

his way clear to change the duty on pork from 1c. to 2c. per pound. What would become of Canada if the United States put a duty on lumber? This was simply absurd. It was true \$2 a thousand feet was charged on all lumber entering the United States which was consumed there; but a very large portion of the lumber which went from this country to the United States went through in bond. He had any amount of figures and statistics with regard to this question, but he had been unable to obtain the exact amount of Canadian lumber that was consumed in the United States, from the fact that nearly all the lumber shipped from Canada to the United States went there in bond; the shippers in bond in the cities of New York, Boston and Portland had their bonded yards, into which all lumber went, and part of it was re-sold there, and part shipped to South America and the West Indies. On that account, he had not been able to get the amount of Canadian lumber actually consumed in the United States. He regretted that very much, as he would like to have had the figures as they stood, the statements in the Blue-books showing an immense amount of lumber shipped to the United States, but not the quantity consumed in the States out of that amount, and the quantity shipped to the West Indies and elsewhere. Why did this lumber go to the States? Simply because, a few years ago, we had sugar refineries in Canada, as the late Finance Minister expressed it, the privilege of washing our own sugar, while, under their policy, they had to shut down. Instead of lumber being shipped, as formerly, from Montreal, Quebec and the Lower Provinces, it was, to-day, and had been for the last five years, shipped from Portland, Boston and New York. All the sugar shooks that were manufactured here a few years ago, and shipped in in large quantities to the West India Islands, were shipped now from American ports, the reason being that our sugar refineries were standing still, and the trade transferred to Portland, Boston and New York. This tariff would not injure the lumber trade. What signified 5c. on 100lb. of pork, which would make 60c. difference on a thousand feet of lumber? The thing was too absurd. As to the Americans raising the duty on

lumber, the thing was preposterous. There was no hon. gentleman opposite who would not give Brother Jonathan credit for being a practical business man, who would do nothing to injure himself. The United States had adopted a policy of Protection to better their interests, and had improved their position, notwithstanding the assertions and reports of hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for North Norfolk treated this House, the other day, to a long array of figures, which he must have got from some musty almanac that had been lying on somebody's shelf for many years, so ridiculous did they appear in comparison with what he wished to make out. He stated the American factories were one mass of ruins, and that the working people were going about idle. No painter could paint on canvas anything more dark and gloomy than what the hon. gentleman depicted to be the position of the United States at present. Such assertions were simply ridiculous. He (Mr. Rochester) knew, personally, that the contrary was the case. For the last eight or nine months he had never met with an American, engaged in commerce, who had not distinctly stated that trade was reviving and money plenty. All their trouble, they said, had been want of confidence, and that was being now rapidly regained; factories were starting up, and they had no doubt that, within a few months, they would be doing a flourishing business. He knew that on the 1st February, 1879, all the cotton manufactories of the town of Manchester, New Hampshire, were running on double time, day and night, and up to that date had sold, in Europe, about three million dollars' worth of cotton; and yet, the hon. gentleman could tell them the factories in the United States were a mass of ruins. The hon. member for Bothwell said there was over a hundred million dollars' worth of machinery in the United States standing useless. He would just read one or two extracts, from a very good authority, which would show, better than anything else, what the position of the United States was to-day. The business notes in the New York *Herald* of March 24th, 1879, contained the following:—

"American trunks are in great demand in Ireland.