

vince, and they imported from the United States in 1867, 106,221 lbs., a little more than the year before. But mark the result of the effect of this slight import with relation to the trade of Nova Scotia and the trade of Canada. In that one year the trade went up from 38,401 lbs. to 448,303 lbs. from Canada; of cheese, they imported 56,965 lbs., in 1866, from the United States, and 28,078 lbs. from Canada. In 1867 they imported only 23,850 lbs. from the United States, and 30,814 lbs. from Canada. Mark the effect of the duty of 25c. a barrel on flour; and this was when Confederation had not taken place, and when there was no Intercolonial Railway by which they might have the cheap and rapid transit and communication which now existed. In 1866 they imported 278,923 barrels of flour from the United States, and 61,114 barrels from Canada; and in 1867 they imported, instead of 278,000 barrels, 72,860 barrels from the United States, while the import from Canada, under the 25c. a barrel duty, rose in one year from 61,164 barrels to 227,616 barrels from Canada. He drew the attention of the House to these figures to show how thoroughly the sound views that the hon. gentleman from North Oxford held to the House, in the speech he had read, were verified by the result, and to show how small an impost would turn the whole current of trade from one channel into another. If this was the case, what might they not expect in the way of inter-provincial trade when they had provided the means of rapid, easy, and cheap inter-communication between the older Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. He believed that it would be impossible to overrate the effect of such a policy as that which was contained in the resolution before the House, with reference to this one article, or of such a general policy as they found embraced in the resolution which was submitted to the House by his right hon. friend the leader of the Opposition. It would be impossible to overrate its importance in regard to the amount of inter-provincial trade which would grow, and it would be impossible to overrate the importance of this inter-

provincial trade. Why, unless they could knit together the component parts of this Confederation in commercial bonds; and, unless they could produce this inter-provincial trade, which would make one Province feel that its interest was being promoted by inter-communication and commercial inter-communication with another Province, they would largely fail in securing the objects which were aimed at, and which he believed were perfectly susceptible of being realized by this great Confederation of the Provinces. He believed that if we had got to take up this question in a national spirit, in its bearings not upon one section or another section of the country, but on the prosperity of the whole country; and, if it was taken up in a broad and national spirit, and not confined to one or another industry, but broadly made applicable to the general industrial resources of the country, results would flow from this policy of a character and description that would not only be most gratifying, but also most beneficial to the whole of this country. He might say that attention had been drawn to the fact again and again, of the protective policy of the United States of America, and the same question had been raised here as to what the effect of it had been in relation to that country. He would just read a short extract from a London newspaper, showing the enormous results that had flown with regard to the trade and the balance of trade between the United States and Great Britain, in consequence of the introduction of this protective policy, under which that country had manufactured for itself, by the industry and employment of its own people, the products that previously they depended upon another country to obtain. He would read an extract from the *Trade Journal* of London (England), as follows:—

“AN AMAZING CHANGE.—The *British Trade Journal* of London says:

“The revolution that has occurred in our commerce with the United States is expressed in a few figures. In 1865 the value of British exports to the Union amounted to \$122,000,000, against \$847,000,000 imported by us from that country during the same period. In 1876, however, the tables were turned; for, while our exports had dwindled