

Ballantyne, President S. Perth A. S.; John Hallenger, President Arthur A. S.; Tom Coveney, Secretary A. S., Township of Logan, County of Perth; Henry Graves, Vice-President Innisfil Branch A. S., N. Simcoe, Ontario. Hugh Daly, J.P., Kildare, County of Joliette, Quebec. John Kain, Reeve, Howick, from a public meeting held in Gorrie; J. Bt. Rutherford, Reeve, on behalf of his neighbourhood, N. Perth; Henry Middleton, Grange room, Orana; John VanHorn, President County of Kent A. S.; Edward McCallum, Duart, County of Bothwell; David Wilson, County of Kent A. S.; J. S. Jarvis, farmer, Township of Stewart, County of Kent; Robert Lowe, practical miller and dealer in grain, Chatham; Framan A. Society, Township of Mara, N. R. County of Ontario; James Graham, President Branch Port Perry and Scugog A. S.; John B. Leasby, President Uxbridge T. P. A. S.; Charles March; G. J. Miller, farmer, Niagara; John Tolmie, Secretary of Bruce Grange; William Lees, owner of Fallbrook Mills, Township of Bathurst, County of Lanark; Robert Cleland, Reeve of Elora, County of Perth; John Ross, A. S. C. C.; William and J. Spink, Duffin's Creek, South Ontario; C. R. Mallony, President H. K.; Platt Henman, Grafton; Walter Riddell, Cobourg, Ontario. H. Davenport, Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. M. Sinclair, Secretary Thames Grange, St. Mary's, Ontario.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(FRENCH.)

Antoine Paiment, Comté de Terrebonne; J. H. Lecourt, prêtre, Directeur des Fermes du Petit Séminaire de St. Thérèse; Felix Gouin, Président de la Société d'Agriculture, Comté d'Yamaska; S. Bertrand, St. Mathias; Louis Lévesque, Ste. Mélanie de D'aillebout; Le Maire de St. Ambrose, Comté de Joliette; Etienne T. Pâquet, M. P. P., St. Nicholas, Comté de Lévis; Louis Pelland, Président de la Société d'Agriculture, Comté de Berthier; P. E. Dostaler, C.L.; J. Bte. Dupuis; Louis Lévesque, Président de la Société d'Agriculture de Joliette; L. R. Bellerose, J.P., Comté de Joliette; Le Maire de St. Félix de Valois; Isaac Barrette, Ste. Elizabeth; E. J. Guilbault, Manufacturier et Maire de la Ville de Joliette; Joseph Moreau, St. Aubert, Maire de Richmond et plusieurs autres; S. Tassé, prêtre, Ste. Scholastique, Comté des Deux Montagnes; J. N. A. Archambault, Président de la Société d'Agriculture No. 1, Comté de Verchères; J. N. Messier, Rougemont, Comté de Rouville; M. G. Hardy, Grondines; Joseph Picard, Cultivateur; J. Elie Bilodeau; Ferdina Savary, St. Raymond, Comté Portneuf; Thomas Roy, Président de la Société d'Agriculture, Comté de St. Jean; Joseph Massicotte, Champlain; A. Archambault, et autres.

Among the replies was the following from Mr. Joly:—

“QUEBEC, 24th March, 1876.

“G. T. Orton, M.P., Chairman Agr'l. Com.

“MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I only received to-day a printed form of questions from your Com-

mittee, in the labours of which I take a deep interest, and hasten to send you my answers. I am afraid they are rather lengthy, but I must acknowledge that I feel some satisfaction in being allowed to give my views on the subject, however little weight they may carry.

“It is a sort of a protest against the accusation of inconsistency which has been brought against me during this Session in the House of Commons and in the Press, for having given up the main plank of the platform of our Parti National. We claimed, above all things, a National Commercial Policy. My friends have been twitted with having given it up, and I was brought in as the leader of the Parti National, but I have not given it up.

“If I remember correctly, you helped me in 1873 to obtain the exemption of duty for the beet-root sugar manufacture, and I hope you will approve my views on the subject.

“I remain, my dear Doctor,

“Yours sincerely,

“H. G. JOLY.”

Mr. Joly's replies were as follows:—

Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?

A.—No, it is against the interest of Canada. I humbly think we should not admit anything free of duty except the raw material required for our manufactures.

What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such impositions of duties would you advise?

A.—I would respectfully recommend to lay aside all abstract theories and to adopt no other rule but that of our own interest.

What effect has free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?

A.—We are not much affected in our part of the country, because unfortunately we do not produce much more than what is required to supply our own wants; but it appears to me that wherever the farmer produces more than he required for his own use, and has a surplus for sale, he must suffer by the competition. It is true the purchasers, among whom the manufacturers and the workmen ought to count for a very large proportion, may buy a little cheaper than the farmer, but as a natural consequence, they will have to sell their goods cheaper to the farmer, whose purchasing powers are diminished. It is not by cheapening everything we can hope to attain national wealth. The dearer we pay, the better for us, provided our paying power keeps pace with the increase of price. Ask a workman which of the two he prefers—flour at \$4.50 a barrel and no work or flour at \$6. and plenty of work. Farming and industry are a good strong team when they are driven together. Divide them and you have a one horse concern or rather two that will not do anything like the work of a good strong double team.