

have now got a revenue tariff. The result of the last reduction that has been made on English goods practically amounts to this: that, whereas under the old tariff they paid something like 30 per cent. which in the case of English goods is nearly a prohibitive tariff, they now pay something like 20 per cent.—a pretty high tariff, I grant, but in no shape a protective tariff. It is a revenue tariff pure and simple, and such a tariff as we would always have been willing to have submitted to, even in Mr. Mackenzie's time.

### American Importations.

There is another matter which I desire to call your special attention to. Business men know perfectly well that I am correct in saying that American importations will always bear a much higher revenue tariff than English importations, and for obvious reasons connected with the mode in which the two countries carry on their trade. The Englishman is not disposed to slaughter his goods in your market, nor to sell his goods without a reasonable profit. The American, on the other hand, from various causes, very largely owing to the artificial regulations that have prevailed in the United States on the subject of the tariff, is constantly throwing his goods into Canada and is very often disposed to sacrifice them perhaps below cost price, certainly at nothing above cost price. Now, these conditions make it possible for us without in the slightest degree departing from the principle of a revenue tariff to levy a higher rate of taxation on American goods. And I may also remark that whereas, under the prohibitive or protective tariff, importations are almost certain to decrease or remain stationary, as they did for many years under the National Policy importations both from the United States and from England have largely increased under the operation of our present tariff, and that I am happy to add, without any detriment to our manufacturers. But, sir, the great advantage to which I desire to call the attention of all reasonable men in Canada, is this: that same stroke of ours, that same giving the preference as we did to the English manufacturers here, has in the highest degree, benefitted Canadian producers of every kind and description. It has given us, in fact, what these men desired to obtain by law, it has given us a real and substantial preference in the case of Englishmen and in the English market. Time was, sir, when Canadian goods introduced in the English market were very often forced to be introduced as American goods. To-day, sir, every agent of ours from one end of England to the other reports to us that the danger is quite the other way. They report to us that the Americans are shipping goods to England and calling them Canadian goods; and it will require all our exertions to see to it that our trade marks are not imitated, and that American goods are not palmed off on the English public as being of Canadian origin.

### Our Trade with England.

In proportion to our population we buy more from England per head than the people of the United States do, and we sell to the people of