

in producing lumber to lie on hand or be sold in England according to circumstances. We do not forget, yet it is scarcely worth taking into account, the recent trade in *unmanufactured lumber*. What Canada requires is reciprocity in manufactures with the United States. Our position, means of transportation, waterpowers, and natural resources, give us advantages for an extensive trade with the west, the value of which rightly used cannot be estimated.

But it may be said this is a remedy beyond our reach. Then we have only another, capable of immediate application, and in the present state of the country little less effective, that is, to reduce our imports.

Imports however can only be reduced by increasing home manufactures, and these cannot be profitably increased unless there is a wide field, or a sure home market for their sale. At present there is neither the one nor the other. We are thus forced in self-defence to abandon our cherished free trade theories. Free exchange is the normal state of trade and therefore the best. But this implies reciprocity. Exceptional or artificial legislation by one nation may force similar legislation on its neighbour, and the sooner our legislators are convinced of this, the better will it be for the interests of the country.

Under an amended tariff our imports and not our exports would be most affected. A tariff on United States manufactures similar to their own, and some alterations in our tariff generally, would lessen our imports of manufactures about £3,000,000, lessen our exports of produce about one million pounds, and increase our exports of manufactures to foreign countries to nearly the same extent.

We are aware that many parties are of opinion, that more Banking accommodation, cheaper money, the abolition of the usury laws, &c., is all that is required to restore our trade, but we ask these gentlemen, and they are clear headed business men, what would be your first enquiry if asked to invest your funds in manufactures; simply this: Is there a steady profitable market? Give us such a market, gentlemen, and we will guarantee you *currency* in abundance without a resort to government notes, time debentures or inconvertible paper, unless these may be necessary to help us over the difficulties of past mismanagement.

We enter not here upon the "money question;" any improvement in that direction would doubtless increase our prosperity and render it more permanent. We must bear in mind, however, that money laws like free trade, will be influenced very much by the action of other nations, and reforms however sound may be rendered impossible through the unwise legislation of other countries.

So far as the purposes aimed at are concerned, there is little difference of opinion between us and those who advocate monetary reforms as the great remedy for our embarrassed trade. All agree in the language of Isaac Buchanan that, "the principle which should be adopted as the basis of a Canadian policy, is a patriotic, or, if you will, selfish stand for the interests of Canadian industry and labour. Leaving England and the United States