

The margin of profit is so small that we could not sell at all at the same price if there was a duty on the raw material.

The average of the wages we pay is not much lower than in the United States, taking it on a gold basis. Our men cannot live any cheaper in the cities of Canada than they can in the United States.

The Americans charge their own people higher than they do our people, which arises from the foundry man dealing in specialities, and holding such specialities at high figures.

We make some goods of the same kind as are made in the United States and sell them at two-thirds of the price they charge.

We usually go to the States and get up our own patterns.

We send considerable of our goods to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The Americans compete with us in the Maritime Provinces.

Another ten per cent. would cause the price in those provinces to be no higher as the native competition would tend to keep prices lower.

Could send to Australia if we had a line of any kind of vessels. There is only one vessel per year from Montreal, whereas in New York there is one per month. Bending charges and freight are too high to allow us to send by way of New York.

We could compete successfully with the Americans in Australia.

As the expenses of living approximates towards that of the United States, and our raw material being imported therefrom, we cannot much longer manufacture cheaper than they.

The difference in freight between this and New York and breakages would amount to a profit.

The low prices of last year in the United States have not been only owing to monetary difficulties.

The American manufacturers get their iron to-day as cheaply as they can import the Scotch iron, taking off all duties.

The foundries have grown up in Canada because of the protection afforded them during the American war, by the enhancement of all values in the United States at that time.

The basis of our capital was formed previous to the war.

If the same normal state now existed as that previous to the war we could not have done as much business.

The percentage of profit has not been greater in the last ten years, because the competition kept down prices.

There are some trade combinations in the foundry business. We have, under the inspiration of Moulders' Unions, had to confer together to find out the real cost of the production of goods, and have determined on the cost and selling price.

Meet only for the purpose of conference; the tendency has been to reassure each other as to the trade of this country and the United States.

There have been agreements to maintain prices, and they have never been carried out, because it is simply impossible to carry them out as the supply is greater than the demand.

There are two thousand people dependent on the operations of our two foundries.

If the duty now imposed were taken off it would be the means of closing both foundries.

Were able to manufacture card-clothing as cheaply as the English and Americans, but as the clothing was wound on the machine when imported, it was, along with such machine, entered free, and therefore we were undersold.

The scale trade with us is only a question of market; if we had the whole territory of Canada we would be satisfied.

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

EDWARD GURNEY, Junr.

Ottawa, May 5th, 1874.