

gone in free *because of the treaty*, the leading varieties having been admitted free before the treaty existed. Wheat, for instance, one of the large items in the list of our free exports to Canada, was admitted free before the treaty, and would have continued so if the treaty had never been made, because it is the interest of Canadian millers and ship-owners to have it so admitted. It does not go to Canada for consumption there—Canada herself producing much more wheat than she consumes. It is either returned to us in the form of flour, duty free, or shipped abroad. In either case the effect is rather prejudicial than beneficial to American industry and enterprise. If it goes to Canada merely to be converted into flour and returned to us, our millers lose the profit of manufacturing it. If it goes there to be shipped to Europe, in foreign bottoms, our ship-owners lose the profits of carrying it. So, although our wheat does not go into Canada free of duty, because of the treaty, it would be no argument in favor of the treaty even if it did. Indian corn, another prominent item in the free list, was also free before the treaty, and would have remained free independent of the treaty, because Canada is not herself a corn-producing country, and finds it to her advantage to purchase corn from us.

In the tables I have presented, of exports and imports to and from the United States and Canada, foreign merchandise, merely carried through the respective countries, is included. To show the effects of the treaty upon the industrial interests of the two countries, however, foreign merchandise should be excluded, and the domestic products of the respective countries only embraced.

I now present, therefore, a table of the products of the United States, exported to Canada, and paying duties there, and of products of Canada imported to this country, and paying duties here, for the three years next after the treaty went fully into effect:

<i>Products of the United States paying duty in Canada.</i>	
1856.....	\$7,981,284
1857.....	6,208,320
1858.....	4,524,503
	<hr/> \$18,709,107
<i>Products of Canada paying duty in the United States.</i>	
1856.....	\$136,370
1857.....	160,086
1858.....	119,358
	<hr/> 415,814
Difference.....	<hr/> \$18,293,293

Thus it appears, that while our people have paid duties to Canada, on products of the United States exported to that country, amounting to \$18,709,107, the people of Canada have paid duties on products of their country exported to this, during the same years, amounting only to the pitiful sum of \$415,814—the proportion being forty-six to one. The Lord deliver us from such "reciprocity" as this!

These, Mr. Chairman, are some of the legitimate and necessary effects of the treaty. But the Canadian authorities, not content to rest upon the immense advantages legitimately flowing from it,