

Yorkshire, has, owing to the operations of this Tariff, taken his whole plant and located himself in the hon. gentleman's city. From what I can learn, he is doing remarkably well. The fact that he has invested some hundreds of thousands of dollars in one enterprise there alone, and is now inducing others to invest their money in the manufacture of an article not yet produced in this country, is the best evidence that the handicapping of which the hon. gentleman speaks, has not had a very serious effect on our manufacturing industries.

Mr. PATERSON. Deal with the export trade.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman's whole argument was based on the fact that in certain articles our export trade had decreased to the amount of \$1,300,000. I pointed out immediately afterwards that our inter-provincial trade had increased since Confederation, in the Maritime Provinces alone, by some \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000. I say that is dealing with the export trade.

Mr. PATERSON. No.

Mr. BOWELL. It may be that I am not able to make my hon. friend comprehend.

Mr. PATERSON. That is explained by other causes. It is due to the \$30,000,000 import of gold arising from the export producing power of the people.

Mr. BOWELL. I quite admit that if they had no money they could not buy.

Mr. PATERSON. Where did they get their money?

Mr. BOWELL. Unless the people had the money to buy they would not buy. If they have got money, it is owing to the general prosperity of the country, induced to a very great extent by the establishment of large manufacturing industries. The hon. gentleman says that the money came into the country. I admit that, and contend that it is one of the results of the protective Tariff. If we did not manufacture to the extent we now do, all the products of the farm would be sent to foreign countries, and instead of the money being brought back to be expended here, we would bring back the products of foreign markets for our consumption. If we send to Europe 100,000 bushels of grain, and bring back in exchange gold, say, to the amount of \$200,000, you have that much to expend here and purchase our own manufactures: whereas, if we imported foreign manufactures instead, so much money would be taken out of circulation here. Just so long as we keep exporting to foreign countries and bring back gold, and manufacture here the goods we require to consume, just so long will the country be prosperous. I know that does not meet the views of the chief Free Trader, but I have more faith in one ounce of practice than in all the theory that Free Traders can produce.

Mr. MACKENZIE. And the results?

Mr. BOWELL. And in the results. The hon. gentleman particularly referred to the question of pig iron. He says that, under the late Tariff, the export of pig iron was greater than at present. Those who know anything of the manufacture of pig iron know that the Londonderry works are the only ones that have had any existence in this country for some time.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Oh, no. There is Three Rivers.

Mr. BOWELL. For some time, I said, the Three Rivers works have been engaged in one particular manufacture. It is also known that at the time the hon. gentleman went out of power, these works, and the whole country, were, if I may say so, almost in bankruptcy. It may be true that the export of pig iron was greater then than now, and there may be two reasons for that. If there was none manufactured in this country for export, as there was not in 1878, then it follows that the export trade must have consisted of

English and Scotch pig iron which was brought into this country, warehoused, and then exported to a foreign country. That is where my hon. friend gets his export trade for 1878.

Mr. PATERSON. My figures are all for Canadian products.

Mr. BOWELL. That could not be, because there was none of any consequence manufactured in the country in 1877 and 1878. The present state of the Londonderry works is this: That instead of manufacturing pig iron for export they are manufacturing pig iron into billets and booms, and from that into bar iron. Though their whole establishment has been running night and day during the last year they are unable to supply the demands made upon them in this country, and if they have not exported the products of the two furnaces which are now in full blast, instead of the one they formerly had, it is because they are consuming the product of these mines and the product of these blast furnaces in the country rather than sending it out; that is the only answer that can be given, and to my mind it is a conclusive one. I intended to ask the hon. gentleman, before he made his last speech, what industries had been handicapped to such an extent that they had been crushed out of existence, under the operation of the present Tariff; but he has told us that he never knew manufactures so flourishing in the history of this country as they are to-day; and if they are flourishing, they must have a market of some description for that which they produce in their different branches of industry. If it be not in the export trade then it is, as I have pointed out, in the inter-provincial trade which has grown up to such a large extent and is constantly increasing. I know it has been the policy of the hon. leader of the Opposition—he is not present, but my argument is none the less pertinent—I know it has been the policy in the speeches which have been delivered by the hon. gentleman, particularly in the Maritime Provinces during the past year, that they should not trade with Ontario nor with Quebec, that the natural outlet for their products and the natural market for them is in the United States. The present leader of the Opposition stated, in a speech he made at Summerside, I think it was, that the United States was their legitimate market, and that they should not be compelled to trade with the other Provinces.

Mr. ANGLIN. Hear, hear.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman says "hear, hear." I could admire his countryman, Mr. Parnell, when he tried to enforce upon his own people the necessity of wearing only products they manufactured themselves. However much I disagree with him and his politics generally, I say I could admire Mr. Parnell when he said to the Irish people: "Wear that which you produce in your own country," because if they wore that which they manufactured themselves, it must be the product of their own labor, and the manufactures of their own country. But there is no comparison between a man who will advocate a policy of that kind and the man who will say to his own people: "Go to a foreign country and spend your money and ruin the manufactures of the other Provinces." I repeat that, while I could admire the policy of the one, because it would give labor to his own countrymen, I look, and I believe this country will look, with strong disapprobation, to use no stronger language, upon the leader of a party who advise a portion of the people of this great Dominion to go to the United States and purchase goods with their money rather than deal with the manufacturers of their own country.

Mr. ANGLIN. He never said anything of the kind; I was present.

Mr. BOWELL. I do not know that that is evidence of the fact, judging from the past, although, of course, in a parlia-