

men opposite will say : " Oh, very soon they will remedy that," for they are meeting together and are endeavoring to make such arrangements as will enable them to increase the price and have a living profit. I doubt if there is a single gentleman in the House, at all events a single member who believes in the National Policy, who desires that the men who have invested their capital in that industry should not receive a fair return, for the capital they have invested. And this the manufacturers can do because the number of spindles in operation in Canada is not equal considering population, to the number in operation in the United States ; and the fair inference is that the moment the Canadian manufacturers have so arranged as to increase the variety of their goods, they will obtain a fair profit on them and the consumers will not have to pay an additional sum for the goods, not as much as they would pay on imported goods under the tariff of 1878. To show what an impetus has been given to this trade since 1879, I will quote from the Trade Returns giving, the imports of raw cotton for the five years from 1874 to 1879, and compare them with the imports during the five years from 1879 to 1884. From 1874 to 1879, the imports of raw cotton amounted to 31,847,880 lbs. ; from 1879 to 1884 they amounted to 94,038,219 lbs., and their value increased from \$3,568,185 to \$10,531,532. This, I think, will show that an impetus has been given to this industry, that there has been a large amount of cotton manufactured in the Dominion, that it has been purchased by the Canadian consumer at a very low rate, and that, considering the number of spindles that are now in Canada and the demand that must exist for these goods, the day is not far distant when all these manufactories will be profitably employed. Subsequent to 1879, the Government came down and asked for an increased duty upon agricultural implements, and that was one of the