

years we have been able to underbid the English agents by from ten to twenty-five per cent. The difference is not so great at this time, owing to the decline in coal and wages in England, but the American styles and patterns remain more popular where they have been introduced and more generally salable, especially where no prejudice exists for the English and against American manufactures. Among the classes of articles of American make now well established in popular favor in Canada may be mentioned saddlery hardware, bronze hardware, and imitation bronze goods of all descriptions, cheap table and pocket cutlery, house-furnishing goods, silver and nickel-plated wares, scissors and shears, and shelf hardware in general. Facility of transportation by rail is one advantage which has helped our manufacturers in competing for Canadian trade. We know of one instance in which a large hardware dealer of Hamilton, Ontario, came to New York and bought several large bills of goods. Having completed his purchases he returned home by rail, stopping but one day on the road, and when he reached Hamilton he found the goods awaiting him there. The same goods could not have been obtained from England under six weeks or two months. With these advantages we can hold our own in competition with Great Britain in the Canadian markets. Reciprocity would not help us, for the reasons set forth by the *Sheffield Telegraph*, but it would have precisely the opposite effect. The British manufacturers would be encouraged to send large quantities of goods to Canada *for the United States market*. Throw open our lake ports and border towns to so-called Canadian manufactures, and we should be flooded with cheap manufactures from Great Britain. Still worse—for smuggling could be stopped only by maintaining a costly detective system, which would bring the government no revenue—British manufacturers depending upon the American market would transfer their skilled labor to Canada, where, with the aid of improved American machinery, they could manufacture for this market under conditions with which we could not compete. We should thus build up Canadian manufactures at the expense of our own industries; and however alluring the prospect of cheap goods may now seem to those who can not reason beyond the simple proposition that it is desirable to buy what you need to-day as cheap as possible, without regard to to-morrow, millions would curse the day that such a treaty was ever ratified. No friend of American industry needs a better argument against reciprocity with Canada than that presented in its support by the *Sheffield Telegraph*.—*New York Iron Age*.