

ways are displacing a number of horses. That may be true to a certain extent, but we know Sir, notwithstanding the effect of electric railways, that in 1891, the last year of which we have an account in the Trade and Navigation Returns, we received \$1,094,461 from the United States for horses. For every horse we sold to Great Britain we sold six to the United States. And still when we sent these horses to England they went free of duty, and those that were sent to the United States were charged at the rate of \$30 for the poorest horse, and some at the rate of \$45 and \$50, and even higher. That proves completely that the Canadian farmer had to pay a duty in order to get his horses into the United States' markets. But in 1889 there was a better showing. In that year there were exported to Great Britain 164 horses, valued at \$26,975, while to the United States we exported 17,767 horses, value \$2,113,782. So that in 1891 there was received \$769,655 less for horses than in 1889. In 1891 there were exported to Britain 2,439,957 bushels of barley, value, \$1,233,844, and to the United States, 2,721,168 bushels of barley, value \$1,354,485. In 1889 we exported to Great Britain 6,312 bushels of barley, value \$3,836, and to the United States 9,716,893 bushels, value, \$6,464,603. Of this the large sum of \$6,329,505 was received by the province of Ontario alone. In 1891 the amount received for barley by the whole Dominion was \$3,716,139 less than Ontario alone received in 1889. In 1891 our exports of eggs to Great Britain was 3,987,655 dozen, value \$592,218, and in the same year we exported to the United States 3,918,050 dozen, value \$494,409. Now, compare this with 1889. In that year the export of eggs to Great Britain was only 98 dozen of eggs at a value of \$18, while to the United States we sent 14,011,017 dozen, value \$2,156,725. This shows that when there was no McKinley tariff there was no thought of exporting eggs to England, for only the nominal sum of \$18 was received for eggs sent to Great Britain in 1889. The effect of the McKinley Bill was to compel the people of this country to try the British market for eggs, and the result has not been very satisfactory, and it has involved a great loss to the farmers of the Dominion. In 1891, \$1,076,927 less was received from the United States for the sale of eggs than in 1889. There has, therefore, been a loss of nearly \$6,000,000 on these articles of horses, barley and eggs, the loss mainly upon the province of Ontario. In 1891 we exported to the United States 165,947 bushels of oats, value \$54,623; 527,912 bushels of pease, value \$463,354; and 1,489,881 bushels of wheat, value \$871,263. These all paid duty. In the same year we exported to Great Britain, free of duty, 5,743,720 bushels of oats, value \$1,983,130; 3,337,139 bushels of pease, value \$2,249,932; 6,810,664 bushels of wheat, value \$5,726,505; and of cheese, a total value of \$11,652,412, making a total in these four articles of \$21,591,979. Let me

give you a few figures showing the duties paid on some of the principal products of the farm shipped to the United States:

Exports to the United States and Duty paid in 1891.

| | Duty paid. |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 2,721,168 bush. barley..... | \$ 816,350 |
| 9,261 horses..... | 277,830 |
| 3,918,015 doz. eggs..... | 195,900 |
| 167,604 tons hay..... | 268,268 |
| 165,947 bush. oats..... | 16,594 |
| 527,912 do pease..... | 211,164 |
| 1,489,881 do wheat..... | 297,976 |
| Sheep..... | 217,555 |

\$2,301,737

Thus we paid in duty \$2,301,737. Add to the loss which the farmer thus suffered the difference between what he received in 1891 and in 1889 for the sale of the most profitable products of his farm, and you will have some idea of the great loss which the McKinley Bill has entailed upon the people of this country, and will understand the general anxiety of the producing classes to have it removed. Now, I quite agree with the hon. member for East Durham when he says that in his opinion the McKinley tariff will be removed. I have been frequently asked my opinion on this question and I have always said I believed it would be removed, and for this reason—not that the United States will remove it for the benefit of the people of Canada, but they will remove it for their own benefit. And the policy that has been announced by the Democratic party is a reduction of the tariff to the requirements of the Government honestly and economically administered. But while this tariff has been injurious and even ruinous to large classes of the people of this country, it has, no doubt, been an evil to the people of the United States as well. The Michigan farmers were told the same story, the farmers of Ohio were told the same story, the farmers of New York were told the same story. They wanted to keep the products of the farms of Canada out and protect their own farmers. But in those very places where they expected to make large gains, they were disappointed. Now, as to the barley industry, it has been nearly ruined in this country. Our farmers were in the habit of receiving about 75 cents per bushel for barley, and since that tariff came into operation they have only been receiving 30 or 40 cents. The McKinley tariff has also hurt the maltsters in the United States, because it is a well known fact that they cannot make the best quality of ale except with Canadian barley No. 1. The United States have been in the habit of competing with Great Britain in the export of ale to other countries. They can no longer do so, because their native barley produces an inferior quality of ale. Now, Sir, one reason why I think the McKinley Tariff will be reduced, is to be found in the remarks of Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Democratic Convention. At the convention Mr. Wilson, in making his speech, which was the key-note of the campaign, said: