since, through a large firm, that they now get their supplies there much cheaper than they had previously paid in the States.

We could cite from the recollections of a twenty-five years' experience in connection with Canadian manufactures, any number of facts as further evidence to prove the difficulty of selling better Canadian goods cheaper to wholesale merchants than they could procure them abroad. In the face of such difficulties, who cares to risk his capital? Goods can be made cheap in Canada; but unless they can be sold in Canada, the maker will be ruined, as many of them have, because our Canadian merchant's, both wholesale and retail, have procured their supplies from other countries; and experience has demonstrated that a high tariff is the only thing that can compel them to secure their supplies, and to make their purchases, when at all possible, in Canada. The above are some of the reasons why a high tariff is necessary.

Another point that free traders think sound, is, that it is better for the country that the people be engaged clearing the forest and raising produce. The facts are, that the best and most prosperous settlers are those who, working at their trades, save to buy and improve their lands. Often part of the family work on the farm and the other part are at trades or otherwise, to procure the means to live or make improvements. Again, ask, as we have often done, those business men who hold that it is better for all to clear up the land, why they are not clearing land? It helps them to see in themselves an existing fact which proves at once that there are multitudes who have no taste and no desire, and others not the manual strength, necessary for clearing up farms, and that they will flock to those countries where they can make a living—where they can secure employment in occupations suited to their capacities and inclinations.

The United States afford to a thinking man sufficient proof that by *a high tariff those advantages may be* secured, for while with a low tariff England is driving its agriculturists from her shores, and thus rapidly *undermining the very foundations of* her strength. The United States with a high tariff enables those agriculturists to get rich by raising and *transporting food for thousands of* miles to that free trade country.

Those facts should satisfy our legislators that it is necessary to so *regulate the tariff of our country, that* it will secure a home market to our own people, and a demand for the labour of those who, when they first *come to Canada, must have employ*ment to enable them to live. A high tariff would not be an injury to Britain, for the increase of population in our country, which now goes to the United States, would cause an increased demand for British goods, we do not manufacture; that would more than make up for the diminution in those we do and would manufacture, the same as it has in their trade with the States, and it would shut out those of the States which by a tariff nearly double ours and prevent us from all access to their markets.

ONE MORE POINT.

So long as we, by low tariffs, restrict manufacturing in Canada, and thus cause our gold to be annually drained *off to foreign lands, so long will the* high rates of interest on monies in Canada, prevent those who have it from embarking in anything but usury.

We have Mr. Street, M. P. P., for Welland, as a prominent example, he owns one of the oldest Factories in *the country, at the Niagara Falls,* but does little or nothing with it, and assigns as a reason that he can loan his money at ten per cent. on good