

wheat in that country Through causes over which we have had no control, and over which the Government repudiate any control, wheat raising has not in recent years been extremely profitable. I would like the hon. gentleman to give to this House the figures upon which he bases his idea that a departure from the growing of wheat and going into the raising of cattle would be, in the face of the prices that cattle bring in the province of Manitoba, any advantage in a monetary sense, over the growing of wheat. If then he did not intend that we should raise cattle, what did he intend? Did he intend that we should raise more of the coarse grains? Barley for instance. Barley can be grown in Manitoba with great success; but the trouble is that hon. gentlemen opposite have so mismanaged, or so managed, that the natural and only market for the barley we could grow in Manitoba and the North-west is closed to us by the high tariff wall of the Americans. If the hon. gentleman, before he again comes to Manitoba, will devise a means by which the millions of bushels of barley, which could be grown in that great country, can find their natural market down in the city of Milwaukee and the other great malt consuming centres of the United States, then his advice will be appreciated, and not only appreciated, but promptly acted upon. The hon. gentleman gave us a remedy for our difficulties on the one hand, and with the other made such arrangements that we are quite unable to take advantage of his very valuable advice. Now, the First Minister met the statement of the leader of the Opposition that the Canadian farmer and Canadians generally are labouring under distress by saying that the Canadian farmer was able to carry off a great many prizes at the World's Fair against all competitors. I have great difficulty in following the logic of the Premier in this contention. Possibly if I possessed the subtle mind which the hon. gentleman has, I could understand that the fact that the farmers of Ontario and the farmers of Manitoba were able to produce the best cheese and the finest wheat in the world was conclusive proof that these farmers were prosperous. The leader of the Opposition has said that there is no country in the world where the farmer has more natural resources at his command than the Dominion of Canada. And I will be excused perhaps if I say that in my opinion there is no part of the great Dominion more blessed in that respect than the small province from which I hail. We have there the greatest natural resources; and it seems to me that the fact that Canada was able to make so fine a show at the exhibition in Chicago was a corroboration, rather than an impugment of the statement of the leader of the Opposition that the farmer, in spite of these natural advantages, in spite of a fertile soil and fine climate, is to-day in a state, not exactly of destitution, but

of failure to reap the prosperity and the comfort which his labours and skill, and all these natural advantages should procure for him. All these advantages have been set aside. And set aside by whom? By the hon. gentlemen opposite. And, it seems to me, it will be the duty of the people of Canada, at the election which is so soon to take place, to remove from power the gentlemen who persist in upholding an exploded system, who persist in imposing upon this Dominion a policy which has set aside all these natural advantages, and which has reduced the farmer, especially in the province from which I come, to the condition in which he finds himself to-day. Why, the hon. gentlemen themselves last session, when they appeared before this House, drew attention to the large increase in immigration, especially in Manitoba and the North-west. But, in spite of the progress of which they speak, in spite of the contented condition of the country to which they refer, in spite, also, I may say, of their having a Minister of the Interior with a vigorous immigration policy—in spite of all these advantages, they have not the hardihood to allude in the Speech from the Throne to which we have just listened, to any increased immigration at this time in Manitoba or in the North-west Territories. The hon. gentleman says that all we care for, and all the leader of the Opposition is interested in is, not the welfare of the people of Canada, not a change of policy for the people of Canada, but simply a change of Administration. Well, Mr. Speaker, I consider that, apart from all other questions, apart from all considerations of policy, it would be of immeasurable advantage to the people of Canada to have a change of Administration; to substitute the hon. leader of the Opposition for the hon. the Prime Minister at this particular juncture in our history. But, in addition to that fact, it seems to me that, with the people of the country at the present time, the question is one of principle. It is not a question whether the hon. the leader of the Opposition shall control the destinies of this people, but whether the manufacturers shall continue to extract from the producing classes the tolls which have produced among those manufacturers the millionaire to whom the hon. members who spoke this afternoon alluded—men who have greater riches than they know what to do with, and who are troubled as to the disposition of those riches. It is on this question that the Opposition are appealing to the country; and, if the signs of the times count for anything, if the presence of myself at this particular time on the floor of the House is any indication of the feeling of the people, then it is plain that the people are only waiting for the chance to sweep from power the hon. gentlemen opposite, and to place in power those who are prepared, as I under-