

that we would be glad to receive. But I say that by this Act the heart of the English people has been touched, their sympathy has been enlisted; and I make bold to say that to-day, any statesman from Canada going over there would be able to reach the ready ear of the Englishmen with the arguments that can be advanced on our side of any question, and that they might yield concessions to this country in matters of trade, because of the effect which has been produced by this resolution. Who can say that, if the Minister of Agriculture were to go over there and speak to the statesmen of that country with reference to the legislation placing an embargo upon Canadian cattle, he would not be in a stronger position, that he would not be more readily listened to, than he would have been before this resolution was introduced? And so, in respect of everything. The English sympathy has been enlisted, and Canada has been advertised as she never was advertised in her history before. The far-reaching effects of this no one can tell at this moment. While we rejoice in that fact I, for one, am free to admit that I am looking for the interest of Canada as well. If it be true, and we have reason to believe that possibly it may be true, that the Bill introduced in the American Congress will pass in its present form, thus bringing in the rates of duty that are now proposed, we recognize the fact that our great agricultural and lumbering industries, will, in a measure, perhaps, be injured through that legislation. But, as I said before, we do not complain; we have no right to complain. It is not the spirit of the men who compose the Government of this country to complain. Our duty as the Government of Canada is to look after the interests of the people of Canada; and if the markets of our people, were in a measure, stopped on one direction, the bounden duty of this Government was to use every legitimate means to secure advantage in other directions. And we have done so. I have no doubt that this House, representative of the people of Canada, will vote the money necessary to deepen our canals, and to do that work quickly, that we may have cheaper transportation and bring the different provinces of this country closer together. Canada will cheerfully afford the means to promote cold storage and other facilities so that the products of our farms may be transported in better condition to the markets of the mother country. And, with these facilities afforded and availed of and with the sentiment that is aroused in Great Britain to-day, I have reason to believe, and I think hon. gentlemen will agree with me there, an impetus will be given to the trade in the natural products of Canada in the markets of Great Britain that will redound to the marked benefit of the great agricultural and manufacturing industries of this country. That is the point, I think, that must

commend itself to all those who sit as representatives of the people in this House.

I do not wish to detain the House longer. It is not necessary to go into a consideration of the different items that compose the tariff and the changes that have been made. These will be subject to review when the House goes into committee. I can only say, in conclusion, that in the resolutions as they are laid upon the Table are embodied the results of the best thought we have been able to give to these questions, in the limited time at our disposal. While some may think that we have not gone far enough, and others that, in some lines, we have gone too far, yet I am rejoiced to know that those resolutions meet with the approval of the people of this country. And I am rejoiced to believe, as I do believe, that this country will go on prospering and increasing under the benefits of the measure that has been introduced for the consideration of this House. And, should this House adopt it, I believe an era of greater prosperity is about to dawn upon Canada, and that from ocean to ocean, every province and every portion of every province will feel the quickening and reviving influence of the resolutions that have been submitted for the consideration of this Parliament.

Mr. DAVIN. I think, Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me that the new role of enthusiastic Britishers does not sit very easy on hon. gentlemen opposite. The position of the Government at the present time is a triumphant illustration of the victory of Conservatism. For eighteen years hon. gentlemen opposite have been fighting the Liberal-Conservative party; they have been denouncing the principles of the Conservative party; they have been eulogizing the United States, and have laid at the door of their opponents the fact that reciprocity could not be had from Washington. Sir, they are not warm in their seats when we find them, but with somewhat the exaggeration of new converts, adopting the shibboleths, adopting the principles, adopting the catch-words of the Conservative party. We had a long speech, the longest I think on record, from the Finance Minister, and what did he do? Did he expound his Budget? No; he spoke two or three hours before dinner, and three or four hours, after dinner, and then he sat down, overcome by his own efforts, and without having given the House any information about this tariff that would help us to understand it. The Controller of Customs then went on for a considerable time, and he sat down without having expounded the tariff to us, or helped us to understand it. Then we had a speech from the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Did he explain it? He attempted to explain it, but what did his exposition consist of? In telling us that it might be this, and it might be the other thing, and it might be something else.