

also that, out of a million dollars more to spend by reason of selling us that additional quantity of hay and potatoes, Canada will expend in our markets a sufficient proportion to indemnify us for the loss of a trade of a million dollars with our own farmers. And this must be demonstrated, taking into account the fact, of which there is no question, that Canada can admit no article from the United States without duty, or with only a low duty, without giving exactly the same privilege of admission to the same article from Great Britain.

BOSTON, June 14, 1876.

GEORGE M. WESTON.

### RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA A DELUSION.

*From The Boston Commercial Bulletin, July 29th.*

The vigorous communication below, designed to prove the fallacy of the assumption that Canadian reciprocity would be of advantage to our industrial interests, we commend to the careful consideration of those manufacturers who have recently been coquetting with this reciprocity idea. Undoubtedly nearly all our New England interests, at least, would be considerably benefited at first by the adoption of free trade with the Dominion, but, as our correspondent points out, the ultimate injury to us would vastly more than outweigh this temporary gain.

It begins to be more and more apparent that, however great the temptation may be in special cases, no protectionist can, with consistency, support reciprocity with any country, any more than he can consistently call for free trade in his raw material at the same time that he advocates the imposition of duties upon his manufactures.

*To the Editor of The Commercial Bulletin :*

It is assumed as certain that we should gain by a reciprocal free trade with Canada in manufactures, and that this would be a fair compensation for what Canada might gain by a reciprocal free trade in raw materials. This is doubtless true in the present condition of things, the United States being much the more advanced in manufactures, but how long would it continue to be so, with reciprocity fixed by treaty for a considerable term of years? Canada has great advantages as a manufacturing country—an invigorating climate, cheap labor, low taxes, and ample water-power. It lacks capital and trained skill, but they both abound and superabound in England, and they are both of them mobile in their nature. What is to prevent their prompt transfer and upon a great scale from England to