

If, therefore, we accept of such a treaty, it must be borne in mind that we should enter the race for the markets of Canada as much with Great Britain as with Canada herself. This part of the arrangement does not appear on the face of the treaty, but crops out in the declaration made by the British commissioners to our Secretary of State. Mr. Brown makes no secret of the fact that our Secretary was at once formally notified "that any articles made free in Canada under agreement with any foreign country must be made free to Great Britain."

The net result of what we are to get by making Canadian products and manufactures free in our ports is to have an opportunity to compete with Great Britain and dislodge her foot-hold, if we can, in Canadian markets. The products of agriculture under the Canadian tariff are already mainly free to all nations and will so remain. All such products Canada has to sell, and really buys of nobody. The question, therefore, as to our exports to Canada would be practically limited to manufactures. Of these our imports from Great Britain, though necessarily charged with heavy duties, are larger than those she sends to any other country, and it is not likely that she much dreads to meet any rival, or that she would be in much danger of being supplanted by us in the markets of her own colonies. British statesmen, speaking through a late speech of the Queen, it is very certain feel no apprehension on that point.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Canada has only recently adopted the policy of protection, and her manufactures, though growing rapidly, are in their infancy. It is reasonable to suppose that some of the articles enumerated in the proposed treaty might be profitably exported from the United States to the dominion, if it were not for the back-door to be left open for the entrance of the same articles on the same terms from Great Britain. If we can manufacture cheaper than the country with which they claim to be so happily connected, then the treaty might be of some advantage to us, but not otherwise. It is sufficiently apparent that with a removal of all duties we could not now compete with Great Britain here at home, and, if not, how could we drive her out of the Canadas? The lower priced labor, cheaper raw materials, and lighter taxation might soon even force the removal of the capital and industry of many American establishments to the other side of Canada line, if they should not be deterred by the cheaper capital and still poorer paid labor of Great Britain herself. The chance with Canada alone would not be very inviting, but with Great Britain in reserve it would be the baldest mockery. The manufacturers of Great Britain have the discipline of a regular army, while those of America are but militia, superb in material and only deficient in the drill which must be acquired by long experience.

But while the Canadas would in the end be ground between the upper and nether millstone, or between American and British manufactures, they might easily increase their exports in many directions. Slate they send to us in considerable quantities, though we require 35 per cent. duty to be paid. Remove this duty, as proposed by the new treaty, and few of our slate quarries could be worked without a heavy reduction of the price of labor. The admission of timber and lumber wrought and unwrought means that by the cheaper labor of Canada, and their system of export duties, no more would come in unwrought; and how broad the definition would be as to what might be included, who shall tell? Granite, marble, and building-stone form another group to come in wrought or unwrought. In building the practice is to send orders to quarries for dimension