

States in exchange for the articles imported from Canada. They do not fear the competition of Canadian manufactures, and believe that, after the adoption of the Reciprocity Treaty, the labour of Canada will continue to seek employment in the United States rather than in Canada. A less rigorous climate and political institutions, more acceptable to working men, give them great and lasting advantages over Canada.

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The Cleveland Paper Company state that, on general principles, we can manufacture cheaper than they can, and they would have no advantage over us in raw material, fuel, &c., except it must be on chemicals. They think it should also include mapping a few papers as well as printing paper.

Some New York manufacturers of street cars and omnibuses state that it will be of benefit, as they have facilities of manufacture and skill greatly superior, and can produce better work at less cost.

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Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, manufacturers of boots and shoes, state that it will be to their advantage, as, while the late Reciprocity Treaty existed, Canada and the other British provinces furnished an excellent market for boots and shoes, and the trade was constantly increasing. Since then, the trade has been nearly extinguished, and the Canadians have erected manufactories of their own.

Were the proposed reciprocity established, he would doubtless be able to send some of his manufactures, but the currency is at present so expended as to raise the cost of goods 50 per cent., so that he cannot now profitably manufacture to any considerable extent for the Canadian, Australian, or any other foreign market, as he did before the war, and there is no prospect of recovering the export trade, until the circulating medium of this country is brought to par with the currency of commerce.

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Wanskirk and Co., of Providence, manufacturers of woollen goods, state that they believe that it will be to their benefit, for reciprocal trade is always profitable to both parties, and, in the case of Canada, a new market is opened for the skilled productions of this country, which they cannot compete with, and it will hasten the time when Canada must be annexed to the United States.

They notice the Treaty does not affect the interest they are engaged in, viz., the woollen manufactures.

Their objections to the Treaty are, that it does not go far enough as to enable the Canadians to trade with them, the United States should be allowed to take their products of the soil in return, making all such products absolutely free.

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Hart and Malone, manufacturers of furniture, state that it will be beneficial, for they can manufacture furniture, and ship same to Canada at prices to compete advantageously with Canadian manufactures, as they do often sell and ship to parties there now, when duties have to be paid.

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R. H. Allen and Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, state that it will be decidedly beneficial, for agricultural implements and machines are manufactured largely in the United States of a quality much superior to those of any other country, and at prices much less than similar articles of Canadian manufacture.

They are now exported to some extent to Canada, and the enhanced price from the duty is the only cause of the sale there being so limited.

The removal of the duty will increase the trade four-fold, and they trust the extract above will be amended by making the Act take effect immediately and not gradually.

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Messrs. Joseph F. Paul and Co., manufacturers of building materials, are of opinion that the Treaty would be advantageous to their trade. Canada is a part of this country by nature, and should be so in fact, and no detriment could come from Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries than occurs to either Maine or Massachusetts in consequence of the same state of affairs now existing between these States, as is proposed to have existed between Canada and the United States. No man who will travel down the St. Lawrence on the one side, and up on the other, will say that freedom of trade between the two countries should not be as free as between the United States. This bugbear of protection to keep up the price of this, and reducing that, is played out; transit is too