

70 to 100 men, making these bolts. There are opposition concerns at Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal. Now, while the 1 cent per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem may be ample protection on the larger iron bolts or the strap and T hinges, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem is not a protection at all on the small bolt. I have here a sample of the smaller-sized bolt, and there are 50 of them to the pound. The waste on the nut and thread on the small bolt is such that if the item is allowed to pass as it is now, we will have none of them made in this country. One hundred of these bolts which are now made in Canada are sold for 29½ cents, and it costs 28½ cents to produce them. So that there is but 1 cent per hundred profit on them, as Mr. Gillies assures me—and I have the figures here—and even under the old tariff of 1½ cents per pound and 30 per cent, there was quite a number of them imported. If this reduction is now made, it simply means wiping out of this industry in Canada, and I hope that the Minister will reconsider this item, and change it into 1½ cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem, which will even then be a reduction on the old tariff. I think it was the intention to have it printed that way, as I understood, but I see it is left remain at 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Is there not the same waste no matter where these bolts are made?

Mr. TAYLOR. No doubt there is, but in Canada each of our concerns are manufacturing a full line, whereas, in the United States, and other places, they manufacture nothing but one size, and so they can produce them with much less labour than we can, because they are not put to the expense of changing the dies. At the same time, we have to pay ½ cent per pound duty on the raw material.

Mr. MULOCK. But it is produced in this country.

Mr. GIBSON. Does the hon. gentleman (Mr. Taylor) pretend to say that one manufacturer in the United States makes nothing but that sized bolt?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know; they run into lines more than we do in this country.

Mr. GIBSON. They make all sizes, though.

Mr. TAYLOR. That may be, but I know that to-day, owing to the depressed state of the market of the United States, they are willing to sell them at any price to get money. I think that the manufacturers of this country who employ a large number of men, should receive ample protection, not only on this line of goods, but on every other line, so as to enable them to employ our people at home. I do hope that the

Minister will consider this industry, as it is a large one. The consumer has nothing to complain of when he can buy one hundred bolts like this, made in the country, for 29½ cents.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). The hon. gentleman's statement is that if the Minister puts down the tariff he will get some revenue from the importation of these bolts, while if he puts up the tariff, as the hon. member wants him to do, he will get no revenue at all.

Mr. TAYLOR. If he puts it down he will get revenue, because the bolts will be made abroad.

Mr. MULOCK. The hon. gentleman is now getting his raw material cheap from which these bolts are made, because we are paying a bonus of \$4 a ton upon it. Is not that more than equivalent to the half cent a pound taken off?

Mr. TAYLOR. I want this industry treated fairly. Seventy-five per cent of the output of bolts in the country consists of small bolts under three-eighths of an inch diameter.

Mr. MULOCK. What did the duty under the old tariff amount to ad valorem?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know. For the larger bolt industry I think 1 cent a pound and 25 per cent ample protection, but it is not enough to protect the smaller bolt industry.

Mr. MULOCK. What is the hon. gentleman going to allow for the reduction in his raw material under the new policy? The Minister has explained that the new tariff is going to give him cheaper iron. Will that make up for the reduced protection on the bolts?

Mr. TAYLOR. The smaller bolts suffer more than the larger. The bolts above three-eighths of an inch in diameter, which had 1 cent a pound and 25 per cent, have now 1 cent a pound and 20 per cent, while the bolts under that size, which had 1½ cents a pound and 30 per cent, now have 1 cent and 25 per cent; so that the smaller bolt is less able to bear the reduction than the larger.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). If the hon. gentleman will explain what labour is expended in making a ton of these bolts, he might throw some light on the subject. This 1 cent a pound must certainly amount to more than the whole amount of wages paid, and yet the hon. gentleman would lead the committee to suppose that the protection is not enough to enable the manufacturers to pay the wages out of the public treasury, or out of the pockets of the consumers, which is the same thing.

Mr. TAYLOR. I can only give the cost paid by Mr. Gillies, of Gananoque, for mak-