

favor of the British province, that the American capitalist would go there in preference to going to Maine. On the water-power of the dividing river, the St. Croix, which, in the combined particulars of magnitude, safety, steadiness, and favorable position, is not surpassed in America, there is no capitalist, British or American, who would not build a cotton mill by choice on the British side, with reciprocity as an established policy.

What would be true of cotton would be true of other manufactures, and peculiarly, perhaps, of iron. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the ores are in abundance and in close proximity to fuel and the needed fluxes. That industry is undeveloped there because the free importation of British iron has crushed it out. But give to those provinces, for their iron wares, the American markets, and the business would become great, not by degrees, but at a single bound. Iron and iron wares could be produced more cheaply than in Pennsylvania. For the supply of New England, freights are less than from Pennsylvania, and they would not be higher for the West and Northwest by the way of Montreal after the Welland Canal is enlarged. Nothing would be lacking but capital, and hundreds of British ironmasters, now struggling with hopeless difficulties, would hasten to this new and inviting field.

The difficulty with Canada now is that it has no markets. If commanding its own by a protective tariff, as it might but does not, the market would be small at the best and with all the precariousness and fluctuations of such a market. But, with an outlet so vast and so expanding as the United States, it would utilize all its advantages of climate, cheap labor, and access to English capital. The dream of finding in Canada only a convenient market for manufactures under reciprocity is one from which we should speedily awake to the reality of having given to British capital and trained skill the opportunity to plant themselves in manufacturing establishments along the three thousand miles of our northern and north-eastern frontiers, and, with the advantage of cheaper labor and taxes, to sap our revenues and monopolize our markets.

American as well as English manufacturers would transfer their operations to Canada on a large scale, and for the simple reason that, preserving the same market on this side of the line, they could produce many things cheaper. Precisely that would happen in manufactures which happened in raw materials under the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Then it was Americans, rather than Canadians, who started sawmills in Canada to supply the United States with