

what I have observed. You may take up local articles in any of the Grit papers giving an account of what is taking place in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, or elsewhere, pointing out the great impetus given to the industries of the country, and you will find editorials contradicting and making statements directly opposite to the local reports. Then my hon. friend says, in connection with the editorial I have read, that the editor was paid for it. I do not think my hon. friend, the editor of that paper, will thank my hon. friend opposite for the supposition that he was paid to make this statement.

MR. MACKENZIE: An editor is not bought because he takes pay for advertisements.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: Here is a distinct statement, and no doubt true, that furniture can be bought in the city of St. John, to-day, of that description as cheap as can be bought in New York or Boston, which is a saving of 35 per cent., or $17\frac{1}{2}$ on the old Tariff.

MR. ANGLIN: That is not true.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: Well, I venture to say that there is a great deal of furniture that can be so bought; there may be some few special kinds that cannot, but there is no question about a large portion being required for common use. I might occupy the attention of the House for a longer time in giving the result of my visits to London, to Brantford, to Berlin, etc. I was greatly surprised to find in Berlin a very important industry, employing 250 people, making buttons, and the gentleman who was in charge of one of the manufactories said the number would be increased by fifty or seventy this year. In that town alone there are three establishments for the manufacture of buttons.

AN HON. MEMBER: How long have they been established?

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: They may have been established for years, but have been in a declining condition for some time past, but new energy has been given to them by the operation of the Tariff. The number of persons employed in them has been increased or doubled in many cases. The hon. gentleman maintained that, because these manufactures were established in 1872 or 1873, no credit is due to the National Policy for

an increased prosperity. I will not occupy the time of the House by relating my experience in Hamilton, one of the largest and most important manufacturing centres of the Dominion; in St. Catharines, where there are two large flour mills, grinding about 400 barrels of flour each per day. The gentlemen owning these mills are politically opposed to us, and one of them said to me that times have not been so prosperous with them for the past four years as they have been lately. I accompanied them to see the capacity of their mills, and to ascertain the extent of their operations, and I found that they were in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition. Then, in Dundas, we found cotton mills in a most flourishing condition; we found that the tool factory was in a good condition. In the oatmeal mill we found them grinding for the home market, and also doing a large quantity of work for the export trade. Though I did not visit the St. John market, as suggested by the hon. member for Queen's, I met with gentlemen representing the agricultural interest in various parts of the Dominion, and I may say that, notwithstanding all that has been said to dissatisfy the farmers and make them believe that their tea is taxed more than formerly; that their sugar costs more than formerly, under the new Tariff; that all the articles they purchase, such as cotton and woollen goods, cost more, and that they themselves get no benefit whatever, let me say this: they appeared satisfied. I met a gentleman in Toronto, engaged in the grain trade. He was on the other side of politics. He admitted that he had an increased demand for Canadian oats, for a portion of the Dominion, formerly supplied from the United States, and he said: "We are now supplying Canadian oats, and Canadian oats alone." He also said, speaking for the farmer, whatever else the National Policy may have done, it has benefitted him. I was a little surprised to hear the statement made that, because our harvest had been a magnificent one during the past year, and because the farmers had been directing their attention to the fattening of cattle for the English market, and thus causing an increase of exports, it was argued that the home