

back for exported goods has been suggested, but we don't do any export at present. It would enable us to get rid of our surplus stock.

Can you suggest the extent?—

If a duty of 25 per cent. were placed upon those goods, would it not bring about the protection of a certain class of goods in this country that have not been manufactured in the country heretofore, such as pilots, beavers, etc?—It might. They are undertaking to do that now, but that industry is in its infancy.

The manufacture of clothes in your line is principally, in Canada that is, limited to tweeds, is it not?—Yes.

At the present time there are no beavers, pilots, whitneys and blanket cloths made in this country?—With the exception of Fisher, who is undertaking that branch, no. That trade is still in its infancy.

Supposing 25 per cent were put on cloth, would it enable you to purchase your raw material from Fisher in this country?—It might. So far as he produces it right.

Would that amount of protection stimulate the manufactures of a line of cloths not introduced yet?—I think it would.

What proportion of the material which you use in the manufacture is made in this country?—I should judge that of the goods we cut up ourselves, about one-eighth are made in Canada and seven-eighths are imported goods. It may be different with me from others.

What is the proportion of goods manufactured here to the importation?—The total consumption is, I think, about \$3,350,000 in Canada. Of that there is about \$900,000 imported. Perhaps a little over that this year. That leaves for the manufacture in this country \$2,450,000.

What is the total number of persons employed in this trade in Canada?—About 6,500.

How many could be employed if we got all the clothing we could?—About 8,650 could be employed, there being about 2,850 persons employed out of the country making for Canada.

If a certain protection were granted to the manufacturers of this kind of cloth, would you have a better market than at present. Would it have the effect of encouraging the manufacture?—Yes, it would.

How long have you been in business?—Nearly eight years.

Then you have been in business previous to 1868, during the period of which you gave the increasing importations. Now your own business has been growing simultaneously with these importations?—Yes, it is now largely in excess of what it was five or six years ago.

You have had a successful career as a manufacturer during the period you have been in business?—So far I have been able to pay 100 cents in the dollar.

But you have accumulated capital, enlarged your business, have you not?—Some years we have.

Up to this time your business now is much more extensive than it was eight years ago?—Was not in clothing business eight years ago, but commenced about that time. Our business being young, has naturally grown, while eight clothiers out of fourteen, then in business *here*, have had to close up, and partially through foreign competition.

That is to say, you have done a larger business, although the importers have increased their business from \$169,000 to \$885,000?—Yes, we have. 'Tis through being a new house and the others closing up.

When you began did you not find the introduction of machinery greatly facilitate the manufacture of your goods?—Not since I commenced. Sewing machines were introduced previous to my entering the business.

But the business now is done almost exclusively by machinery?—Not more than it was previous to my commencing. Of course it is used as much as possible.

Goods can now be manufactured much cheaper than before the machinery was introduced?—Certainly.

What do you regard as the difference in price between the English and your own