

ments supply that deficiency by emigration from abroad?—I don't know that they do altogether. I understood that Sandford had a load from Germany. I often went to the emigrant agent in Montreal, and asked him to send us all the tailors that came there. Never kept one but a few weeks, for they soon found that they could get larger pay in Boston, and left me.

Do you find many tailors emigrating to Canada?—A few.

You could employ many more if you had them?—Yes, I could employ them at my wage.

Do you know the English wage?—My partner, who goes there, says they get a little smaller pay than we give them.

You are aware they have largely increased their pay during the last few years by strikes?—Not in our particular line, as they have an over supply of cheap labour in all large English towns, and that is the labour we have to compete against. You can call it the pauper labour.

The question was asked you concerning the effect of a duty on woollen goods. Supposing the House of Commons should agree to protect the woollen manufacturer by giving him an additional duty of 10 per cent. on imported wools, how would that affect your trade?—We could not object to the House of Commons putting on a sufficient duty.

The question is not in sufficiency. If we were to put on 10 per cent. how would that affect the price of your goods?—At present our clothing trade is a little differently situated from almost any other branch of industry. Nearly all the gentlemen here in the interest of protection are more or less protected. It is not for me to say if they have enough protection. In my case we are not protected: our raw material coming in at a certain rate and manufactured goods coming in at the same rate; a portion of our raw material coming in at a certain duty, and the finer goods coming in at a higher duty.

If a duty on all imported goods at this moment were imposed, what effect would it have on the price of your goods, or how would it affect you in relation to the English market. If you had to pay 10 per cent. on all your raw material, you would have to raise the price of your goods or succumb?—Of course.

Would not the result of putting a duty on one trade be either to destroy another trade, or to put a duty on another trade, the object being to put a duty on every trade?—I should want to be protected in a corresponding ratio.

Supposing 10 per cent. be added to the price of your raw material, and you would have to import it, making it 25 per cent. instead of 15, you would have to be protected. Now what effect would that have on the price of your goods?—I should require a certain amount of protection.

When you have got the protection, what effect would that have on the price of your goods to the public?—I really think that is supposing a great deal.

If 10 per cent. were added to the raw material, and an equivalent protection afforded you, what would be the effect on the price?—As the duty is now on clothes, if I were protected at the rate of 10 per cent., I believe I should sell cheaper than I do.

If the duty on cloths were raised 10 per cent., and the duty proportionably raised on imported goods in your interest, say to ten per cent., what effect would it have on the goods consumed by us?—It is hard to tell. An import rise on cloth, and the same proportion on our goods would not raise the price. The 10 per cent. is an unheard of price.

If instead of 15 per cent. all round, it was made 25 per cent., we should have to pay more for our woollen clothing than now?—Yes; as the extra duty on our raw material, and clothing then being the same as now would not open a wider field for business, or give us any protection.

Supposing the raw materials were free, what would be the effect on your competition with England, the English manufacturers paying 15 per cent. ?—We could compete successfully.

*Chairman*.—I understood Mr. Shorey to say that he did not care what was the duty. All he asks is to compete with England or any other foreign country, but he wants a pro-