

struction. The building was reerected, and the town having failed to give the bonus it stood there awaiting use; but it will not wait long, I trust, under Protection, for an occupant. It stands idle because the capital of the company was lost by the fire, and the promised bonus was refused. The other interests of the town, especially the woollen, were in a most flourishing condition. Wherever I went I found improvement. Take, for instance, Montreal, where it is estimated there are to-day 4,000 more operatives employed, and at better wages and at full time, than there were this time twelve months. A large machine shop is manufacturing machinery for the sugar refinery, and producing machinery for other manufactories being established; you will find in different parts of the country, workshops turning out new machinery. They have had an impetus given to their trade, as they are building engines, locomotives and machines for the new industries. I want no better proof of the success of the National Policy than in the construction and enlargement of cotton and woollen mills. A gentleman who was here last Session, and had opposed the duty on coarse woollen goods, afterwards went to England and brought out machinery formerly in use there, for a woollen mill erected at Montreal, and he had 100 hands employed in it in three months after the change of Tariff. One ready-made clothing establishment in Montreal has 900 hands employed. You find in factory after factory all the hands now fully employed, and in increased numbers. Hon. gentlemen opposite say that those are immense monopolies, taking, unfairly, the hard earnings of the masses. I have statements from the manufacturers showing that cotton goods, bleached and unbleached, were, on the 21st February last, for sale in this country as cheap as they could be bought in Boston, and the duty saved on them. I requested and got reliable statements from the manufacturers. There is a difference of less than 1c. per pound on the weight of the cotton manufactured in favour of Boston; but the manufacturers here give three months' credit, and 10 per cent. discount, while in Massachusetts but two months are given, and 5 per cent. discount, which makes the price about the same in both countries. With refer-

ence to woollen goods, taking the price of wool for 1873 to the present year, let us look at the profits on the manufacture of a pound of wool; in 1872, 52c.; in 1873, 42c.; in 1874, 43c.; in 1875, 47c.; in 1876, 48c.; in 1877, 46½c.; in 1878, 41½c., and in 1879, 30c.—that is down to the end of 1879. Then, here is the statement for 1880, so far as it has gone. The difference between the price of wool per pound and the price of 12½ ounce cloth per yard, in 1870, 55c.; in 1871, 35c.; in 1872, 40c.; in 1873, 45c.; in 1874, 40c.; in 1875, 40c.; in 1876, 40c.; in 1877, 35c.; in 1878, 35c.; in 1879, 30c.; in 1880, 35c. The duty was 15 per cent. in the earlier and 17½ per cent. in the latter years; but those goods are sold at present at a lower rate of profit on the manufactures of the wool than before. I have a statement in reference to grey and white blankets, and the profits per pound stand in the same proportion; and, in conversation with a gentleman, within the last few days, who deals largely in that article, he stated that, until the recent increase in the price of wool, the price of Cornwall blankets, notwithstanding the increase of duty, had not been increased to the purchaser. When wool rose from 22c. to 35c. per pound, the manufacturers of woollen goods had to increase their price in the same proportion. This gives cotton and woollen goods manufactured in Canada to the consumer at a less price than if the former tariff were in force. We come now to the price of sugar. My hon. friend behind me (Mr. White) made some statements that were very full and clear. He referred to the number employed in the refineries, and the additional work sugar gave, not only in refining, but in the manufacture of barrels, cartage, etc. One important point has been kept out of sight by hon. gentlemen opposite. Under the late Tariff, sugar above No. 13, paid 1c. per pound and 25 per cent. duty. Now, what did we do when we re-adjusted the Tariff last year? We said that all sugar, No. 14 and below, down to No. 9, should pay ¾c. per pound and 25 per cent. This description of sugar that I hold in my hand is very fair grocer's sugar, that may be consumed by any family. A very good and desirable sugar pays, to-day, ½c. per pound less