

congress, composed of representatives from the United States and Canada in proportion to population, to whom the tariff-making power would be delegated by the two governments. It was some such arrangement as this which the leading Liberal newspapers at first advocated, although they never defined exactly what they wanted, but the proposal did not meet with a very hearty response from the party at large, and the term "unrestricted reciprocity" was adopted at the suggestion of Mr. Edgar. How the tariff would be made with "unrestricted reciprocity" in force has never been explained, but the object in view, as with "commercial union," is complete freedom of trade between the two countries. It was urged at one time that the sea-board tariff need not be touched, that each country could make its own tariff against transoceanic countries, the customs houses along the international boundary being still maintained, but only for the purpose of levying duties on goods imported from across the ocean. However, it was evident that the opportunities of defrauding the revenue would be multiplied under such a system, and the idea seems to have been abandoned. It is now admitted by all that to insure freedom of trade between the two countries it will be necessary to assimilate the seaboard tariffs, and in discussing the question it is generally assumed that under unrestricted reciprocity the tariff would be made by treaty. The two houses of Congress and the president having agreed upon a tariff, it would be passed over to the Canadian Parliament for approval or amendment, after which a treaty would be based upon it. Can it be supposed for a moment that the United States Congress would submit its tariff bills to the Canadian Parliament for amendment? Suppose such an arrangement were made, with what derision would the two houses of Congress receive a bill sent back from Canada with amendments! Yet, if the Canadian Parliament might not amend tariff bills, it would be farcical to submit them to it. In short, as Mr. Wiman says, the tariff would have to be regulated at Washington.

If it were workable, the most equitable arrangement short of annexation would be to have the tariff made by a congress or parliament common to the two countries. In such a parliament the United States would have ten times as many representatives as Canada, but it is conceivable that if the Canadians were united they might hold the balance of power. However, a solid Canada would certainly be met with a solid America and completely crushed. Would it be wise for the American people to take the tariff-making power away from their own Congress and delegate it to a semi-foreign body such as the Canadian-American international parliament would be? I think not. Such a parliament would be cursed with