

parts thereof; railroad cars, carriages, and trucks, or parts thereof; steel, wrought and cast, and steel plates and rails; tin tubes and piping; water-wheel machines and apparatus, or parts thereof; tweeds of wool solely; printing paper for newspapers, etc. etc., *ad infinitum*.

Such Reciprocity would end in War.

In examining the list of articles embraced by the schedules, or proposed free list, as I hope each of you will do, you will be struck by the ingenuity with which many of our industries which give work and wages to great numbers of people are to be involved in free competition with the lower wages of England and Scotland, and with which grave questions are left open for future settlement. The terms of the treaty refer to articles the growth, production, or manufacture of the Dominion or the United States. Let us, as an illustration, consider this clause of schedule C. Manufactures of wood solely, or wood nailed, bound, hinged, or locked with metal materials. Are the metal materials with which the articles may be nailed, bound, hinged, or locked, required to be of the growth and production of the country, or could such metal be procured in its finished condition from England, and sent into this country free of duty under this clause? If "and" had been used instead of "or," so that articles must be the growth, production, and manufacture of the country, the question would be more simple, but then England would take no interest in the treaty. In the course of a discussion of the subject a Canadian asks who is to determine what are the products and manufactures of the countries respectively. "Is," said he, "a spade or axe imported from England to pass into the United States free of duty under the new treaty, because we in Canada have put a handle to it?" The speaker admitted that this might seem an extreme case, but added that he selected an extreme case to illustrate his argument. If differences arise as to the construction of these clauses, what court will settle them? Shall we refer our tariff laws and customs regulations to a joint high commission? Under the teachings of our representatives of the Manchester School of Economy, the spade in question would undoubtedly enter free as a manufacture. Mr. Edward Atkinson asserts that pig-iron and cast-steel are raw material, because pig-iron will certainly be advanced, and cast-steel is used as the material out of which tools, surgical instruments, and other articles are manufactured; thus, broadcloth, in his loose way of thinking, is not only the material, but the raw material of the tailor. More accurate thinkers, while admitting that broadcloth is the material