

freedom of trade are always injurious to the great majority of the communities concerned."

*Lockport, New York, September 28, 1874.*

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American Tack Company, manufacturers of tacks, brads, shoe-nails, &c., state as follows:—

"Iron from which we make tacks and brads is much cheaper in Canada than here, as also is labour, and the tack manufacturers are able to sell their goods much lower than we. This we know by experience in the export trade. Many of our tacks are made of Swedish iron on which we pay a duty of at least 22 dol. 40 c. per ton, less 10 per cent.

The effect of the Treaty would be very injurious to our business if tacks are included. With those articles excluded, the results of the reciprocity would doubtless be beneficial, but we wish to protest earnestly against tacks and brads being included as articles to be admitted free."

*Fairhaven, Mass., September 19, 1876.*

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J. B. Wayne, Treasurer of the manufacturers of steam engines and mill machinery, states as follows:—

"We could never compete against the cheap labour and small taxation of Canada without reducing our own labourers to a similar condition, and to reduce our taxation to a par with that of Canada, means stagnation to public improvements, and a retrogression in place of advancement of the material interests of our own country, and of the building up of a foreign one in close proximity. When this law passes (as we trust it never will) the best move we can make will be to move our works to Windsor in Canada."

*Detroit, September 21, 1874,*

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Bymand manufacturing Company, manufacturers of iron goods, state as follows:—

"Manufacturers are able to make the class of goods which we manufacture cheaper in Canada than in the United States, because labour is cheaper, and iron being free of duty there, is cheaper than here. If the markets of this country are thrown open to them it will give them an advantage for which the poor markets of that country can in no way compensate."

*Medina, New York, September 25, 1874.*

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T. W. Palmer and Joseph A. Whittier, manufacturers of lumber, state as follows:—

"We, in common with other manufacturers of the United States, are suffering from over production of our respective staples, and the general stagnation of all trade. Canada is alike suffering from over production of lumber, and looks to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty for relief, which will enable her to flood our markets with lumber, and still further depress our products.

"Owing to the direct aid given by Canada to her lumbermen, and the low price of her serf labour, she can undersell us, burdened as we are, and as our labour is, with multifarious taxes, Town, County, State, and National. The Memorial Congressional Committee have nearly prepared a compilation of statistics and arguments which we will see forwarded to you."

*Detroit, October 5, 1874.*

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E. B. Ward, manufacturer of iron and lumber, states as follows:—

"Iron, raw material free from England, and cheap Canadian labour would make Reciprocity practically free trade with England,—as the 'Sheffield Telegraph' (British) well says, 'Free Trade is the thick edge of the wedge of which Reciprocity is the thin edge,' and Free Trade is pauper wages for our workmen.

"Lumber-Canadian 'land limits' at low rates, and with no taxes, or risks by fire (as such risks are borne by Government there on the 'land limits') and our taxes and growing fire risks (I have had 35,000,000 feet burned over in the forest this season), and wages 25 per cent. higher than in Canada make so-called Reciprocity discrimination in favour of foreigners."

*Detroit, September 28, 1874.*

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