

been said that there was a reduction upon some items. There was a reduction of about 2c. per gallon on molasses, of which they in New Brunswick had imported, last year, about 9,560,000 gallons, in which the reduction would amount to, say \$19,000. Then they were told there was a reduction on tea. They imported for consumption about 1,126,000 lb. of tea into New Brunswick. He computed that the reduction upon black tea was only about half-a-cent per pound. The member for King's had stated, the other night, that the reduction was 2c. per pound. A member for Prince Edward Island had reiterated that statement, and for fear the statement so reiterated might be accepted by the country for a fact, he took exception to it. The computation was a very simple one. The duty now imposed was 2c. per lb. and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average value of black tea imported into New Brunswick was 22½c., upon which the 10 per cent. would be 2¼c., which, added to 2c. specific, made 4¼c., as against 5c. per lb. under the old tariff. But a portion of our teas would be imported from the United States, and would pay the differential duty of 20 per cent., so that he could not, for the life of him, see that the reduction would be more than between one-half and three-fourths of a cent. per pound. Adding the amount of the reduction on tea and molasses together, it would give only \$24,600. And for the \$800,000 or a million that they should be required to pay additional, this \$24,000 would be all they would receive directly. Taking the article of sugar, it would be found that the increased duty on this article alone would be more than the reduction on molasses and tea together. The principal industries of New Brunswick were farming, lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding. These occupations gave employment to seven-eighths of the people, all of whom must bear these heavy burdens for the sake of one-eighth that might be benefited. It was, admittedly, a sound maxim of political economy to seek the greatest good of the greatest number of the people. The Government, by this tariff, had done gross violence to this principle. He proposed to consider some of the industrial interests separately. Take the lumber interest, which must be largely

burdened by the new tariff. It was not protected at all, and it was not in the power of the Minister of Finance, with all his ingenuity, to give it protection. It was a most important industry, and made their principal export in New Brunswick. They exported some 400,000,000 superficial feet, and the value of another 100,000,000 in short lumber, making altogether 500,000,000. Upon the prosperity of this industry largely depended the prosperity of all other industries in New Brunswick. When the lumber business was prosperous, farmers got better prices for their products, manufacturers got larger sales for their goods, and all classes were benefitted. He maintained that the lumbermen had been very badly dealt with. They did not and could not protect this interest, but by enhancing the price of articles of supply had greatly burdened it. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. King) had given to the House a statement very carefully prepared, which showed the cost of production would be increased 60c. per thousand superficial feet. It was true this had been questioned by the member for Renfrew, who did not give the details of his calculation, as he (Mr. Burpee) would have been very glad if he had done. He had some experience in the lumbering business, and had gone carefully over the figures of the member for Queen's, and he believed them mainly correct. They had been based upon the calculations of the Government with reference to enhanced prices. For instance, in the article of oats, on which the Government had placed a duty of 10c. per bushel, the member for Queen's had added 5c. per bushel to the cost of oats for lumbering purposes. He did not believe the duty would add anything to the price of oats, and there were a few other items in the same category that he might take exception to. He would take a moderate view, and had no doubt the five hundred millions annually produced would cost a quarter of a million dollars more than now, instead of the \$300,000, as estimated by the member for Queen's. This tariff gave a severe blow to the lumbering industry, and he held that no consideration could justify the Government in thus ignoring that important business. He would next consider for a moment how the