For example, during the early part of the American war, owing to the demoralizing of the hat trade in that country, large quantities of hats were thrown on this market which compelled us, in the case of the Hamilton factory, in which we were then interested, to shut up the works for one-third of the year. And we found by an estimate then made that had we been enabled to run the works all the year, we could have reduced the cost of our goods one dollar per dozen, which would be equal to 10 per cent. off the selling price.

American tariff, from 18 cts. per lb. to 45 cts. per lb. and 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*; Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

TIN, COPPER, BRASS AND SILVER-PLATE.

Workers in this class of goods cannot successfully compete with the Americans as they send their surplus over to Canada and sell it for what they can get, which is often far below the value. For example, Dennis & Co., of Chicago, have been sending tubular lanterns into Canada at $3 per dozen less than they are selling them on their own side, *and paying the duty as well*; and when asked why they did so; replied, they would sell for less than cost in order to undersell the Canadians; proving that the Americans make Canada a "sacrifice market."

Do not export any of our own manufactures as the only country to which we could export is the United States, and their tariff is prohibitory. The demand for the past four years has been steadily increasing, and has warranted the adding largely to the facilities for manufacturing. Robert Mitchell & Co., of Montreal, complain,--That goods have been entered free at other ports that are made to pay duty in Montreal, and recommend to obviate this, that to ensure a uniform interpretation of the tariff a superintendent of appraisers should be appointed.

Skinner & Co., of Gananoque, say,—That prison labour in the United States prevents their success, and the using the Dominion as a cast-off market to keep their convicts at work.

Booth & Son, of Toronto, complain,—That parties enter planished copper as free goods, the same as common sheet copper, when it has in reality been manufactured. They (Booth & Son) imported machinery for planishing copper, but finding it was entered duty free they have the machinery idle.

American tariff, 35½ to 40½ per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

SEWING MACHINES.

Business was in a flourishing condition until within the last few years.

An increase in the tariff would have a tendency to firmly establish and extend the manufactories now in the Dominion.

Since the financial panic in the United States, and the consequent "shrinking of values" causing great dullness in business, the American manufacturers have made Canada a "slaughter market," entering their sewing machines at our Custom Houses much below the price at which they sell them at home, thus cheating our government and thereby doing the Canadian manufacturers gross injustice. On this subject Mr. Wilson, of Hamilton, writes as follows to A. T. Wood, Esq., M.P., Chairman of Committee on Manufacturing Interests.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
15th April, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—According to request, I herewith furnish a statement of the difficulties which I have had to contend with in introducing our (Wilson, Lockman & Co.) sewing machines into the markets of the United States.

1st. One of our customers, Mr. Mudge, residing in Sarnia, had frequent calls and communications from parties residing in Port Huron and vicinity, State of Michigan,