

financed only to natural products of Canada and the United States, on the lines of the old treaty, of course Canada would jump at it. The Tory party, as well as others in Canada, would most gladly accept this, because Canada would thereby secure a boon of inestimable value without the slightest sacrifice, or indeed the slightest return except as affording a free market for a small supply of corn, coal and cotton. The possibility of renewing that kind of jug-handled reciprocity, as it is called, is exceedingly remote, when one recalls the tremendous preponderance of the Western agricultural States in Congress. Nor is the kind of reciprocity advocated before Mr. Hoar's committee that which would confine itself to natural products, but rather that which would include manufactures also. Now, it is all very well to propose a reciprocity in manufactures as well as in natural products, but if the barriers are to be completely broken down between Canada and the United States, how is Canada to get a revenue with which to pay her heavy interest charges and sustain her Government? Certainly, if her markets are to be flooded with American goods under reciprocity, and little or no goods are to be brought in from England or other countries, the import duties realized under her present tariff would yield a sum altogether too small for the expensiveness with which our Canadian friends are governing themselves. Besides this, there would be nothing to prevent Canada from so adjusting her tariff as to admit partially manufactured goods from England, finishing them in Montreal and Toronto, and sending them into this country as Canadian manufactured goods. Certainly when the shrewd American manufacturers begin to understand that the kind of reciprocity advocated before Mr. Hoar's committee will