

Look at the city of Kingston, where the locomotive works, with a capital of \$300,000 and employing 400 or 500 men, are lying idle for want of something to do, and where the car works, employing 300 or 400 men, are also lying idle with nothing to do. Look at London, where the Ontario Car Works are bankrupt with nothing to do. We also had a car works factory established in the county of Norfolk from which I come. In 1881 the proprietor told me that although he had not direct information that he would be supplied with the Government contract, still he had encouragement to that effect and he put almost his last dollar into building a factory in Port Dover which only ran a short time when it had to close up. This is the way the manufacturing industries have been built up in this country; instead of the money being spent here, it is spent in the United States. Is this building up Canada for the Canadians? I hold that it is taking the money of Canadians to build up American industries. At this point I will refer to some statements made by the commissioner, Mr. Blackeby, in which he refers to the manufacturing industries of Ontario. Referring to Kingston, he says: The manager of those works was, unfortunately, away from home during the time the Kingston works were being visited, and for that reason no reliable data was obtained with reference to the work. Subject to correction, however, it may be stated that even during the present dull year as much wages would be paid out and as much value produced as in 1878, because up till the end of March 400 hands were engaged in this establishment. The car works here were also closed down, but as this industry was not in existence in 1878, it makes no difference in the report. He refers also to Simcoe and to other points. He says the Simcoe Woollen Company was started in 1883 and that the Joseph Brook woollen goods manufactory was established in 1867. Well, I have looked over this report and cannot find any statements in which he refers to the Brook establishment any further than to say that it was erected in 1867. Let me state in regard to this factory, that Mr. Brooks, who erected this woollen factory in 1867, continued to do business up to 1881, and was doing a remunerative business; he was prospering so much that in 1882 he became infatuated with the National Policy. Formerly he was a Reformer, but in 1882 he voted with the Conservative party and opposed me in my election. He took up the National Policy so earnestly that he advocated the building of another factory in the town of Simcoe, and through his influence another factory was erected with a capital of \$30,000, and a loan from the town of \$20,000, making \$50,000. The factory has been running now nearly two years but has not yet paid any dividend. It was intended at first to manufacture fine yarn, and the most improved machinery was got from England for that purpose, but they had to discontinue to manufacture fine yarn and have gone into the grosser qualities, shoddy work, for the fine yarn market was overstocked. I have some stock in that company myself which I offered for sale last year, but was only offered 75 per cent. which I would not accept. I find no statement in this report in regard to the canning factories in Norfolk. Norfolk had five canning factories, three of which are still in existence, two having closed their doors. The other three are still running moderately; canned goods are so reduced in price, being 30 to 60 per cent. less to-day than they were a year ago, that although the three factories are still running in Norfolk they are not making any money. The hon. member for Brookville (Mr. Wood) referred to the county of Norfolk last night. I was born in the county, I have always lived there, and have made my home there, and I have the honor to-day of representing a portion of that county in this House, an honor of which I feel very proud. The county of Norfolk, as a whole, is, I consider, as good a county as can be found. We have some

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poor lands there, and we have some very excellent land there, but, taking it as a whole, I think it would compare very favorably with any county in western Ontario. Now, Sir, as I represent a rural district, a farming community, I want to see how the farmers are affected by the National Policy. I find that the total exports from this country during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1884, amounted to \$91,406,496; I find that our exports of animals and their products amounted to \$24,152,184, and of agricultural products \$18,156,060, a total of \$42,308,284. Thus, 46 per cent. of the entire exports of this country are produced by the farmers. The products of the forest amounted to \$27,203,083, or 29 per cent.; fisheries, \$8,609,314, or 9½ per cent.; and manufactured articles, \$4,177,146, or 4½ per cent. Now, here is the point. The manufactured articles is the industry which this National Policy was intended to build up. As hon. gentlemen opposite have drawn comparisons between 1878 and 1884, they will allow me the same privilege. I find that the manufactured articles exported from this country in 1878 amounted to \$1,681,756, and in 1882, \$4,264,454, or a reduction in three years during which the National Policy was in force of \$417,302; and I find in 1884, after 5 years' experience of the National Policy, that there was \$504,610 worth of manufactured articles less exported than there was in 1878. Now, here is a business that the National Policy was intended to foster and build up, and we find from this report that more than half a million dollars less was exported of these articles in 1884 than in 1878, which shows conclusively to my mind that the National Policy was a fraud and has proved a failure. The other exports of this country were: Products of the mine, \$3,442,492; miscellaneous, \$687,880; coin and bullion, \$281,292. The exports in 1881-82 were \$102,137,203; in 1882-83, \$98,085,804; and in 1883-84, \$91,406,496, or \$10,730,707 less than in 1881-82, or nearly 10 per cent. less exports from 1882 to 1884. The only way that you can figure the prosperity or depression of a country is by the exports and imports, and the exports give the wealth of the country in my opinion. Individuals may become rich by trading with each other, but a nation's prosperity depends upon the development of its resources whereby it exports to foreign countries and sells in foreign markets, thereby getting their wealth and returning it to the country. The figures I have given show conclusively, I claim, that this country is in a depressed state. In 1883-84 we had imports \$24,980,517 in excess, and, unless the Government can show where this discrepancy of nearly \$25,000,000 is to be made up, I claim they are going behind. I want to show how protection affects the farmer. During the last fiscal year, the farmers of this country exported to the United States \$6,367,702 of animals and their products, and of agricultural products, \$7,508,111, making a total of \$13,875,813. The American tariff of 20 per cent., which is a loss to the farmers of this country, because they sell in the American market, deducts from the farmers' pockets \$3,775,162. They buy within 10 per cent. as much as they sell, as a rule, and 80 per cent. of what they purchase is foreign, which would be about \$10,000,000 worth of foreign goods which they buy. On that \$10,000,000, the duty amounts, on an average, to 35 per cent., which would be \$3,500,000, which makes a total of \$6,275,162 taken out of the pockets of the farmers during the last fiscal year on account of protection, of which \$2,775,162 was paid into the American treasury, and \$3,500,000 into the Dominion treasury. You may say that what they pay into the American treasury does not affect the farmers of this country. I have been doing business between the United States and Canada for the last twenty-five years, and I know that, on every animal that is taken from Canada and sold in the American market, the producer loses 20 per cent. on the cost. If a horse is valued at \$100, the farmer loses \$20 on it, because the duty had to be paid before he sold in the other market,