States, and the high tariff imposed on safes, effectually shuts us out, while our tariff allows a maker there to send his goods to the Dominion, as any manufacturer can afford to discount off his goods an amount equal to the duty here.

The manager of the Canada Screw Company says, they have to compete with the English manufacturers, where the business is virtually controlled by Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain, of Birmingham, who at times since the organization of the Canada Screw Company, have sold screws in the Dominion at lower prices than for other markets, for the avowed purpose of crippling them. They are satisfied that an increase of duty would to some extent make them independent of foreign competition, enabling them to offer inducements to the trade in the way of prices, without fear of ruinous reductions by foreign manufacturers by way of retaliation. The Company do not ask special legislation on their behalf, but suggest a general increase in the tariff, so as to favor all branches of Canadian manufacture, especially while they are, as at present, confined almost wholly to a home demand.

The Canada Bolt Factory, through their manager, asks to have the duty raised to twenty per cent. The bolt and nut manufacturers of the United States, of which there are two hundred in that country, are determined to stop, if possible, the manufacture in Canada of this interest.

American tariff—safes, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; screws, $9\frac{1}{9}$cts. per lb. and $7\frac{1}{2}$cts. per lb.; bolts, $2\frac{1}{4}$cts. per lb. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

PAPER.

Paper manufacturers can successfully compete with foreign manufacturers, except their markets are in a depressed state, in which case Canada is made a sacrifice market; an advance therefore of five per cent. would be advantageous to this interest; this would, we think, effectually prevent the evil complained of, and would not increase the price of paper, as there are now more paper mills running and in course of erection than can find an outlet in the Dominion for their product (and they cannot profitably export). Competition among the makers will effectually prevent any combination to extort extravagant prices.

It pays the Americans much better to send their surplus stock to Canada than to glut their own market, by doing which they would effectually reduce the price of their whole production. Barber Brothers are therefore of opinion that against the Americans our tariff should be the same as theirs. Against all other countries a duty of 20 per cent. they think amply sufficient.

The paper maker requires to put more capital into his business in proportion to his yearly production than any other trade requires, as a paper mill worth $100,000 will not produce more than $100,000 worth of paper per annum.

M. Staunton & Bros., manufacturers of paper-hangings, say, that to foster their particular branch of business, requires that the "raw material" which they are unable to get in Canada, should be admitted at 10 per cent., or say 15 per cent., and that the finished or manufactured article of paper hangings should pay a duty of 25 per cent. This they consider a moderate protection on a purely fancy article such as paper-hangings.

American tariff, $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.* Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.*

MARBLE.

Marble manufacturers recommend that a light tariff be placed on all classes of marble. As is now the case, some classes of marble are dutiable while other classes go free. At present duty is paid on monumental stock and posts, while stock for tomb stones, &c., which require more labour in sawing to size, goes duty free. Were a tariff to be placed on American manufactured goods, the same as Americans have put on Canadian goods, and were the present 15 per cent. tariff removed, it would then place us on an equal footing with American manufacturers.

We cannot purchase our raw stock in Canada, from the fact that there is not a