

says that the tariff does not increase the price of bread. The baker says it do and the commissioner confirms it. Pe-
sing on to the lumber trade the commis-
sioner reports :—

“The lumber trade has been passing through a longer critical period than almost any other. The glutting of the English markets, upon which our spruce deal manufacturers have largely depended, by our own manufacturers as well as by the manufacturers of other lumber producing countries, and the *under-consumption* to which the world's business troubles have given rise, have brought down upon the lumber producing countries unpleasant results. Depression in this industry means depression in every branch of labor to the sustainment of which it contributes, and for a year or two this condition of things has prevailed.”

Now, I venture the statement that the Trade and Navigation Returns will show that there has been a large export of lumber for the year 1884, and I stated a moment ago, myself, the prices which prevailed for logs in St. John, in the years 1878 and 1884. Then, in the execution of his duty, which under his commission was

“To procure information as to the manufacturing industries in existence in the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as regards the number of persons employed, the amount of capital invested, the output thereof, the date of establishment, and the progress of the several factories,”

he goes on to particularize, and in order to make a good showing, he drags into his tabulated statement of the industries in the city and county of St. John, the “artists, barbers, bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, florists, fishermen, horse-shoers, ice-dealers,” as benefiting by the National Policy. The ice business is not an industry that has been injuriously affected by the National Policy, certainly not this winter. He goes on to give, amongst the rest, “joiners, jewellers, laundrymen, milliners, painters, photographers, printers, shipbuilders, shipsmiths, sawfilers, stone cutters, sausage makers, seamstresses undertakers, umbrella-repairers, barbers,” and so on, as new industries which are benefited by the National Policy. Amongst others he includes saw-millmen. The Finance Minister said that the millmen were a class that he could not reach at all with his National Policy, but the commissioner brings them all into his list of the industries and manufactures which have devel-

oped in consequence of the adoption of a high tariff. I am sure that my hon. friend from Victoria would have eliminated from the report, if he had seen it, the men employed in the saw-mills. Speaking of Sackville—I shall give the commissioner's own story, because the style is rather unique, he says :—

“Sackville, the only other place in Westmoreland county which, in the time at my disposal, could be visited, is unquestionably a town of great length, great resources and much wealth; the abode of a faculty of learned professors, the resting place of some illustrious dead, the birthplace of a noble educational institution, the home of a happy and contented people, and last, but not least, the headquarters of one of the most successful stove foundries in the Lower Provinces.

Well, that stove foundry is a good thing, and was prosperous many years ago.

HON. MR. MACDONALD (B. C.)—
What is false about that statement?

HON. MR. McCLELAN—Nothing; I am merely reading it as a matter of information. He says that milliners are in good request in Moncton. No doubt it is a good advertisement for milliners who are in search of situations.

HON. MR. KAULBACH—It shows the prosperity of the country, or the people would not be able to indulge in such luxuries.

HON. MR. McCLELAN—Referring to Amherst, the leading town in Cumberland county, the commissioner says, it is quite a manufacturing centre, some dozen or more factories being in active operation within its limits. He adds :—

“There is about the place a smart business-like appearance, and abundant evidence of the well-to-do condition of its people. It is famous, among other things, as being the place around which political gladiators, in the olden time, delighted to hover, its rostrum furnishing the battlefield for many keen oratorical encounters. The most prominent of the town's industries are the stove foundry of A. Robb & Co., the sash, door, blind and wooden-ware factory of Rhodes, Curry & Co., the coffin and casket factory of Christie Bros. & Co., and the spacious works of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company.”

Although the scene of another battlefield, Amherst does not seem to have any illustrious dead like Sackville, a notable example of the survival of the fittest and