

and though yet scarcely above the horizon, it has given light to many a dark corner, and began to cheer many a disponding heart. A country skinned and peeled and desolated as Canada was found to be in 1858, was no promising field for a Finance Minister to reap for a depleted treasury. Much against his declared convictions he raised our tariff, on leading articles of manufacture, from twelve and fifteen to twenty per cent. It then averaged about sixteen per cent. over all our imports not effected by the Reciprocity Treaty, while that of the United States was thirty per cent. on their leading articles of manufacture, and averaged about twenty-four per cent. over the whole of their imports. Extraordinary as it must appear to our then Finance Minister, and those imbued with his commercial ideas, and entertaining his conceptions of the best system to secure our individual and national prosperity. It was from the date of that new tariff that capitalists began to invest their money in manufacturing operations, that foreigners came here to engage in and invest their capital in manufacturing pursuits; and they have gone on increasing, extending and multiplying from year to year, as they became assured that no reduction of the tariff would take place. If any change, that it would be an advance to more nearly approximate to that of the United States. As predicted by those opposed to reciprocity, we have with a tariff only two-thirds as high as that which the United States then maintained—it is much higher there now—far better and much cheaper goods are manufactured in Canada than are imported from the States. As collateral evidence of which, we will here cite a few instances out of any number we can produce.

SHODDY CLOTHS.

Not long before our tariff was raised we were shown by the agent of a

New York house a number of samples of light cloths which he was selling at 30 cents per yard, by the case. On examining the samples we told him that, being acquainted with woollen manufacturing, we could tell him how much they cost; that they were made of cotton warp filled in with a mixture of cotton and woollen waste, and then printed to represent checks, stripes, &c., by a similar process as that for printing wall paper; that the outside cost was not over ten cents per yard. He admitted we were correct. He sold several cases of those goods in the city of Hamilton, and we afterward saw them on sale at 62½ cents per yard; and noticed when worn a few weeks, and even a few days, if exposed to a shower of rain, that they were too shabby to be decent. No Canadian manufacturer would dare to make such goods: his make of goods are known to dealers; his market is limited; his reputation would be ruined, and his occupation would be gone.

In the States, on the other hand, with thirty millions in place of three millions to supply, they were sold first in one section of their country and then in another. The style or pattern was then changed, but not the quality, and the country supplied again. Many large establishments are thus enabled to dispose of all they make. The profits were large, and Canadian farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c., were thus swindled; when good Canadian, all wool goods, could be furnished at seventy-five cents per yard, that would give five times the service, cost no more for making up, and continue to look well. Another instance from another class of goods.

COTTON SHOES.

In Toronto, the wife of a clergyman purchased a pair of shoes at a store on Yonge street, designated by the name of a Yankee City. The price was not over one-half or two-