

free under the Canadian tariff. But if they were not free the Canadas would lose no more revenue by making them free than the maritime provinces lose by making fish free, as they do not buy these productions, but always have a surplus to sell. The Canadas might have some difficulty even in making up their small loss of revenue, but our deficiency can only be supplied in the inconvenient way already indicated, or by the severe imposition of heavier taxation. Canada may well afford to give up four millions of revenue on imports if her people are to gain many times that amount in the increased price of their exports. For what they gain they could afford to bear additional taxation, but we could not, as our Government would not only lose much revenue, but our people would suffer still greater losses.

The proposed reciprocity treaty offers nothing new or no attractions to our Southern States. The staple products of the South which are to be admitted into the Canadian dominion free of duty, if the treaty should be ratified, are already free under their present tariff laws, and will from their nature so remain. The products referred to are hemp, cotton, tobacco unmanufactured, rosin, tar, turpentine.

The direct interests of the Southern States therefore will remain practically in the same relative condition, treaty or no treaty, and these products have been nominally included in the proposition as so much padding costing nothing. This cheap stuffing obtained from the existing free list of the dominion, and used with the profuseness of French milliners, forms no inconsiderable portion of the offer tendered to us, and might be very well offset by a kindred tender of a selection from our own existing free list with equal generosity and just as little sacrifice.

The manufactures enumerated, however, are chiefly of the same class with those springing up all through the Southern States and would seriously interfere there with new and profitable branches of industry of the highest merit which ought not to encounter any such discouragements. Moreover, the Southern States have more interest in the general prosperity of the country than any other section. When the nation moves onward with health and vigor, it never fails to embrace all its members in its arms. But the proposed treaty is not only remarkable for what it includes but for what it excludes. It may not be difficult to discover why some articles were left out. Undoubtedly some Canadian products require protection, and these are of course shielded from reciprocity.

The proposed treaty contains all the articles included in the treaty of 1854, and also many articles of manufactures. They are described as "of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the respective countries," and among them will be found agricultural implements, boots and shoes of leather, cotton grain-bags, denims, jeans, drillings, plaids, and cottonades, cabinet furniture, carriages, coal, iron, (bar, hoop, pig, puddled, rod, sheet, or scrap,) nails, spikes, leather, rags of all kind, salt, tweeds of wool, manufactures of wood.

#### AGRICULTURAL COMPETITION.

Then we have a long list of the products of the farm, among which are the following: Animals of all kinds, breadstuffs of all kinds, broom-corn, butter, cheese, flour, flax, (unmanufactured,) fruits, (green or dried,) grain of all kinds, hay, hemp, hides, horns, lard, lime, malt, meats, (fresh, smoked, or salted,) pelts, pease, plants, petroleum, poultry, rice, shrubs, seeds, straw, tallow, tobacco, vegetables, wool.

The interesting question to farmers is what they would have to