

level country, with favorable winters, rivers, long lake-coasts, railroads, and large mills with best machinery, all give large results for labor, is believed to be a low average for the whole country.

Salt and Lumber Made Together.

In the Saginaw Valley, in Michigan, 823,346 barrels of salt were made in the past year (1873); and seventy-five per cent. of this was the product of saltworks built near steam saw mills, and using the steam from the boilers to boil the brine in kettles close at hand. Other salt works use the refuse slabs of saw mills for fuel instead of wood from the forest, and nearly nine-tenths of this product is made by these economical processes. Thus these manufactures are often carried on by the same persons or companies, with an economy making both possible where neither could be prosecuted by itself, as this combining of the two offsets, to some degree, the cheap Canadian labor and capital. The proposed Treaty would admit both these products free of duty, and thus not only strike a blow at salt, but through that at lumber in an important locality.

If the United States Congress will do, what we have no wish to do, that is reduce the wages of our workmen to the Canadian level, we might keep silent, but as they are not likely to undertake so unwelcome and impossible a task, we ask them not to sanction a measure that would either reduce the wages or decrease the employment of those engaged in making both salt and lumber, for the benefit of workmen in a foreign country, and then call such a scheme Reciprocity.