

prices. He saw, by a letter lately published, that parties professing to be representatives of the iron works of Londonderry, complained that the taxation on coal more than destroyed the advantage of the duty on pig iron, and that the public need not look for an increase in the number of the blast furnaces in that place. What classes were really protected, except those few manufacturers who had been able to exercise so large an influence during the elections, and since—which, he was satisfied, the people never wished, or expected they would possess? They were told that this tariff was to build up the depressed industries, and afford a vast amount of employment to the people, and that the very moment that the country decided in favour of the party now in power there would be an end of the distress which prevailed so widely. That party had now been seven or eight months in office without any great improvement in the state of the country. How was the improvement to be wrought? How many additional people would be employed in manufacturing all the goods now imported, that could be produced under this tariff? It was absurd to assume that the purchasing power of the people would be at once increased by the tariff, as hon. gentlemen opposite had from the first imagined. Had the boot and shoe manufacturer suffered for want of this tariff? He doubted if even one per cent. of the quantity consumed was imported, and, yet, thousands of people were idle in Montreal and elsewhere. The boot and shoe makers were thrown idle because the rest of the people could not buy as much as before. Then as to furniture—he thought the importations last year reached \$300,000; was it to be supposed that the dullness in that trade was caused by the importation of that amount? Was it larger than the imports of previous years? The facts did not sustain that assertion. A very large proportion of the furniture imported, perhaps, could not be profitably manufactured in this country, while, even if it could, the people would not have the means to buy it, unless there were a great change in the condition of the people generally. Some parties also imported a cheap washy kind of furniture, that was sold at any price that could be got, and never did seriously

compete with our home-made furniture. He thought that the member for Centre Huron stated that at most all those manufactures, fostered by the tariff, would employ only 5,000 people. He (Mr. Anglin) thought, however, that that was an under-estimate. The usual estimate was that the net product of any particular manufactory would be \$1,000 a year for each person employed. Thus, a very few thousand additional people could be employed, supposing all those articles of coarse woollens, cottons, furniture, and one per cent. additional boots and shoes, nuts, bolts, etc., now imported, were manufactured in Canada. He did not believe it would add to the population of the whole country a number equal to the population of one of our larger towns, and yet that was all the price to be paid the country for the heavy additional burdens thrown upon it by the present tariff. If we could not give the farmers a large market for their products, what else did this tariff do for them? It imposed a duty on wheat and flour, barley and oats, and made an imperceptible increase in the duty on pork. The duty on flour would add to its price in the Lower Provinces. Whenever the crop of wheat in this country, to which we would, in future, for domestic purposes, be strictly confined, proved too small for the consumption of the country, the large dealers would buy it up, fill their granaries, and raise the prices all over the country; and, even when we had a full supply, or a surplus, it would be possible, by the formation of rings, to raise the price of flour. Our surplus to-day had to seek a market in Great Britain. It would be the simplest thing in the world for operators in grain to slightly accelerate the shipping of this surplus, and then have the consumers in their power. In New Brunswick, last year, 56,000 barrels of flour were imported from the United States, being one-sixth of the whole importation. That 56,000 barrels was to be shut out next year, thus destroying a large carrying trade, as the most of it was brought in our vessels as return freight, when otherwise they would have to return in ballast. It would also render it necessary for parties living along the coasts to go back into the coun-

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