

tection of 10 per cent. In reality the present tariff is no protection. The raw material has to pay 15 per cent.

If your industry stopped, would not all the other industries very much improve?—No.

These great woollen manufactories here would not benefit by a 25 instead of a 15 per cent. duty?—Yes, as every piece of English woollens imported stop the sale of a Canadian piece.

If these raw materials had to pay 20 per cent. duty, would you use as many of them as you do now. Would you not use more Canadian tweeds?—No more nor less, were the duty raised in proportion on my goods. When you want a nap overcoat I can't get a tweed.

Don't you think this protection would encourage these goods to be manufactured here, and the country to use them?—Of course.

You don't know anyone at this moment anxious to invest capital in manufacturing these English cloths?—I know of one.

You have no imports to contend with from the United States?—Some; and I fear it may grow. I have suffered slightly from the Americans using this as a slaughter market, but only slightly.

Your men go to the States because they can improve their condition. Is the cost of manufacture much higher in the States than in Canada for your class of goods?—On the best skilled labor they get higher wages than we can pay them, about 10 per cent. on the value of the article.

The witness having read over the foregoing evidence, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

H. SHOREY.

Examination of Mr. W. E. Sanford, of the firm of Sanford, Vail & Bickley, Wholesale Clothiers, of Hamilton.

We are selling clothing to merchants throughout the Dominion.

Employ a capital of over \$500,000; our employes live mostly in the City of Hamilton, and number over one thousand.

We have considerable competition from the English manufacturers of clothing in the lowest grades of shoddy goods, especially jackets and overcoats. Recently we have had slight competition from the extra best clothing of the United States.

Our wages are much less than what is paid in the United States. Am of the impression that we pay one-third less wages than they do in the States. Our competition is not with the American manufacturer to any extent.

I am of opinion from the general report, and the price of the goods imported from England, that the wages paid in that country is lower than we pay.

From twenty-five to thirty per cent. of our goods are made from Canadian cloths; the balance is made almost altogether from English goods. A very small proportion is made out of goods from the United States.

We have never been able to export any goods to the United States, as the duty going there is nearly one hundred per cent. If we had a "drawback" of duties I do not think we could export to the United States.

Have exported some to the Sandwich Islands, but not in large quantities. If we had a "drawback" we believe we can export to those Islands and to Newfoundland, West India Islands, Mexico, and perhaps Australia, but have never yet tried the last mentioned markets.

If we had a duty of twenty-five per cent. on clothing, that is a duty of ten per cent. more on the clothing than on our raw material, we would wipe English shoddy goods out of this market. The volume of business to be done by the Canadian houses would be so much greater at little, if any additional cost, together with the increased competition, would enable us to supply the consumer at a less price than now.

The amount of goods made by the wholesale manufacturers in Canada is from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000.