trade in barley, horses, lambs and the lighter kinds of cattle, and also ponitry, eggs and potatoes, it would be beneficial to the farmers of the Dominion, as there can be no donot these various items of export, will continue to find a market in the United States, tariff or no tariff.

It must also be borne in mind under this head that our own parliament can at any time give us the full benefit of American competition in our own markets, if we so dealers it. As to the second proposition, namely, a reciprocity treaty, the unrestricted trade in as many of our products and manufactured goods as could be agreed upon for a like priviledge for the American products and goods; for instance, the Americane want our barley, horses, lambs, poultry, eggs, potatoes, fish, wool, coal, and lumber; we want their corn, coal, cotton in the raw, sugars and syrups, the free interchange of these products could be agreed upon for a like priviledge for the Americane products

th protective tarm.

A reciprocity treaty with the hind States, embracing a free intermals of certain products and manufact goods, as night be mutually sed upon, each country retaining a framing its own tariff on all progress and goods not covered by the of the manufactured goods of both matrice, with a tariff that would of measity have to be adopted by both matrice against all other countries, stain included, and in all probabilities states would be adopted. Defore entering into the merits of a lock at the extent of our mile relations with Great Britain and that we can approximate to anything like a correct understanding of its many sided question, and for this proce we will take the imports and sports for the year ending June 20th, 1886.

as follows, and the countries which exported:

The above figures will show at a planes the importance of the trade with Great Britain and the United States, our imports, for instance; of a lotal importation extered for consumption of \$90,602,694, we imported from Great Britain \$40,601,199, and from the United States \$44,858, 189, other countries \$14,148,456. The few horses, cattle and sheep that were imported last year were mostly all absorbed by British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North West Territories, Our exports last year, the produce of Canada, amounted to \$74, 185,506; Britain took of that \$86,694, 188, the United States took \$31,468, 188, other countries \$4,817,901.

28, other constries \$6,517,901.
It will be series that Britain took of animals and their products, and of terionitural products, twenty-two and their pailtions; and the United listes took nearly afteen and one-half millions.

In looking carefully into the items that compose the headings, animals and incir products, and agricultural poincts, it is clearly shown what the control with Britain and

de States. It is evident without any tamer of doubt that the English derket is our best market for heavy.

All fod cattle and sheep, as well for wheat, oats and peas; then almost

We whole choose and butter export the to the English market. A few to the English market. A few to the trade will show conclusively the

profect our manufacturing industries from undue or any competition from the American manufacturer, and we retain full control of our own tariff on all articles of import or export, except those articles covered by the treaty.

A treaty of this kind would not compel us in any way to adopt a high tariff against the manufactured goods of Great Britain, but would leave us at perfect liberty to pursue our present policy, or a more liberal one, if we new fit, as to the manufactures of lireat Britain.

As to the third proposition, namely,

tions from foreign countries, Britain included.

This means, as far as Canada is concerned, an entire change of our existing trade relations, and particularly with regard to England. We would have to adopt some other mode of raising our necessary revenue, or cles enter into an agreement with the Americans to receive a cartain sum, a percentage of the entire customs revenue of the two countries, and for making this change we are told we will have the advantage of trading with 60 millions of people. We must also bear in mind in connection with this, that no change can take place respecting our present exports to the English market, provided that England will still pursue the same liberal policy in the future as she has done in the past, which will be expecting too much if commercial union takes place. We can apply the common sense rule as to what this prospective extensive trade with this 60 millions of people means; our exportations of cattle, horses, lambs, sheep, potatoes, poultry and eggs will not be any more extensive than what can be obtained under a reciprocity treaty. Then comes the trade in manufactured goods. Are we as a people able to hold our own, and compete in the American markets, with American manufactures? It was contended by our manufactures? It the ground taken in 1878 was correct and honest, then the question their market?

If the ground taken in 1878 was correct and honest, then the question in their market?

If the ground taken in 1878 was correct and honest, then the question is easily answered: Commercial union will not give the American market to our manufacturers, but it will give the Canadian market to the American manufacturers. Our manufacturing industries are yet in their infency, with a very limited capital in the most of cases; on the other hand the manufacturing industries of the Americans have a stability and capital gained by one hundred years of protection. That the competition between the industries of the two countries will be short and sharp, and we will find, after bitter experience, that the industries that we have made such ancrifices to build and focter will almost be swept out of existence. It may well be acked, will the farmers of Canada benefit by such a state of things? The answer is "No."

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