

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is an enormous increase in imports which was due no doubt in a great measure to the increased volume of business done and to the great rise of railway stocks going on in the country, and to the cheapness of money; but there is no indication whatever that the Steel Company of Canada supplied any more than they did before the tariff was adopted. To show how near the Londonderry Iron Company keep pace with the iron market of Canada, I have prepared a table of the prices of bar iron for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, imported, and the prices of Londonderry iron:

BAR IRON.				
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Liverpool		5 15 0	6 8 9	5 17 6
Freight		10 0	18 9	10 6
Duty	17½	1 0 2	17½	1 2 6
Other.....		2 0	2 6	2 6
	£7 7 2	£8 12 6	£7 11 1	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
English per 100 lbs. in Montreal.....		1 63	1 89	1 70
Londonderry per 100 lbs. in Montreal.....		1 80	2 15	2 00
Londonderry per 100 lbs. in St. John	1 90	2 10	2 45	2 20

"Londonderry has the advantage in time, free from rust, delivered as made. Interest, &c., merchants' per cent. on duty as well."

The price for 100 lbs. of English iron in Montreal in 1879 was \$1.63; 1880, \$1.89; 1881, \$1.70. Londonderry iron in Montreal, 1879, \$1.80; 1880, \$2.15; 1881, \$2.00. Price of Londonderry iron at St. John: 1878, \$1.90; 1879, \$2.10; 1880, \$2.45; 1881, \$2.20. So the prices for iron landed in Montreal from Londonderry have kept pace year by year with the corresponding prices from Liverpool, keeping about 10c. per 100 lbs. higher than it could be imported from Great Britain. Sheet iron is worth more, and they could afford to have that additional price on Londonderry iron on account of the damages it may receive from rust, &c., on the voyage out from Liverpool. They have taken advantage not only of the insurance and the duty, but of the damage liable on iron imported from Great Britain. So, in the iron trade, the imports have not fallen off but have increased rapidly, and the Londonderry manufacturers have taken the full benefit of the duty on it as compared with the English iron. The interests that are large consumers of iron and manufactures of are farmers composing 500,000 of the population. Iron they use is increased 5½ to 17½ per cent.; nails, 17½ to 30 per cent.; horse-shoes and nails, 17½ to 30 per cent.; tools, saws, hammers, chisels, axes, adzes, augers, 17½ to 30 per cent. Agricultural implements—Mowing, threshing, reaping, fanning, &c., such as shovels, spades, forks, &c., 17½ to 25 per cent.; carriages and waggon, 17½ to 30 per cent.; harness, 17½ to 25 per cent.; chains, &c., 17½ to 20 per cent.; bolts, nuts, screws, 17½ to 35 per cent.; wire for hay, 5 to 15 per cent.; hardware, 17½ to 30 per cent.; scales, 17½ to 30 per cent. The average advance is 12½ per cent., and the Tariff is no advantage. Lumbermen employ 75,000 hands. His iron is increased from 5 to 17½ per cent.; saws, 17½ to 30 per cent.; files, 17½ to 30 per cent.; chains, 17½ to 20 per cent.; sled fixings, 17½ to 30 per cent.; axes, 17½ to 30 per cent.; tools, &c., 17½ to 30 per cent. The average advance 12½ per cent., and no advantage accrued from the National Policy. Blacksmiths employ 10,000 to 11,000 men. Iron is increased from 5 to 17½ per cent.; nails, 17½ to 30 per cent.; horse-shoes, 17½ to 30 per cent.; anvils, 30 per cent.; vices, 17½ to 30 per cent.; bellows, 17½ to 30 per cent.; bolts, &c., 17½ to 30 per cent.; tools of all kinds, 17½ to 30 per cent.; machinery, lathes, &c., 10 per cent. if not C, 17½ per cent. if C, 25 per cent. all; coal, free to 50 cents per ton; iron screws, 17½ to 35 per cent.

The additional tax on every \$100 is 12½ per cent., or \$12.50 per \$100, and there is no advantage from the National Policy. Carpenters employ 6,000 people, who have to provide their own tools. Nails are increased from 17½ to 30 per cent.; locks, 17½ to 30 per cent.; hinges, 17½ to 30 per cent.; screws, 17½ to 35 per cent.; bolts and nuts, 17½ to 30 per cent.; tacks and finishing nails, 17½ to 30 per cent. The materials used annually cause an additional tax of \$12.50 on every \$100, or 12½ per cent. Of coopers, there are 3,500 employed. Iron is increased from 5 to 17½ per cent.; tools, 17½ to 30 per cent.; screws and rivets, 17½ to 35 per cent.; nails, 17½ to 30 per cent. The increase in raw materials is equal to 12½ per cent., or \$12.50 on every \$100. Cabinet-makers employ 5,000 hands, and the home production is 97¼ per cent. of the whole consumption. Tools, a large item, as saws, axes, chisels, planes, vices, &c., are increased from 17½ to 30 per cent.; locks and hinges, 17½ to 30 per cent.; screws, 17½ to 35 per cent.; bolts and nuts, 17½ to 30 per cent.; tacks and brads, 17½ to 30 per cent. Carriage-makers employ 8,000 or 9,000 hands, and the home production equals 99 per cent.; iron is increased from 5 to 17½ per cent.; screw bolts and nuts, 17½ to 35 per cent.; screws, 17½ to 35 per cent.; malleable castings, 17½ to 25 per cent.; tools, a large item, 17½ to 30 per cent.; E.P. trimmings, 17½ to 30 per cent.; hardware, 17½ to 30 per cent.; axles and springs, anvils, 17½ to 30 per cent. Agriculture implements employ 3,000 hands, and the home production is 95¼ per cent.; pig iron is removed from free to \$2 per ton; iron, 5 to 17½ per cent.; iron bars, 5 to 17½ per cent.; iron rivets, 17½ to 30 per cent.; iron bolts, 17½ to 30 per cent.; iron castings, 17½ to 25 per cent.; nuts and bolts, 17½ to 30 per cent.; nails and tacks, 17½ to 25 per cent.; rivets and trees, 17½ to 30 per cent.; screws, &c., 17½ to 35 per cent.; sieve wire, 17½ to 25 per cent.; brass and copper castings 17½ to 30 per cent.; iron wire, 5 to 15 per cent.; tools (all kinds), 17½ to 30 per cent.; machinery, 10½ to 25 per cent.; coach screws, anchors, bars, &c., 17½ to 30 per cent. The average increase is 12½ per cent. On manufactured goods the increase is from 17½ to 25 per cent., or 7½ per cent.; raw materials, from 6½ to 16 per cent., or 9½ per cent. Nail and tack makers employ 1,600 hands, and the home production is 95 per cent. Nail iron increased from 5 to 17½ per cent.; machinery, 10 to 25 per cent.; nail rods, 5 to 17½ per cent.; tools, 17½ to 30 per cent., Swede iron, 5 to 17½ per cent. Now, the increased Tariff of 1879 over the one existing previously was, on the raw material, 13¾ per cent., the increased duty on coal was 7½ per cent., therefore the Tariff discriminated against the nail makers, as compared with the Tariff of 1878, to the extent of 6¼ per cent.; and they are that much worse off than they were before. Thus the nail-makers complain, especially as they get no drawback on the nails they export.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. If they export they get a drawback on the iron.

Mr. BURPEE. On the Londonderry iron?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. No.

Mr. BURPEE. Next we take the case of foundrymen. In 1879 they produced 93 per cent. of the articles consumed in Canada made in their foundries. They employed 8,000 men. The following are the increases in the various articles they use:—

Pig Iron	free	to	\$2.00 per ton
Bar Iron	5½	"	17½ per cent.
Russian Sheet... ..	5	"	17½ per cent.
Sleepers	5	"	12½ per cent.
Iron Plate.....	5	"	13½ per cent.
Screws	17½	"	35 per cent.
Bolts and Nuts.. ..	"	"	30 per cent.
Copper, Tin, Solder, Spelter } ..	free	"	10 per cent.
Wire	5	"	15 per cent.
Rivets and Screws..	17½	"	35 per cent.