

get the same order filled in Great Britain. Our unwillingness to go into manufacturing is the principal cause of the large importation of manufactured goods from abroad, and the reason we buy so largely in the States is that the goods made there suit our market better, and can be got easier and quicker.

In dealing with Canada, the United States has pursued a policy of restriction on imports by imposing prohibitive duties. Canada has cut into her trade with the rest of the world, but by retaining the home market for their own people the United States gets all the profit Canadians make in their trade with the outside world. The only way to stop the flow of Canadian money into the United States, is to make for ourselves what we buy from them. We cannot avoid buying largely of their raw materials which cannot be produced in Canada, but it is safe to assert that if the producers of the United States had to face the same tariff that Canadian have to meet in trading with the States, it would greatly restrict their exports to Canada. There is no good reason why the balance of trade against Canada should continue in the same ratio as at present. If there is no reciprocity of trade the logical conclusion is a reciprocity of tariffs. If Canada placed the same restrictions on trade with the United States as that country does on its trade with Canada, the balance of trade would soon be equalized and Canadian cities would grow in population. If that were done American manufacturers sooner than loose the large trade, they have with Canada would establish branches in this country and Canada would get the benefit of the employment of the labor, necessary to manufacture fifty million dollars worth of goods annually. That some such step has not been taken by Canada long ago is a matter of surprise to United States producers.