

tering with one blow all the manufacturing interests, but he will take them piecemeal; and I hope, when the time comes, if it ever should come, they may die in peace. It may be that there has been a decrease in the export of the articles referred to by the hon. member for South Brant. It is quite true that there has been a decrease in the export trade of confectionery; but the hon. gentleman should remember that, during the time his friends were in power, the people and children had very little money with which to indulge in lollipops; and the hon. gentleman has good reason to know, as that is the particular industry in which he himself is engaged, that if that business is now much more prosperous than it was in past years, it is because he has found a market within the boundaries of our own Dominion for the consumption of the articles he manufactures, while in 1878 he was obliged to send them out of the country in order to find a market. The hon. gentleman is aware and no one knows better, because he has given much attention to the question of the export and import trade, that interprovincial trade, which has grown up within the last few years, and particularly within the last ten or twelve years, is double that which existed a few years ago. Let me give the hon. gentleman a few figures. I think they will show that whereas the exports, accepting the figures he has given, have fallen off on some thirty or forty articles, that interprovincial trade has increased and quadrupled the total sum. Take, for instance, the returns from Nova Scotia. In 1865-66 the imports into that Province, from foreign countries, were \$14,000,000. If the hon. gentleman will consult the Trade and Navigation Returns, he will find that the imports from foreign countries into that Province have decreased \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Who have supplied those \$7,000,000 worth of goods, except the manufacturers of the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and the farms and dairies of this country? The same facts exist in regard to the trade of New Brunswick. If hon. members will refer to the imports from foreign countries, they will find that before Confederation, they reached \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 in that Province, and that during last year they amounted to little more than half that sum.

Mr. ANGLIN. Yes.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman knows that the people of New Brunswick consume as much to-day as they did before Confederation, that the Province is just as prosperous, and if that be the case, either the goods must be manufactured within the Province, or they were received from Ontario or other Provinces of the Dominion, which have entered largely into the production of articles formerly imported from foreign countries. Take the wide domain that lies to the west of us. In 1878, the interprovincial trade, covering articles sent by Canada to the North-West, amounted to about one million and a quarter. The exports, if I may so term them,—that is, the products of Canada—have increased from that sum to nearly six millions, for the year ending 30th June last, and during the last six months—I have not the figures by me, but I am speaking within bounds when I say that the trade of old Canada with Manitoba and the North-West Territories has increased to a very much larger extent than during the last year. Who have supplied the Maritime Provinces with goods? and who have supplied the great North-West with the agricultural implements, which the hon. member for South Brant complains have not been exported, and which do not appear in the trade returns, but the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec? The fact that there is not an agricultural industry in this country recently established, or that was formerly in operation, which is not working to its utmost capacity, and this afforded the best possible evidence that they found a market for their products. If these were not

Mr. BOWELL.

sent abroad they were consumed here; if they did not go to the Maritime Provinces they were sent to the North-West. What did a Free Trader and former supporter of the hon. gentleman opposite tell me the other day in Toronto, and he is a gentleman living in my own county? He said, after travelling through the North-West last summer, and spending six weeks or two months there, he came to the conclusion, whatever his theoretical opinions might be, that a protective policy was the correct policy for this country. I said to him: "What has led you to that conclusion?" He replied: "I have come to that conclusion because, while travelling one or two months in the North-West and going 300 or 400 miles west of Winnipeg, I found almost every article on the farm, such as agricultural implements, ploughs and wagons, bore the mark of some Ontario manufacturer," while before this Tariff was inaugurated and extra duties imposed, nearly all those articles, nineteenth-twentieths I am sure, were imported from Racine, Wisconsin, Ohio and Illinois. If the facts prove that the manufacturers are fully employed, that they can scarcely supply the markets in the old Provinces, and that they find the market within the bounds of the Dominion, such is not evidence of a decrease in the industries of this country. Neither is it an evidence that the industries of this country are hampered or handicapped by the Tariff. If that be established, my hon. friend's logic and argument falls to the ground, and until he can controvert the figures I have given him—I will have an opportunity, no doubt, before the House rises, to give the exact figures—he must admit the correctness of my statements with regard to the increase of trade. How is it possible that all the articles to which he has referred can possibly be manufactured to the extent to which they are in this country, and yet there be—I will not say a stagnation in trade, because the hon. gentleman repudiates that—but a handicapping of the manufacturing industries of the country. If they are handicapped by the Tariff to such an extent that it ruins them, I ask how it is that men of intelligence, men who do not exist by Act of Parliament, but who use their own brains, energy and enterprise to make their fortunes, should go on extending their workshops and manufacturing more to-day than at any previous period.

An hon. MEMBER. Why do they not ask for a change?

Mr. BOWELL. They do ask for a change, but in the direction of a higher Tariff. They want an increased duty, for instance, on iron. We find that none of them, not even the personal friends of my hon. friend opposite, ask to have the duties taken off. Referring to his own town, the hon. gentleman says the manufacturers there are his personal and political friends. I am not at all surprised that they should be his personal friends. I question whether any one who knows the hon. gentleman would not be his personal friend; but I am safe in saying that there is not an hon. gentleman on the other side who can compare with him in specious argumentation. No one can better tell just half what should be told, in dealing with facts, than my hon. friend. A paper has been handed to me containing reference to his town, in which it is stated that, in the year 1881 alone, the machinery purchased and the new buildings erected represented not less a sum than \$250,000. The promoters of these enterprises must be men lacking that quantity of brain and intellect to which the hon. gentleman referred, if they expend \$250,000 in the city of Brantford—a city containing 9,000 inhabitants—for the purpose of being handicapped and ruined. In addition to these expenditures, in Brantford, a company has established a new industry, the manufacture of farming and dairy utensils, with a capital of about \$50,000. The hon. gentleman knows that an English gentleman who had been carrying on business for a great number of years in