

prices are lower here than in the United States, and duties are therefore useless.

3. It has not benefitted the lumberman, for his market is abroad and can not in the slightest degree be affected by the N. P., while increased duties increase the cost of producing lumber by making blankets, chains, saws, axes and supplies of nearly all kinds dearer.

4. It has not benefitted the laborer, because it has largely increased the cost of fuel and the necessities of life, and has not increased the price of labor. Any advance in that respect is due to the great exodus to the United States and the North-West; the advance, if any, arising rather from scarcity of labor than from increased employment.

5. It has not benefitted the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, because his market is abroad and is not affected by the N. P., while the tax increases the cost of his clothing and food, the latter increase being due to interference with the natural course of trade which compels him to buy flour and meal in an unnatural market and at greatly increased cost for freight, and without conferring the slightest benefit in return upon the Ontario and Quebec farmer.

6. It has not even benefitted the manufacturing interest as a whole, although it may have benefitted a small number of sugar refiners and cotton

mill owners; for the returns show that our export trade in manufactures is decreasing and that our imports of manufactures that might be produced in Canada are steadily and rapidly increasing.

7. It imposes a burden of taxation needlessly heavy, and compels the taxpayers of the country to contribute a sum to the public revenue the present year \$5,500,000 greater than would be necessary to meet our expenses had our affairs been prudently managed since the present administration came into power.

For all these reasons we assert that a revenue tariff policy, designed to raise a revenue sufficient only for our actual wants, with the duties so adjusted as to promote most advantageously our various interests,—with coal admitted free, and with iron and various other raw materials required by our manufacturers either placed upon the free list, or admitted at very low rates of duty, would afford all the protection that our industries could reasonably require, and would be more conducive to the prosperity of our manufacturing interests, except in isolated cases, and also to the prosperity of our farmers, lumbermen, laborers, artisans and fishermen, than the present policy is.