

# HISTORY OF CONSERVATIVE AND OTHER EFFORTS TO OBTAIN RECIPROCITY

A correspondent writes to the Winnipeg Free Press:

"Can you tell how many different pilgrimages have been made to Washington (both conservative and liberal), asking for reciprocity; the persons who made them, and the different years. Is it true that Sir Charles Tupper at one time offered inducement to Washington by throwing in the Canadian fisheries?"

The chronological record of the journeys to Washington of Canadian public men to secure, if possible, the enactment of a reciprocity measure is given below; also the parliamentary overtures with the same end in view:

1865. A. T. Galt, (Con.) visited Washington unofficially, and subsequently he and W. P. Howland went on an official mission, to secure, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty, which had been denominated by the United States. It was in this year that the Canadian government appealed to the home government to use its influence at Washington "to avert what would be regarded as a great calamity."

1868. A standing offer of reciprocity on the lines of the 1854 treaty, was incorporated in the first tariff law passed by the Dominion parliament.

1869. Sir John Ross, (Con.) finance minister of Canada, went to Washington and tried unsuccessfully, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1870. Canadian tariff amended, but standing offer of reciprocity retained.

1871. Sir J. A. Macdonald, (Con.) on the occasion of the drafting of the Washington treaty, sought, unsuccessfully, to reopen the question of reciprocity.

1874. George Brown, (Lib.) went to Washington and negotiated a treaty in natural products and in a selected list of manufactures. Treaty rejected by the United States senate.

1879. Standing offer of reciprocity incorporated in the National Policy (Con.) tariff. By this the Canadian government took power to take of the duties on United States products by order-in-council in the event of the United States congress doing likewise.

1888. Sir Charles Tupper, (Con.) went to Washington commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity arrangement approaching that of 1854. As a consideration Sir Charles offered all privileges enjoyed under the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington. This would have opened the Canadian fishing waters to United States fishermen.

1891. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and Hon. George E. Foster (Con.) twice visited Washington. They made what Sir Charles described as "an unrestricted offer of reciprocity."

1893. Unofficial overtures. Sir John Thompson, (Con.) speaking in April, 1894, said he had taken occasion to let the United States know that Canada was prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

1894. Revision (Con.) of the tariff. Standing offer of reciprocity with the United States retained in a modified form.

1896. Unofficial discussion of trade matters by representatives of the liberal government.

1898. Unsuccessful attempt of the

joint high commission, sitting first at Quebec and afterwards at Washington, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

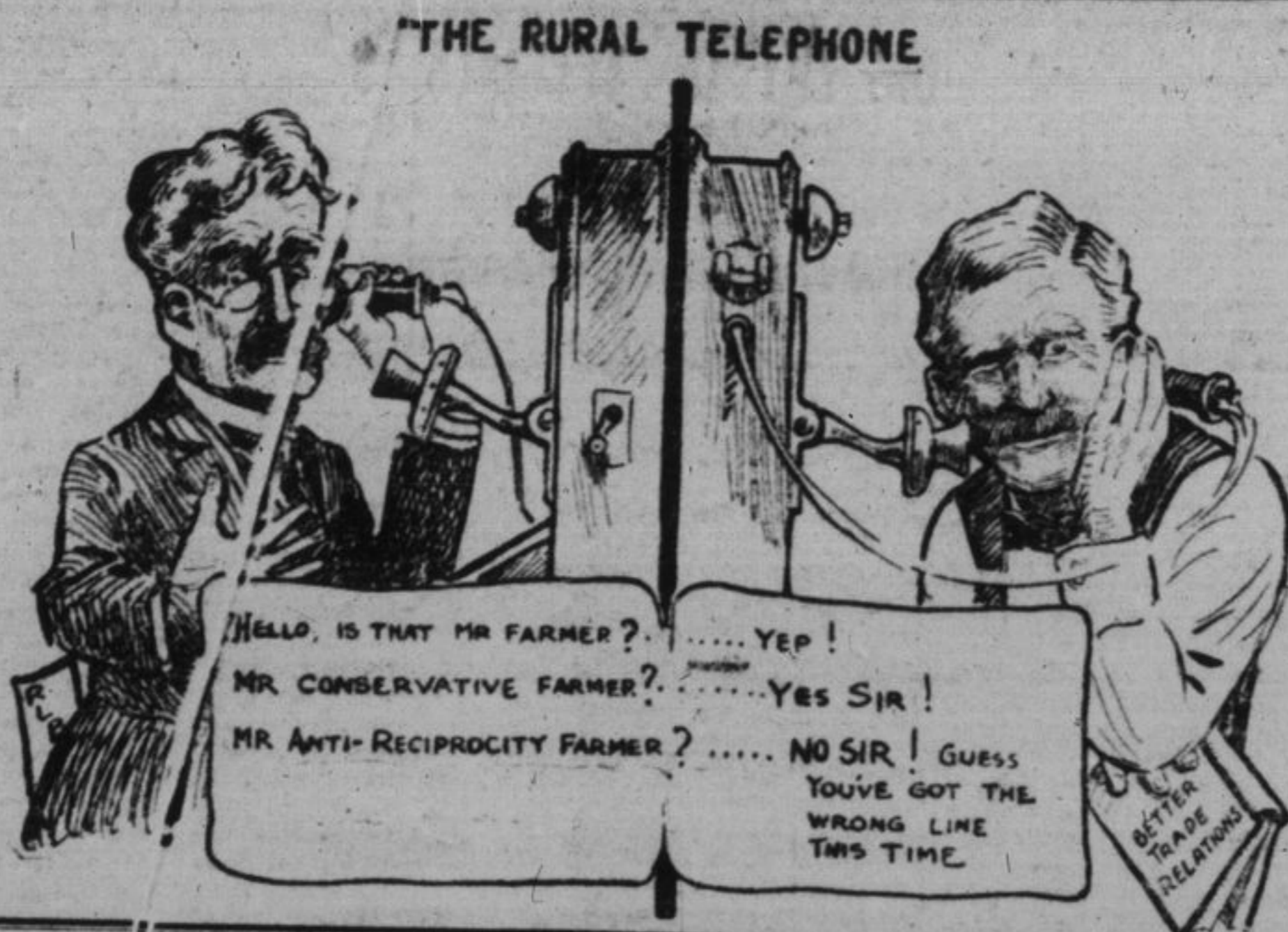
Such is the record. It shows clearly enough that over a long period of years Canada was keen and the United States was reluctant, to enter into an arrangement for the interchange of natural products. The United States' position, which was stated repeatedly was that the proposed interchange would operate almost wholly in the interests of Canada; they, therefore, demanded, as compensation, the access to the Canadian market for United States manufactures. This was the rock upon which practically all these negotiations split. Edward F. Pritchard, in his book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," published as recently as 1908, said: "The American position has undergone no change since 1859. The United States government has never varied from the position that if Canada desires reciprocity she must be willing to make concessions to American manufacturers."

The fact that reciprocity is now within reach of the people of Canada and with no concession to United States manufactures, is due entirely to President Taft's repudiation of the historic United States policy. One has only to read the furious attacks in the United States senate upon the agreement by the protectionist republican senators to be convinced that the real republican sentiment is as hostile to-day as it ever was to reciprocity in natural products only. Nothing but an astonishing succession of events made possible the offer which the United States now makes us. If we reject it, it is not probable the opportunity will recur within our lifetime.

The attitude of some Canadians now, is that, having at last, after half a century of delay, got the United States in the mood to make a trade agreement with us of the kind we have consistently urged, we should reject the proposition on the ground that there must be some sinister reason for the United States' change of mind. The suggestion is not reasonable nor business-like.

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**A Notable Postal Move.**  
An innovation has been recently put into operation in England by the post office authorities, by which the advantage of the delivery of a letter on Sunday is secured at the expense of a trifling fee. It is simply necessary to write on the envelope: "To be telephoned on Sunday," and adds an extra half-cent of postage for every thirty words or fraction thereof. Then the postal clerk at the receiving station calls up the person addressed by telephone and conveys the message without leaving the post office. If enough postage is included the same message may be delivered by telephone to a number of different parties in the same city.



## IS GOOD FOR CHEESE

### RECIPROCITY WILL PROVE BENEFICIAL TO FARMERS.

Dr. Charles Pablow, an authority on cheese, tells what benefits will accrue to the Dairy Industry through Reciprocity.

Dr. Charles Pablow, a graduate of Queen's University, an expert dairyman, and until six months ago a lecturer on the staff of the Agricultural College at Cornell University, says: "So far as cheese is concerned, and I am interested mainly in that product, there is no doubt that reciprocity will prove beneficial to the Canadian farmer."

"For evidence," said Dr. Pablow, "look at the scale of prices offered by Borden's for this year throughout the states. The Borden Condensed Milk company, New York, are the biggest milk firm in the United States. They offer per cwt., as follows: April, \$1.50; May, \$1.25; June, \$1.10; July, \$1.30; August, \$1.45; September, \$1.55. How do these prices compare with the average of eighty-five cents per cwt., in Ontario last year?" asked Dr. Pablow.

"It is a wrong argument," said Dr. Pablow, "to say that the United States is a large exporter of cheese to Britain. The United States does not ship her good cheese to any place. The country market will not warrant high prices for the best grades on the New York Exchange 14 1/2 to 15 cents per pound is offered."

"With American cheese at fifteen cents per pound and Canadian at twelve cents per pound," said Dr. Pablow, "you can easily see how 100 pounds of milk in the United States is worth fifty-seven cents more than it is in Canada."

## THE SPORT REVIEW.

### Notes About Baseball and Other Games.

Ritchie, the Canadian pacer, scored another win at Cleveland, when he won the 2.11 pace in straight heats.

Ottawa oarsmen declare that unless Toronto establishes a Canadian Henley course they will make one on the Rideau.

It is stated that hockey is sure to boom at the coast next winter. Every other man you meet in Victoria or Vancouver is an Easterner, and they will surely go wild over the game.

Old "Cy" Young, the veteran pitcher, who was unconditionally released by the Cleveland American League club, will report to the Boston Club of the National League.

Ottawa will send three war canoe crews to Toronto for the one mile race, which is to be held in connection with the Canadian National Exhibition on the evening of Monday, Sept. 4th. The Ottawa Rowing Club, however, will not go.

Silver Quills will lead the Ottawa college students on the gridiron this season. He will either play centre half or outside wing. Jack Sullivan will also be at middle wing, but the rest of the possibilities will be unknown till the opening of college on September 5th.

At Toronto Miss Sutton, of California, won the championship in the ladies' singles on Miss Moyer in the Ontario tennis championships. The scores were: 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. The play was even throughout, and aroused much enthusiasm for the crowd of spectators.

Tex. Barrymore, the Ottawa wing player, who figured on the Ottawa Big Four team last fall, will turn out with the M.A.A.A. team, Montreal, this fall, according to advices concerning about quite a bit. Barrymore, whose home is in Texas, spent the summer of his father's ranch.

Frank Patrick, who has been visiting friends at Renfrew, arrived in Ottawa on the hunt for players for the New Britain Columbia Hockey League. He conferred with a number of Ottawa players, and afterwards left for Montreal. Patrick states that he is well satisfied with the results of his trip east, and is confident that there will be many players in action in the Far West this season.

At Montreal "Bob" Burman, speed king, lowered his own half-mile record of 1.08 by driving a mile with his Blitzen Benz in 1:07.43 seconds, at Delorimier Park, and winning a \$1,000 prize offered by the track owners for the record. Burman also won the handicap event and the free-for-all open event, establishing a new world's record for three miles. Ten thousand people packed the stands and the racing was the most spectacular ever seen in Canada.

In defeating Cincinnati for the twenty-second consecutive time Christy Mathewson, of the Giants, established a new world's record for the number of balls pitched. He threw only ninety-two balls, breaking the former record of ninety-three made by Flame Delhi of Los Angeles. Only thirty batsmen faced him, so Matty made a general average of a trifle over three balls pitched to each batsman. Had it not been for an error by Fletcher after two men were out in the ninth Matty would have lowered the mark to eighty-six. Only two men reached first up to that time—one by a hit and one by an error. He threw the pitches in the order of the innings: 7, 12, 7, 7, 4, 11, 12, 18, 14-92. It was Matty's nineteenth victory for the season. He has lost nine games.

It's a climb, with no back-up, if you reach the top of the ladder of success. The success that is firm and lasting is never gained through injustice and cruelty.

## ARE COMING ROUND

### BIG CHANGE OF OPINION IN NIAGARA BELT.

Reciprocity Will Help—Prices Paid in the States Are 20 to 50 Per Cent. Higher Than in Toronto—Big Demand Across the Line for Canadian Fruits.

Toronto Globe.

"There has been a great change of opinion in the Niagara fruit district since the famous deputation went to Ottawa," Thomas Vance, the well-known fruit man, told the Globe.

Mr. Vance is just back in the city from one of his periodical visits to the fruit belt and, after having talked with many of the growers, he was impressed with the contrast shown between their considered views of the trade agreement now and their first impressions of it after listening to the scare preaching of prominent canners.

"I noticed the difference first in the reception I got," said Mr. Vance. "Before, when I had said the fruit growers were not going to be hurt, I was coolly received. This time it was a case of open arms. The growers, as a body, were quite honest in their fears, but they were influenced against their better judgment by one or two pig men, who, under reciprocity, are not going to have things quite so much their own way as they have done. The Niagara men now see that, instead of being ruined, they are going to benefit, and that very largely."

"Those men are all pretty well versed in markets, as they follow the trade and other papers. They are also keen observers, and it was not long before they began to notice the difference in the prices realized in the American markets and in ours. They found out, what is the fact, that fruit on the other side has been from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher right through the season than it has been here."

"Take tomatoes, strawberries. The lowest price at shipping points on the other side was ten cents a box, our strawberries were sold on the Toronto market at five or six cents a box."

"Take tomatoes. The lowest selling price in the United States was four cents a pound. In our market to-day they are worth about a cent and a half, and at our shipping points, after deducting the freight and commission, they would not average the shipper a cent a pound."

"Our canners have been paying two and a half cents for peaches. The American price is three and three and a half cents."

"We have a full crop of grapes this year. The probable price from the wine men here will be from \$16 to \$18 a ton. The cheapest grapes sold on the other side has been \$10, and that is by no means an exceptional figure. There is a very big demand for grapes in the states."

"Apples in our market are selling at twenty to twenty-five cents a basket, and many of the growers are not troubling to send them in. On the other side there is a large demand, and the price is about \$3 a barrel—about eight baskets of eleven quarts each to the barrel."

"That little object lesson in prices will not be lost on the Canadian fruit growers when they come to reckon up how reciprocity is going to affect them. They would not be the keen business men I know they are if they did not see that they will benefit hugely by the big market which is waiting for them across the line."

WILL INSPECT CITY KITCHENS.  
Woman Has Been Appointed by Cincinnati on Board of Health.

A woman has been appointed as kitchen inspector in Cincinnati. She is an officer of the board of health, and is expected to enforce cleanliness in the kitchens of hotels and restaurants. Part of her duties will consist in inspecting the kitchen arrangements, seeing that the quality and condition of the food are good, and that the cooking is carried out in a clean and sanitary way. It is said that the appointment is welcomed by the managers of the good hotels and restaurants, as they have nothing to fear from inspection, and will be glad to have their establishments advertised as being properly managed.

Do Dutch Necks Cause Goitre?  
Young women who are displaying their swanlike necks by wearing low-necked waists little realize the danger they are courting by leaving their necks without proper support. Prominent physicians are now claiming that there are more young girls and women who are affected with goitres at present than was ever known of before. They lay the blame for this at the door of Dame Fashion, on account of her decreeing that low-necked waists should be the style this year.

There's always a reason for the black sheep in the flock.

## SALT LAKES IN BRITAIN.

### Proved to Have Existed in Pre-Glacial Times in Leicestershire.

The existence of salt lakes and deserts in Britain in pre-glacial times was stated by W. W. Watts, professor of geology to the Imperial College of Science, at the Royal Institution, to be shown by the peculiar geological features of Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was by far the oldest landscape known in Britain. To-day where the marl had been swept away by denuding agents the rocks protruded in peaks, and in some cases the rocks were harder than steel. The resemblance of the scenery to deserts in Arabia and Arizona, he said, went to show that in the pre-glacial period there must have been deserts in Britain occupied by salt seas. As a further proof of the existence of deserts ages ago he indicated by means of slides the smoothness of a number of the rocks in Charnwood Forest. Their polish, he said, could only have been produced by the action of the wind drifting sand against them. From vastly ancient days the marl had preserved the original rocky landscape.—Dundee Advertiser.

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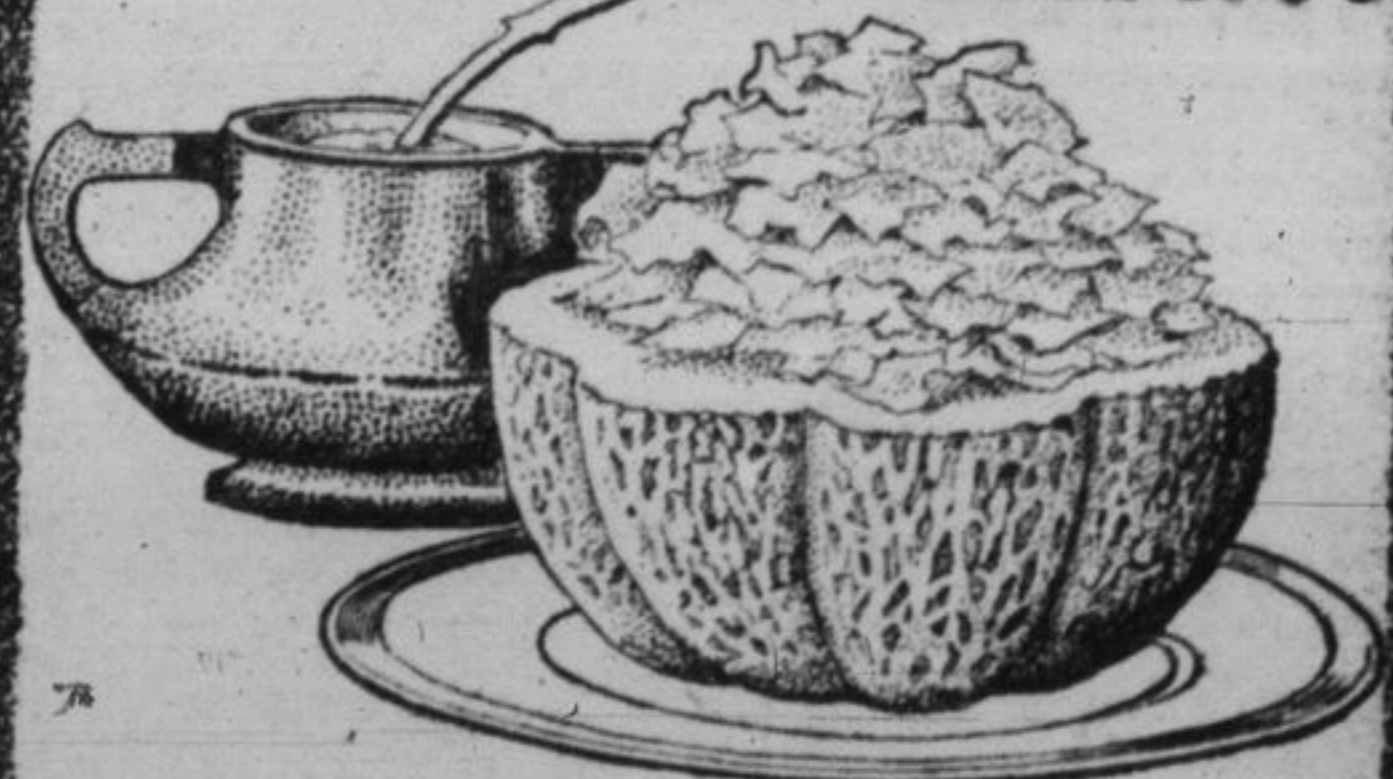
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