just related to you. I find that in thirty-six out of the fifty-eight articles we export, there is a decrease of $1,736,412. You will see in this list of thirty-six articles are composed some of the largest of our industries, in a manufacturing point of view. Take agricultural implements, a very large and expanding industry of this country, and one which you would naturally suppose would be able to supply our home market. But why is it unable to compete as successfully in 1881 as it was in 1878 with foreign countries, except it be that it has been handicapped in some way by the operations of the Tariff ? In 1878, we exported of agricultural implements, $86,001 ; in 1881, only $31,269, or a decrease in that item of $54,732—63 per cent. of a decrease of the export of agricultural implements.

Mr. PLUMB. Hear, hear.

Mr. PATERSON. The hon. member for Niagara says hear, hear, but a cat could mew with just as much effect as that. We are now talking upon a subject that interests intelligent men, talking to those who profess to take care of the manufacturing industries of this country. Take the item of biscuits, a decrease of 45 per cent. in that; candles, a decrease of 95 per cent.; carriages, a very large industry, a decrease of 20 per cent.; clothing, a decrease of 60 per cent.; confectionery, a decrease of 40 per cent.

Mr. WHITE (East Hastings). Oh; you are a manufacturer of that.

Mr. PATERSON. Yes, I manufacture confectionery, and I wish I had some now to send you and the hon. member for Niagara (Mr. Plumb) to put into your mouths. In the item of cordage, ropes and twine, there is a decrease of 43 per cent; in the export of cottons we have a decrease of 35 per cent; in drugs and medicines of 98 per cent.; in manufactures of fur, 48 per cent.; in grindstones, 17 per cent.; ground gypsum, 40 per cent.; hats and caps, 80 per cent.; manufactures of india rubber, 60 per cent.; pig iron, 98 per cent.; other iron and hardware, 18 per cent.; leather, sole and upper, 26 per cent.; boots and shoes, 57 per cent.; other leather, 73 per cent.; wine, 44 per cent.; ale, beer and cider, 35 per cent.; other spirits, perhaps owing to the increase of home consumption—the hon. Minister of Customs will tell us—the decrease is $132,674, or 98 per cent.; in machinery, one of our most important manufactures, 48 per cent.; musical instruments, an increase in pianos and organs, but in other musicial instruments, a decrease of 93 per cent. ; oil cake, 43 per cent. ; sails, 14 per cent. ; sewing machines, one of our largest industries, one that was thriving before the present Tariff affected it injuriously, as shown by the Trade Returns, shows a decrease in exports of 39 per cent. ; in ships sold to other countries, —a matter in which our Maritime Province friends will be interested—there was a decrease of 71 per cent. on the amount for the year 1878; in soap there was a decrease of 50 per cent. In tobacco stems and cuttings there was a decrease of 43 per cent. ; in vinegar there was a decrease of 20 per cent.; in doors, sashes and blinds a decrease of 39 per cent.; in woollen goods—another great industry of this country—a decrease of 36 per cent.; or, in the exports of those thirty-six articles, there was a total decrease of $1,736,412, or an average decrease of over 54 per cent. The picture is not a bright one, but I will endeavor to give hon. gentlemen opposite the comfort of what little brightness there is in it. In twenty-two articles of manufactured goods the export has increased. The export of books has increased $8,008; the export of hemlock bark extract has increased $2,228; glass and glass-ware, $252; iron stoves and castings, $5,572; scrap iron, $153,374; jewellery and plated ware, $83; junk and oakum, $17,649; harness and saddlery, $1,341; whiskey, $1,557; wine in wood, $599; organs, $9,778; pianos, $705; oil (not elsewhere specified), $7,604; rags, $34,433; starch, $32,497; steel manufactures, $111,038; wrought stone, $648; cigars and cigarettes, $5,625; household furniture, $20,497; other wood, $99,131; other articles, $168,792; or a total of $683,802 as the increased export on those twenty-two articles in the year 1881 over the year 1878. But I think the House will allow me to deduct from that amount the increase in scrap iron, which is not a branch of manufacture, and does not give employment to a single man in this country, the product being simply the refuse of the machine shop. The export of rags should also be deducted, as I do not think hon. gentlemen will hold that the production of rags is an occupation which requires skilled labor, or that there are any manufacturers in this country who are specially engaged in producing rags. Therefore, I will deduct these two items which, together, amount to $187,817, and the total increase would then be $495,985. But, Sir, leave both the rags and the scrap iron in the list, swell the amount of increases all you can, give hon. gentlemen opposite all the brightness there is in the picture, and yet the decreases exceed the total increases by $1,052,610 more than they did in 1878. I have another table which, I think, should teach the Ministry a lesson which they do not seem to have learned from their own Trade and Navigation Returns of last year. In this table I have compared the decreases in the exports of certain lines of manufactured goods in 1881 with those of 1880, for the purpose of showing that the decreases are going on; that it has not been arrested, but is daily becoming worse under the present system. Take the case of agricultural implements, and you have a decrease this year over last of $27,859. In biscuits, the decrease was $3,403; in candles, $3,738; cordage, ropes, &c., $2,053; in drugs and medicines there has been a decrease ; in furs, hats and caps, grindstones and India rubber goods, while in pig iron we have a decreased export of $71,844 ; in cotton there has been a decrease, in 1881, as compared with 1880, of $2,630; in iron and hardware, $7,875; in boots and shoes the decrease, which was enormous in 1880, has become much larger in 1881, being $63,420 over what it was in that year ; in other leather goods the decrease was $3,371 more in 1881 than it was in 1880 ; in machinery the decrease was $6,992; in musical instruments there was a decrease, while in sewing machines the decrease was $36,093 more than it was in 1880, while the decrease in the latter year was an alarmingly large one compared with 1878. The decrease in ships sold to other countries was very large in 1880, but it has been swollen during the past year by the sum of $116,309. There were decreases in soap; in tobacco stems and cuttings; in doors, sashes and blinds, while in woollens the decrease in 1881 as compared with 1880 was $11,006, and the total decrease on these twenty-four articles in 1881 over 1880 amounted to $388,957. And yet, Sir, hon. gentlemen opposite cheer ironically as they hear the figures read which tell us that the proud boast we have made in the past with reference to our manufactures is a vain one under the management of hon. gentlemen opposite, and that in a short time we will be obliged to confess that we are not able to meet the manufacturers of other countries, in other foreign markets. And this is not because our manufacturers are possessed of less energy or less brains than those of other countries; it is not because they are lacking in any of the essentials of a successful business career, but because they are handicapped and hindered under the operations of the Tariff which was brought in force by hon. gentlemen opposite, who, while pretending to be the special champions of that class, are yet ready to cheer when the figures are read from their own Trade and Navigation Returns showing that the business of these men is being destroyed. I wish to notice another point. Last year, in making a similar motion to this, I had occasion to give some figures, which, though not quite so startling in their nature as those I have given to-day, were