

The raw material does not pay duty?—In the late tariff there is I think some duty.

There is no special feature in your industry to consider it exceptional, by which you should have a larger protection than others. It stands with others, does it not?—I think so. There is one thing, however, the class of goods we make is calculated for the million, is cheap for the money, and very desirable to make here; and the labour in proportion to the article is greater than in some finer class of goods. I think we might fairly ask a little more duty than other manufacturers, but we don't wish to be placed on any other basis than other manufacturers.

I think this question is supposed to ask:—What quantity or proportion of goods of the class you manufacture are imported into this country?—The whole of the goods of the class I manufacture are imported from England, except what are made by myself.

What amount of duty then would enable you to successfully compete with the English manufacturer?—I think if the duty were raised to 20 per cent. it would put me in about a proper position.

Would you sell in that case at the same price you are selling to-day, or would the increase go into your own pocket?—Well, you did not ask me first what money I was making; whether I was making much.

Are you not in a prosperous condition then?—I have not made money yet in this business. Under the present tariff it is not possible for a man to make money very fast.

Would the increase in the tariff benefit you altogether?—Yes to a great extent.

Would you get a rather better business with a 20 per cent?—Yes.

Is the cloth you manufacture as good as that made in England?—A more durable cloth at the same price.

Why do they undersell you?—Because there is a preference given to imported goods over goods of the same quality made here. I don't mean here that the public prefer imported goods, but that wholesale merchants generally prefer to deal in imported goods, as they think they are less liable to have competition on goods they import than on goods manufactured in Canada, and which have all to be sold in Canada.

If you had five per cent. extra duty they would not export so much?—No; and if we could manufacture on a larger scale it would decrease the cost.

What is the average wage you give your employes?—I employ such a number of different classes. I pay my foremen as much as 20 and 25 dollars a week.

How much do you give the women?—I give the women \$4 a week.

Are you short of female labor, of women and children?—I am very short of skilled female labor.

Your experience is not a solitary one?—

The witness having read over the evidence, finds it correct, and signs.

EDWARD FISHER.

Examination of Mr. Ed. Gurney, Stove Founder, Toronto.

I carry on the foundry at Toronto, and my father at Hamilton.

Father has been in business since 1843 in the city of Hamilton. The Toronto house was opened in 1868.

We have experienced considerable competition from the United States; but not to the extent that it has been during last year.

Had competition previous to the American war.

During the period of the war the increase in prices acted as a protection.

Have not experienced any great change until last year.

The difference is not yet so severe as previous to 1861.

Business was profitable previous to 1861.

During the seven or eight years preceding the war nothing was made.

Feel the competition more on the frontier, as the Americans there meet the cash customer; have to give long credits to customers in the interior.

Think that in our particular line you could not increase the tariff so as to affect price, as the home competition is so great that it would effectually prevent it.