

quick, and intelligence too general to prevent the intelligent mechanic from finding the best market for his labour.

*Boston, October 6, 1874.*

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McKesson and Robbins, manufacturers of chemicals, are of opinion that the Treaty will be beneficial to their trade. They are extensively engaged in the importation and sale of drugs, dyes, chemicals, &c., and are also manufacturers of chemicals in variety, in Williamsberg, near New York. They think they have no reason to fear competition with Canada, and that a more free and reciprocal intercourse will prove beneficial.

They are pleased to state that within a few years important additions have been made to the free list, so that at the present time almost all Canadian crude products in number, are free, as important examples : cod-liver oil, Canada balsam, wood ashes, &c., and if to these could be added mineral coal and potash, it would, in their judgment, be desirable.

They are decidedly in favour of Reciprocity.

*New York, September 19, 1874.*

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Messrs. John Cummings and Co., manufacturers of leather, state as follows:—

“The admission of bark and tanning material from Canada would do more good to the trade of manufacturing leather than the admission of leather from Canada would do harm.”

*Boston, October 8, 1874.*

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Younglove, Mussey, and Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, and general founders, state as follows:—

“We are manufacturers of agricultural implements, and also in the general foundry business. Our implements being patented, that branch of our business we do not think would be materially affected; but our foundry business would be injured from the fact that castings can be made in Canada at a less cost than in this country, owing to the fact that the raw material and labour are both cheaper there than here.

“We think that the business of the country, so far as it is represented in the industries named above, would be generally injured by the proposed Reciprocity Treaty.”

*Cleveland, September 21, 1874.*

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Root, Whitelaw, and Co., manufacturers of leather, state as follows:—

“In the manufacture of calf and kid skins we have to compete with the French and German goods, and find it difficult to get a profit in the business. If present duties are made less, to the extent above stated, we think it would ruin our business, and we should be obliged to abandon the tanning of calf skins altogether.”

*Cleveland, Ohio, September 19, 1874.*

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Messrs. Shephard, Hall, and Co., manufacturers of lumber, state as follows:—

“We believe we could get back the trade with South America largely for lumber, which has gone largely to Montreal direct, owing to the difficulties and trouble in bonding lumber to bring through the States for shipment, also we believe it well to reserve on our timber as much as possible, and draw from Canada.”

*Boston, September 23, 1874.*

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Pound Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of steam tugs, steam engines, &c., state as follows:—

“We have many calls from the Canadians for steam engines, steam dredges, steam derricks, and other machinery in our line, and find their Tariff on these articles very injurious to our trade with them. We feel assured that we could compete successfully with their manufacturers in our line, and would derive great benefit if the proposed Treaty were made a Law.

We also think that the United States would be greatly benefitted by carrying the proposed Treaty into effect, as we sincerely believe that arbitrary restrictions on the