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for this purpose. However prosperous or populous the country may become, Canadian lumber will not be required in the Southern States. The South was settled like no other portion of North America. An English nobleman was the ideal of every southern planter.

Twenty thousand acres of forest, with two or three thousand acres of a cleared farm was the style. A planter's farm was like a small village. Pass one, and you usually travel through miles of unbroken forest before coming to another human habitation. The Southern States will have plenty of timber long after Quebec or Ontario has a stick to export. Thus we see no market in the South for Canadian lumber, neither is there any in the West. Parts of Ontario import lumber from the States; and about one-half of the lumber made in Michigan finds a market in New York.

Thus we see this "market of forty millions" dwindle down to the partial supply of a narrow strip of country south of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The privilege is entirely overrated by the advocates of Reciprocity. It is not worth the Fisheries by any means. Persons who forget that the Americans are our competitors, in a much greater degree than our customers, fall into many mistakes. As a market for our wheat, this part of the argument is easily disposed of. Much of the wheat exported to the States does Canada an ultimate injury.

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For example, it is ground with their dark wheat, and the flour thus made comes into competition with our wheat and flour in the English market. Were they not to get our wheat for this purpose, their wheat would be unfit for export, or have to be exported at a reduced rate. The Americans produce much more wheat than they consume, and imports from this country simply swell their exports in precisely the same ratio. If my competitor orders an article from me for a person who is occasionally my customer as well as his, I am no better off than if he had allowed the customer to have come to me directly for the article himself. In fact, I am worse off; persons who buy to sell again are accustomed to a margin called trade discount. Selling direct to the consumer is like buying direct from the manufacturer; these are the transactions in which there is most profit. England is our chief customer for wheat, and seeing this, direct exports secure the largest ultimate profit.

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To place our commerce on a profitable and durable basis, we must resort to direct trade by outlets of our own. The proposed Reciprocity Treaty would be an entangling alliance, which might lead to very undesirable results. With Canada, free trade is the forerunner of annexation. It is said that the treaty of 1854 did not lead to this. There was a good reason for it. The South seceded in time to check the demand and prevent the catastrophe. Another secession might not occur, at the proper time, to save us from similar danger.

The termination of a treaty is a delicate question, when the notice proceeds from the weaker party. Had Canada been obliged to give the notice in 1864, in the temper of the American people at that time, it might have led to hostilities. Here then is the danger. If a treaty is objectionable to the States, they can withdraw at its expiration without ceremony or fear. On the other hand, if it is objectionable to us, withdrawing may be made an excuse for retaliatory measures of some kind. A small nation like Canada must not reject overtures from a large one like the States.

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Belligerent demagogues might make it a pretext for forcible annexation. But, say the free-traders, England would not allow any such proceeding. My answer is this: if the treaty is adopted before its expiration, England will have little reason to care what becomes of this country. For all practical purposes, Canada will be to England a separate, or part of a separate nation. Had there been no secession of the South, no war, no war debt or termination of the treaty of 1854, British influence and British manufactures would be nearly extinct here by this time.

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The proposed treaty meets with about as much opposition in the States as Canada. This is accepted, by free-traders, as a proof that the treaty is advan-