

is nothing to prevent us retaining this labor in our own cities under a proper regulation of the tariff; that is, by placing it on the list of manufactured goods that can be made in the country.

The only furnaces for smelting ore and making iron, are the St. Maurice, Marmora and Hull. The St. Maurice is the longest established and most regularly worked, having been in operation half a century. It is, says the Canada Directory, "Situated on the St. Maurice river, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town of Three Rivers; the river is navigable five miles above the Forges, to a place called the Gabelle Quarry, from which the limestone used in smelting is obtained. The furnace yields from four and a half to five tons of metal a day from bog ore, found within a circuit of about six miles on the surface of the ground, in layers of from six to eighteen inches in thickness. The number of men employed is about 120."

The Marmora is not so extensive, and labors under considerable disadvantage from want of a railroad to convey the ore or iron to a shipping port. The Hull mine has been carried on irregularly for the last two years, large quantities of the ore have been exported to Western furnaces.

The St. Maurice is the only one where the ore has been converted into wares for sale to any extent. Immense quantities of stoves of all kinds, pot-ash kettles, coolers, bake-pans, plough moulds, in fact all kind of castings are made here every year, and the superiority of the metal is universally acknowledged throughout the country. Large sales are held annually in the different cities, and a decided preference shown for them by a higher scale of prices, than for the same kind of articles imported.

To give some idea of the extent of our facilities in casting and making iron wares generally, I have prepared a statement based upon Mr. Lovell's excellent work, the Canada Directory, of the number of Foundries, Machine Shops, Axe and Tool Makers, at present in operation. We have in the two Provinces about

200 Foundries and Machine Shops,  
30 Axe and Tool Factories,  
20 Engine Manufacturers.

Upper Canada shows a much larger number than Lower Canada; the bulk of enterprise in iron works in Lower Canada, being in Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec. In Upper Canada every town of any importance has a Foundry. By this statement, we know what description of goods we can make to supply the immediate demand.

In advocating a Protective policy, I do so upon national grounds, as a national benefit, and not for the interest of the manufacturer. I would not for example, put a duty of 25 to 30 per cent. on an article, if I thought the consumer would be compelled to use the foreign made article, and pay 25 per cent. more for it. No, I will show that I want to benefit the consumer; that national interest results in individual interest, and the advantage of a Home Market to the farmer, is sufficient to make it his interest to give even a trifle higher for our own manufactures than to purchase foreign made goods and send the money out of the country.

In adjusting the Tariff then on manufactured goods, I would do it on the