

paid as high as \$1300 per week. The work produced here is valued at \$160,000 per annum, and could be increased to \$320,000. Their facilities for Engine making cannot be excelled.

There are also many large Establishments in Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, Galt, &c., and which can be seen by referring to the Canada Directory, but we cannot comment further on them now; we are however satisfied from the number and the facilities they have, that they can supply the market, and should be considered in the arrangement of the tariff.

In Axes also we can supply the demand for all kinds. The Factory at the St. Gabriel Locks, leased by Mr. Higgins, turns out about 3000 dozen per annum, and could make double that quantity. His beautiful specimens at the Exhibition, were universally admired. There are about 30 Factories in this line, all capable of doing double the amount of business they now do. The duty on axes of all kinds ought to be 25 to 30 per cent. Agricultural Implements of every description we can make and have facilities to supply the demand. Carpenters Planes of all kinds, in fact all the articles I have enumerated.

Putting a high duty on these articles, would create immediate and increasing activity in every branch; and should any particular kind have a monopoly (which there is very little danger of,) they would soon be surrounded with competitors, not only among our people, but from Foreign countries, and the inevitable result would be a decrease in prices.

By the latest returns we have of the Annual Imports and Exports, we find that the amount of Iron Manufactures imported, including bar iron &c., is about £1,250,000. From a careful examination of the proportion of this amount of Imports that we have present facilities to manufacture ourselves, it is estimated that the amount, the greatest part of which comes from the United States, is not less than £500,000; the labor expended on this would not be less than £350,000, or \$1,400,000, as the raw material generally is not one-third of the expense in the cost of making an article. We support \$1,400,000 worth of labor principally in the United States annually, in the iron trade alone, which might just as well be kept in the country. Let us see the advantage of this amount of money kept here and distributed among our people,—it would give employment to, say

1000 Apprentices at \$100 a year, that is	\$100,000
1000 Young Men at 200 " "	200,000
1000 Men & Laborers 300 " "	300,000
2000 Mechanics at 400 " "	800,000
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	\$1,400,000

The above with their families might be fairly estimated at about 20,000 souls that would be directly benefited by protecting our Iron manufactures. We now afford means to support that number of the inhabitants of another country, with all the indirect advantages that would result from that amount of money distributed among our farmers, mechanics, merchants, in fact to every individual engaged in useful occupation. But, says one, you say you can make articles as cheap as they can be imported, what do you want of a Protective Tariff? In reply to this, I would say let us take the article of stoves.