

was made to carry on a similar enterprise in the township of Holland, which also proved unsuccessful, although the iron made in both these places was superior to that made in England. As far as my own views are concerned, I am in favour of this country extending protection to manufacturers, speaking generally. In my own city (Ottawa) that question was brought prominently before the people within the past six months, and this was really the great issue as to whether they would support a Government of free trade or a Government who would give protection. The result of that election shows that the people of Ottawa are in pursuit of a different policy to that of the present Government. As far as it is possible to do it, I would place on goods imported from the United States the same duty as they impose on our goods going there. I would adhere to the principle that we should legislate solely to our own interests either as regards the United States or any other country with whom we deal. It is well known that since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty the United States had imposed a duty of \$2 per one thousand feet on sawn lumber. This has been a very great drawback to the lumber interests of this country, and I would be in favour of imposing the same duty on American lumber coming into Canada. The Americans can bring lumber from Michigan to Quebec and then export it to Great Britain without even making an entry. I believe a duty of 17½ per cent. is imposed on sawn lumber coming in here, but this amounts to nothing, as very little of it comes here. As to the protective policy of the United States not being a successful policy, we have only to look at their exports for the year 1865, which were fifty-one millions, but which had increased in 1876 to one hundred and twenty millions. I claim this as a positive proof that the manufactures of that country are in a prosperous condition, and the newspaper reports which the free trade papers of this country are constantly publishing amount to nothing compared with the large number in the country. I say that although I am opposed to the gentleman at the head of the Government it is solely on account of my own convictions, and I think if Mr. Mackenzie when he came into power four years ago, had given encouragement to the manufacturers of iron it would now have assumed large proportions. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowan, Oshawa, seconded the motion and said—I agree with what Mr. Shorey said in the morning, viz., that a bonus should be given to the producers of pig iron and coal, as the production of these articles would also give employment to our vessels, which could then take our

wheat to the Lower Provinces. In manufacturing iron into a more elaborate state than the pig, I have been met with the remark, why cannot you manufacture and compete with the United States. The reasons appear very few, but they are very significant. One thing is our inexperience in manufacturing compared with the United States. Every manufacturer who has been in business knows that each year adds to his experience in manufacturing goods cheaper than formerly. The demand in Canada also for any particular line of goods is small, and would compel each of us to manufacture a number of articles in the same factory which is much more expensive than manufacturing solely one article. Another matter which is connected with the other two, is the smallness of our business. Now it is well known that it is easy to increase production without increasing expenses, such as salaries of foremen and office expenses, and the same machinery answers, &c. I may also say, that I think, in a general way, no country can be prosperous by agriculture alone. I have heard the principle of "free trade all round" advocated. This, as far as I can see, would be of very little benefit to us, because we would go into the United States without any prestige. Americans are also too patriotic to come over to Canada to buy anything they could get as cheaply at home. Mr. Cowan concluded by saying our policy should be to encourage home manufacture, and gave as an evidence of how large a distribution manufacturers gave of the returns they receive from their products, that in the village of Oshawa, where the productions amounted to only about one and a quarter millions, they gave employment to from 900 to 1,000 hands, while an importing house in Toronto dealing in the same kind of goods, and whose sales would amount to fully as much, would not give employment to fifty hands. (Applause.)

Senator Reed, Belleville, said—Thirty years ago I was a director in a company that made iron in Marmora, but we could not make it pay and had to sell out, and we thought we sold out well, as we did not lose much. We have a gentleman in Belleville who has invested \$180,000 for the purpose of bringing ore to Belleville and having it turned into iron, and the town of Belleville had offered him \$75,000 to erect smelting works there, on certain conditions. This gentleman is also building a railway twenty miles long (which will connect with another road of fourteen miles), for the purpose of carrying the ore from the mines, yet I believe that after all his expenditure he cannot make the smelting works a success as long as our tariff is in its present shape. Mr. Reed concluded by saying that