

affect his (Mr. Tilley's) constituency, would be oppressive in the rural districts, especially among the poorer classes. It had been said that a duty on flour would not increase the cost to the consumer. This point had been settled by the speech of the Finance Minister, when, in showing this House the amount he expected to receive by way of revenue from the increased duties, gave it as his opinion that two hundred and fifty thousand dollar revenue would be derived from this tax on bread alone. He maintained that, looking at the National Policy as a whole, and as applied to New Brunswick, the time chosen for its introduction was inopportune, so far as that Province was concerned. The principal industries there were farming, lumbering, ship-building, fishing, and the carrying trade. These industries were, many of them, at the present time, struggling for an existence. The cause of this, he contended, was not to be found in the Dominion, nor in the legislation of this Parliament, but was due to the fact that our customers in Great Britain and foreign countries were too poor to purchase our staple articles of export from us at remunerative, or even paying, prices, and the consequence was that prices had run down at fearful rates, and our people were embarrassed. It was true that our manufacturers were not, at the present time, as prosperous as we could wish, and we did not need to go far to find the cause. It was not that they were unprotected, but was due to the fact that the leading industries were paralysed for the time being, and the people, in consequence, were unable to purchase the goods produced by the manufacturers. He did not think that the Minister of Finance would tell this House that it would be possible, by legislation in this Parliament, to raise the price of our lumber or other articles of export in the markets of either Great Britain or the United States. He would now show how two of the principal industries named would be affected by this tariff, and, as he had the honour to represent a constituency that was more immediately connected with the business of farming and lumbering, and he himself was more conversant with these than any others, he would confine his remarks to them. The Minister of Finance, in

his Budget speech, had reminded the House and the lumbermen of the country that in the readjustment, so-called, their interests had been guarded. He (Mr. King) had carefully looked into the matter, and would give the result of his calculations. He would apply the increases under the proposed tariff to the different descriptions of goods made use of in the lumber business. In order to make this plain, he would base his calculations on the average quantities of different kinds of supplies affected by the increase, and necessary to produce say 1,000,000 superficial feet of lumber. First on the list he would place 1,000 bushels of oats, on which a duty of 10c. had been imposed. It might be that the increase on that article would amount to half the duty, or say \$50. This he doubted. Then, on four barrels of beans, increased duty, \$2: thirty barrels of cornmeal at 40c. duty, amount \$12; fifty barrels of flour at 50c., amount \$25. Then, if labouring men were not to be injured by the National Policy, it was but fair to assume that their wages must be increased, or, otherwise, they too, had been deceived. It would be found, at the present time, the labour required to produce the quantity of lumber referred to and place it alongside a mill at St. John or elsewhere in New Brunswick, would amount to \$2,500. An advance of 10 per cent. on this amount gave them the sum of \$250. The additional tax on iron, steel-chains, rope, axes, nails, blankets, stoves, tenting, augers and tinware, might safely be put down at \$50, giving a total of \$350. He would now, in order to give the Minister of Finance fair play, deduct from this amount the decrease on, say, 200 gallons of molasses, and 100 pounds of black tea, which would be found necessary in this bill of supplies, and it would be found that the great concession amounted to less than \$5 in all, which, deducted from the total, as shown, left still a charge of \$384, or a sum very nearly equal to 40c. per thousand. Then, in addition to this amount, he would say that, if the manufacturers were not to be injured by this tariff, they would require at least 10 per cent. additional on the manufacture of said lumber, which, added to the increased cost of the log, footed up a total increase of 60c. per

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