

is not sufficient to cover the actual difference between the weight of the cigars in their damp state and when dry, as the German cigar is made from lighter material, and more thoroughly dried when reaching here, for weighing than ours is. We find that the cigar-makers are not sufficiently protected by a tariff of 45 cents per H. on imported cigars.

Importers have also to pay the excise duty charged on domestic cigars of \$5.00 per thousand. The United States manufacturers are protected to the full amount of the Customs duty, and the protection thus afforded them closes their market to all cigars of German manufacture. Germany therefore makes Canada the asylum for the bulk of her home manufacture.

American tariff, \$2,50 per H., and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, also an internal revenue of \$5.00 per thousand.

Canadian tariff, 70 cents per lb.

POCKET-BOOKS, DIARIES, BLANK BOOKS AND ENVELOPES.

Manufacturers of blank books can barely compete with the foreign manufacturer, as from our market being so limited and theirs so extensive they can make up large quantities cheaper than we can the smaller supply for our home market. In envelopes we are not able to compete, as the paper is imported and bears the same duty as the envelope, and labor being cheaper in England, and the demand much larger, they can manufacture cheaper than we can. In some factories in Britain they are able to make them from the waste paper which commands a much higher price there than here. A duty of 10 per cent. would exclude the imported envelope, and thereby stimulate the trade, and at the same time there would not be a perceptible advance in prices.

The chief materials used in the making of blank books, diaries and pocket-books, besides cloth and millboard which are now free, are leathers (Bookbinders'), and fine made paper, which are not manufactured in this country, *of the better class*, and are not likely to be; and if these were also added to the free list it would tend greatly to stimulate the trade.

American tariff, blank books, $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; pocket-books and envelopes, $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

HABERDASHERY, SHIRT-COLLARS, NECK-TIES, ETC.

The manufacturers of haberdashery say, owing to the raw material and the manufactured goods being admitted at the same rate of duty, the manufacturers of the articles enumerated are unable to compete with foreign manufactures, whose object it is to flood the market here with their goods, thus effectually preventing the carrying on of the manufacture of many of the goods mentioned.

The only advantage possessed by the Canadian manufacturers being, a better class of goods in style and finish made by them, samples of which are often sent to Europe, and are reproduced as Canadian-made goods in an inferior quality. The trade is entirely in its infancy, and asks for at least a difference of 10 per cent. between raw material and manufactured goods, thereby very much increasing the manufacturing of many articles not now made, such as braces, gloves, ladies' costumes, umbrellas, &c., &c., most of which are worn by men, women and children; all of which are now without protection.

If this trade were protected and fully developed, it would employ at least from 50,000 to 75,000 people. As an example, the Committee is cited to the boot and shoe trade of Montreal, which, from incidental protection, has become one of the largest interests in that city, employing some millions of capital, and not less than 12,000 persons.

American tariff, from 35 to 60 per cent.

Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on both raw material and manufactured articles.

VINEGAR.

The manufacturers say, the business has been moderately profitable.