

From the United States last year we bought to the extent of \$48,500,000, and from Great Britain \$39,000,000. Just think of the difference—about ten millions of dollars in favor of the United States, confirming what I have said, that you cannot prevent our people from trading with their neighbors. That is the spirit of the age; it will go on. You may enact all the differential duties you please, and create extra tariff obstacles, but the people are bound to trade with each other. It is the natural thing to do; they are joined together; they are living alongside of each other, and it is their interest to trade, as the figures infallibly show. Out of our whole trade with the world—\$201,000,000—no less than \$91,000,000—within ten millions of dollars of half of the whole trade—was with the United States. Those figures are unanswerable. They cannot be gainsaid. The hon. gentleman has dragged into the debate a reference to the question of Commercial Union. I do not think Commercial Union has made any progress whatever in Canada. I do not think there is 1 per cent. of the people of this country in favor of Commercial Union, but I believe that 65 per cent. of the people of Canada are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, as the figures show. There is the evidence of it; you cannot get over it. You cannot interpret the returns in any other way. It is there hard and fast, on paper in our own Blue Books; but does anyone pretend to say that it affects any man's allegiance? Did the question of allegiance crop up when we had the limited reciprocity which prevailed from 1854 to 1866, when our trade sprang from twenty odd millions of dollars to \$80,000,000 with the United States, and when the treaty was abrogated the trade dropped down again? It is preposterous to drag in this question of a man's loyalty in discussing such a subject. If you want to keep the people of this country loyal to the Crown it is not by shackling trade and committing it to the control of a few monopolists in the country and forcing the rest of the people to pay a subsidy to a limited number of people—not by making the public pay tribute to a favored class that you will succeed. Let us have a tariff for revenue and you will find that the loyalty of the people will increase with the trade of the country. You will

have no annexationists then. Where do the annexationists come from? They belong to the Tory part of Canada. (No, no.) Mr. White, of Windsor, is the only one that I know of in Ontario.

HON. MR. HOWLAN—Where is Mr. Ellis, of St. John?

HON. MR. SCOTT—I am speaking of Ontario. I know that Mr. Ellis does profess those views, but he would not find 1 per cent. of the people of Ontario and Quebec in sympathy with him. I know the sentiment of those Provinces is true to Great Britain; but it is natural for the people of this country to seek an improvement in the avenues of trade. It in no way affects the question of their allegiance to the mother country any more than putting a certain number of articles on the free list does. You may extend your free list, but it does not affect the loyalty of the people in any way; but you will remedy dissatisfaction by removing obstacles to trade.

There are a number of measures promised relating to the trade of the country, and as we have a gentleman who is familiar with commercial law I think he ought to advise his colleagues to entrust him with the management of them in this Chamber. We have abundance of time in the early part of the Session to devote to the measures brought before Parliament, and I am quite sure it would be a satisfaction to the Senate if those measures were introduced here, instead of postponing them to a later period in the Session, as is usually done, when they are all rushed through this Chamber in a week or ten days before Prorogation. I throw out the suggestion, and I am quite sure it will be approved of by every gentleman in the Chamber.

HON. MR. POWER—Possibly it might not be thought well that there should be any further discussion on this side of the House on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, but as the hon. gentleman who has just sat down happens to hold views upon one or two important questions that are altogether different from those which I entertain, perhaps the House will bear with me for a few minutes while I discuss other points of the Speech as well as those to which I have