

BICYCLE LAMPS

By having a light on your bicycle at night you not only obey the law, but you protect yourself from accidents.
We have a large assortment to choose from.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. W. BLACKMER

'Phone 118-11

96 Regent Street

BUY

"FUL-O-PEP" LAYING MASH

And increase the production of Eggs when the price is high. Several of the henneries in this city are using this mash and getting the best of results. The manager of the West End Poultry Yards says that since giving this mash to his hens the egg production has increased 60 per cent. For sale by

G. W. HODGE

Custom Tailoring

The New Importations for the Coming Season are now on display. An early inspection will assure you of a large and varied selection to choose from.

We are also prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us for **MILITARY CLOTHING** at reasonable price. We are sole agents for the Crown Tailoring Company, of Toronto, the largest Military Tailoring Company in Canada.

WALKER BROS. MERCHANT TAILORS
QUEEN STREET, WEST END

Wholesale Dry Goods and Woolens

House Furnishings For Everybody

Lace Curtains, Screen Curtains, Curtain Muslins and Draperies of all kinds.

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Our Motto: Promptness, Accuracy, Courtesy.

Electricity Turns Work into Play and Night into Day

ELECTRICITY THE WONDER WORKER has been trying to get acquainted with you for some time now. Enjoy the comfort that various electrical necessities will bring to yourself and wife. Each day is an electric opportunity day here.

THE MARITIME ELECTRIC CO.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

For Sale

I have still a few imported Barred Rock Cockerels of high laying strain, which may be seen at my yards, corner of Brunswick and Northumberland streets. These birds come from the best bred-to-lay stock in New England. They carried off honors this month at St. John, St. Stephen and Woodstock Exhibitions.

Price \$3 and \$4 each while they last. Will be shipped promptly on receipt of order.

If you want to own one of the best birds ever brought to the province, place your order without delay.

WEST END POULTRY YARDS

Fred H. Ferguson, Prop.
Fredericton, August 17, 1920.

McLEAN STUDIO

The McLean Studio has re-opened at the Howie Building, 352 Queen Street, next to Yerxa's Grocery Store.

Having the latest equipment, we are in a position to do first class work.

Try us with your films. Our prices are very moderate.

C. E. McLEAN,

Photographer.

AN AMERICAN REPORT ON RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

United States Tariff Commission Reports on the Situation as it Would Have Been Had Canada Ratified the Agreement of 1911—Much Farm Produce Would Have Been Exported From This Country.

A high degree of timely interest attaches to a report that has just been issued by the United States Tariff Commission. The report deals with Canadian Reciprocity a subject of much excited discussion just ten years ago.

"There is strong likelihood that our trade relations with Canada will once more attract serious attention at an early date. The movement for preferential treatment of Imperial trade by all the dependencies of Great Britain, and the recent agreement between Canada and the West Indies providing for reciprocal concessions that the United States will not enjoy, may divert from this country much trade that nature seems to have intended should flow in his direction. The Dominion Government is now making preparation for a general revision of the tariff, and there are indications that this country within twelve months will be likely also to revise its commercial relations in Canada, the official platforms of the Liberal party and of the Farmer-Labor party demand a renewal of reciprocity negotiations with this country. In the meantime, our former offer of reciprocity to Canada still stands upon our statute books, although a bill for its repeal passed the House of Representatives last year."

The report of the Tariff Commission is the first careful study of the effect on commerce that the measure would have had if the Canadians had accepted it.

From the Political Viewpoint

The Commission outlines at some length the political situation in the United States and Canada at the time of the passage of the act by Congress and notes what appears to be the present feeling towards reciprocity in the Dominion. In the United States reciprocity was in accord with a movement against high duties which was felt in both parties. The Republicans who were opposed to the tariff of 1909 might have been expected to follow President Taft in his support of the measure. These so-called "insurgents" came, however, largely from agricultural constituencies, and because the chief duties removed were on agricultural products, many of them voted against the bill as a discrimination against the farmer. Both the "insurgent" and the "regular" Republicans showed a majority against the bill; but sufficient Democratic votes were cast for it to effect its passage. Reasons for the defeat of the measure in Canada, in addition to the opposition of the interests directly affected were numerous. Among them were resentment arising from the earlier attitude of the United States towards reciprocity, the strength of the idea of Imperial unity and the fear, however ill-founded, that the agreement was prompted by political motives, and would lead to an ever growing dependence of Canada on the United States. Present Canadian support of reciprocity comes from the Liberal party, which was defeated on this issue in 1911, and the Farmer-Labor party, which has shown political strength in the Dominion during the past year. Changes the Treaty Would Have Made

The report contains an extended statistical study of the effect which the agreement would have had, if ad-

opted (1) at the time it was drawn up, and (2) at present. At the first date the value of imports into the United States from Canada which would have been put on the free list or reduced in duty, was \$43,000,000; of those in the opposite direction \$33,500,000. The proportion of trade affected would have been, however, very different for the two countries. Of imports into the United States from Canada, 45 per cent would have been changed, 5-6 of these going on the free list the remaining, sixth being reduced in duty. Of imports into Canada from the United States, 15 per cent would have been changed, 1-3 of these being made free 2-3 reduced in duty. In the second comparison, trade figures for 1918 are used as indicative of the present situation. The changes which the adoption of the treaty would make under the rates now in force in each of the countries differ from those just given, most markedly so in the case of imports into the United States. For Canada, the rates taken are those in force since May 19, 1920, not considering the excise taxes laid by the Dominion Parliament and enforceable from that date, falling upon imported goods as well as those made in the Dominion. In 1918 imports into the United States from Canada which would have been affected amounted to \$31,000,000; those in the opposite direction, to \$126,000,000. The proportion of trade affected is not so markedly different as below of imports into the United States from Canada, 7.2 per cent would have been affected, 23-24 of these being made free, the remaining twenty-fourth reduced in duty, of imports into Canada from the United States 16 per cent would have been affected, 1/4 going on the free list, the remaining 3/4 being reduced in duty. The United States the Commission concludes, would today be granting less of a concession to Canada through the adoption of the agreement now than at the time proposed, Canada a somewhat greater one.

The reason for the differences pointed out above between the effect of the agreement today and when proposed has been due, to a great extent, to the fact that the tariff of the United States has undergone a thorough revision, while the same tariff is in force in Canada as at the earlier date. Many changes, it is true, have been made, the differences between the tariff acts of 1909 and 1913. A second cause for the difference lies in the large increase in the value of the trade between the two countries since the outbreak of the war in Europe an increase largely attributable to the rise in prices, although to some extent due to an increase in the commodities exchanged by the two countries.

Where Canada Would Benefit

The articles which would be especially affected by the present adoption of the proposed rates are flaxseed, oats, hay, and barley. The last of these is not of great importance. The bulk of the imports of hay into the United States from Canada go to the north-eastern sections of the country, since the transportation costs for such a bulky commodity are high. As to oats it may be noted that a portion of Canada's production is of fine grade suitable especially for the manufacture of rolled oats. Although she produces only 1-3 as much as the United States, her annual exports are greater. With the present duty of 6c per bushel which is more than the pre-war freights from Montreal to England, the bulk of the exports go to Great Britain, except in years of crop shortage in the United States. The removal of the duty, as contemplated in the reciprocity agreement would, the commission concludes, result in increased imports and in increased returns to the Canadian farmers, although not greatly affecting general oat prices in the United States.

Flaxseed, which from the point of view of the value of the imports into the United States, is the most important of those articles now dutiable to be made free by the reciprocity agreement, presents unique features. It is essentially a frontier crop, the cultivation of which is now being extended rapidly in the prairie provinces of the Dominion. It is not profitable when raised continuously on the same ground, is not a "weed fighter", and for these and other reasons is not a popular crop with the farmer. The present United States duty is 20 cents

Of Course, the Women Liked It

On special occasions, such as an afternoon tea, the new Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea had its first introduction to many of the women of Canada.

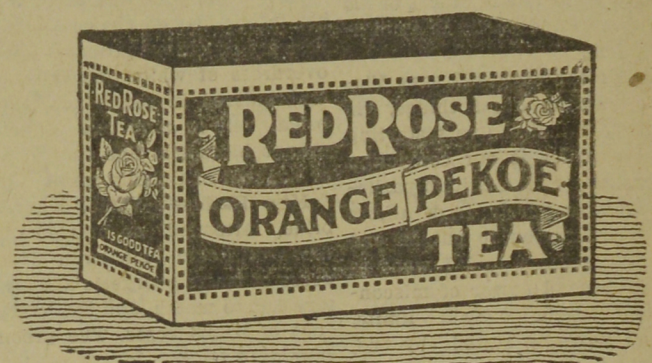
And at such times its extra qualities could be discussed and enjoyed at leisure.

The women found that its aroma is delicate and delightful, that it has a bright sparkling amber color in the cup, that the flavor is of rare charm and distinction, while its strength is rich and satisfying.

The more cultivated your taste, the more you will appreciate Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

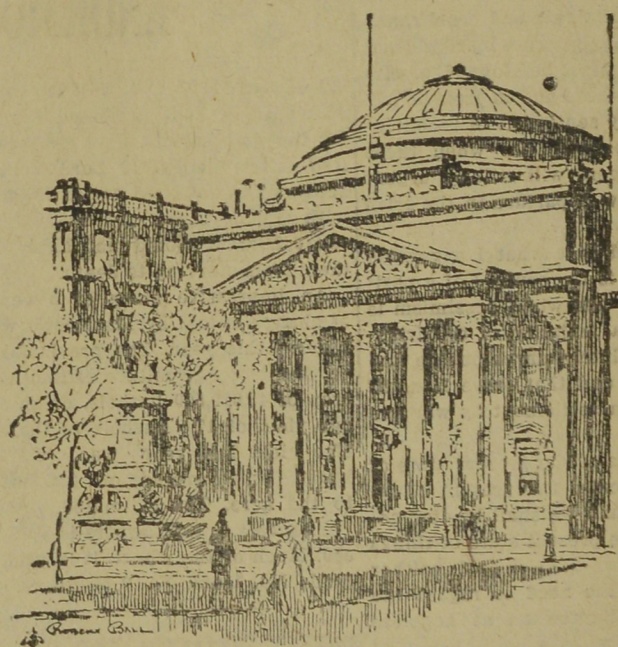
Ask for it by the full name—Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

Sold only in our new sealed airtight cartons.



per pound, equivalent to 6 1/2 per cent ad valorem on the 1918 imports. With this duty, one-half of the United States requirements are imported, Canada's surplus has not been sufficient to meet the growing American shortage, and Argentina has become the chief source of foreign supply. The most marked effect which would result from the removal of the duty, the Commission concludes, would be an increase in the prices the Canadian grower would receive for his flaxseed rather than a reduction in the American price.

One lady says she is going to vote for Pete Watson because she likes curly hair.



Consult

**Our Branch Manager
On Financial Matters**

FARMERS too often consider that a checking account is the only service our bank has to offer them.

THROUGH our various branches we offer farmers throughout Canada the same complete and attentive banking service that we afford to other Canadian business men. There is no financial problem connected with your farm which cannot be solved more satisfactorily through co-operation with the Bank of Montreal.

Our Branch Manager will be glad to have you confer with him regarding all such matters.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Branches in all important centres in Canada

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TOTAL ASSETS in excess of \$500,000,000