

use them; the American distillers in Ohio and other states purchase our barley, which was better than they could grow themselves, well they would have to use their own corn instead. The Americans now grew corn cheaper and better than we, while we grew barley cheaper and better than they. To interfere with the exchange would be inconvenient to both parties; nay, it would be injurious to both. But the principal effect would be to change the nature of the distillation carried on on either side of the frontier. (Cheers.) There were others effected; he would not detain the Committee long by an extended reference to them. The produce of the mine was not an important interest as yet, though it was a growing one, and if we had not free access to the American markets for our ores, we should lose the advantages of a market with which we could communicate by telegraph in a few hours, and by mail in a couple of days; but at the same time it was not the American market which gave its value to the produce of the mine—this was given by the demand of the world at large. And though the Americans might deprive us of the privilege of selling our ores in their market and might force our trade in minerals into a different channel, they could not prevent us from raising our ores out of the earth and disposing of them abroad. (Hear.) In the case of the fisheries. It was singular that we imported from the States a great deal more than we exported. The exports being \$89,000, while the imports were \$275,000. He presumed the imports were of fish and fish-oil that had come from the lower Provinces by way of the United States. Our imports of manufactures were of course very much larger than our exports; but it was worth noticing, that we had exported last year \$460,000 worth of manufactures to the United States. It was impossible to tell whether they were of Canadian make or not, but he was aware that latterly considerable orders had been received from American houses, and it was gratifying to know that our manufacturers were in a position to sell goods in the American market, even after paying the 40 or 45 per cent duty to which they were there subjected. This was a good sign, and indicated that the period was arriving when they would require no protection at all to enable them to carry on their business. (Hear.) To sum up, the exports to the United States which might be said to be dependent on the Reciprocity Treaty—that was the balance of exports over imports—was: lumber, about \$5,000,000; coarse grains, \$4000,000; animals, \$1,500,000. The trade in animals was much larger last year. But this about the average. Thus, a balance of about ten and a half millions of our exports was more or less dependent on the Treaty. That was about the amount they could affect by levying taxation on the productions of this country. He would not repeat any of the argu-

ments with respect to each article, but the peculiar position of that portion of the American market which was supplied from Canada was such that he did not think they would find it to their interest to impose duties on our products, but if they did they would not merely increase the cost of every one of those articles received in their own country, but they will have themselves to pay the duty on the supplies they obtained from abroad, essential for their consumption (here.) He might further say in reference to this trade of ten million dollars, that it was certainly very important. Still if we were compelled by circumstances to look at the possibility of its being denied we should not look so much at the proportion it bore to the total exports or imports of the country as to the proportion it bore to the whole products of the industry of the Provinces. Here we ought not to conclude that because say five per cent of our exports went to the United States, 25 per cent to the industry of the Province would be paralyzed if they did not go there. Here the result would be the change that would have to be made in a certain amount of the productive labor of the country. Labor hindered unceremoniously in one direction would be productive in another, it was so in manufacturing purposes; it would be so in others, apart from the derangement of commercial transactions which would undoubtedly be a source of annoyance the consequence would be that if we had an absolute interruption of the American trade we should have to change the character of our produce before sending it to the market, but our productive industry would not be paralyzed. (Hear, hear.)—He thought the Committee would agree with him that we could do no greater service to the cause of reciprocal free trade with the United States—we could do nothing better calculated to bring about such a state of feeling in the States as would lead to the renewal of the Treaty, than to do away with exaggerated views and ideas, on one side or the other. When the Americans found that the loss of their trade would not affect us so seriously as to change the allegiance of the people of this country, they would in all likelihood commence to extend commercial facilities again. In this connection he must remark that when a gentleman occupying the position of the chief of the representative of the commercial interests of the United States in Canada asserted that the loss of free trade with them will affect our allegiance, he showed a most lamentable ignorance of the state of that trade and of the country. (Hear.) He (Mr. Galt) could not think such views were sanctioned by the authorities to whom that gentleman was responsible. To do away with any such views as he pressed was essential, we should have it clearly and perfectly understood that we are not so dependent on this Treaty as was supposed. A political question was quite distinct from the