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interests were crushed out.
the position which England we want to be in view of the new ably take in view of the new C tariff, the hon. gentleman read the of a question given by John Brigh an extract from the London Tin which it was stated that, "Since dians wish for protection they must own way, but the result is not the plorable." It was not to be expect the people of England, who had been ed in free trade doctrines, would a of the tariff, but we had the right to of the tariff, but we had the right to late for ourselves and exercise our ion, and that was that we required tion for our native industries. (C) The farmers, manufacturers and lab classes looked forward with confident of the c preserved to ward with condendate renewal of prosperity under the new Dr. SPROULE said the National had been thoroughly ventilated befo people, and it was matter for congretion that so large a majority of the election that so large a majority had been convinced in regard thereto, 000 men were employed in manufa the goods we annually import, and compared that number with the t those unemployed in Canada, it wo seen that we have the means of given employment. Such a policy would, over, have the effect of introducing over, have the effect of introducing capitalists into the country, and keep the money in the country. would you secure a better market f products of the country if we could e 460,000 extra people? They would consume one dollar's worth of agricu products per week, and in the country they ear consume about twenty-thre lion dollars' worth. We did not now a good market for our agricultural lion dollars' worth. We did not now I a good market for our agricultural ducts, and our farmers were unable tain one dollar per bushel for although they were unable to prof grow it for a less sum. They coul profitably grow oats to sell at less that or 40c. per bushel, but they could hobtain 20c. If we could secure a better lest for our agricultural products we accomplish a desirable object. If we induce the people who manufacture England, France, Germany, and the U States the goods which we importe come and establish manufactures in Dominion and thus save the disadvan of carrying our products to those cent Dominion and thus save the disadvan of carrying our products to those cour and bringing back their products, would secure a better market for the ducts of our country and higher remu tion for our labour. (Cheers.) The tional Policy will be beneficial to farmer by securing at least the home m for his products, and by giving him a k market. A strong proof that farmers are not now prosperous furnished by the fact that many lur men who for years past had been en men who for years past had been en in agriculture and had raised oats for in agriculture and had raised oats for own purposes had abandoned agricu altogether. They had to do so be they could purchase American oats ch than they could grow them. As farmers formed a large majority of people it was specially important that sures should be adopted to protect interests. As illustrating the major which the tariff would protect market the hon, gentleman showed

were very great and important, would be of little value if our ma

in which the tariff would protect market the hon. gentleman showed the price of oats at some on Lake Huron had fallen from 40 cen 25 cents per bushel within twenty-fou consequence of the arrival of a large of tity of Chicago oats. In regard to we did produce much more thas we sumed. In 1876 we exported a little 8,000,000 bushels and imported 5,700 bushels. Of barley we shipped 7,000 bushels to the United States imported 302,000 bushels. But while paid a large duty to enter the Amemarket, the American product came in duty free. As to the question of who duty he believed that there were circustances under which the producer paids stances under which the produ and others under which the con it. But under the present cir the producer pays the duty. THE TARTER Dr. STRANGE resumed the debat the tariff. He said that whatever diffice he might have in addressing the House the first time, he had no hesitation in cording his opoinion on the question under the consideration of the House he took it that in a movement which going to mark a new era in the politiconomy of Canada every member here should define his position. He makes at the outset that he was not a and fast protectionist or a close protectionist. He believed, and had believe many years, in the theory of free trad but certainly not in the practice of trade as it had hitherto been applied Canada. He held that it was essentia the prosperity of every country t manufactures should be establis in it, and that no country could m is, and that no country could rich and prosperous without having heal manufactures in its midst. He furtheld that it was the duty of every government to so foster and nourish the incipi manufactures of a country like Can that they might be able to hold their or manufactures of a country like can that they might be able to hold their or manufactures of older are the compaction of older are the compaction of older are the compaction of older are the compaction.

that they might be able to hold their of against the competition of older sett countries until they were able to walone. (Hear, hear.) He also held the in the case of different countries competivith one another in products and manufactures common to each, it was the duty each Government to place equal restriction its traders and producers in one country might be met with the same privileges and subject to the same restrictions as traders and producers of countries competing with it. That he conceived to the theory of reciprocal tariffs. That, to peting with it. That he conceived to the theory of reciprocal tariffs. That, it was his conception of perfect free trad While he was listening to the budg speech it seemed to him that the sar opinion had influenced the hon, the Finan Minister when preparing his tariff, for found, on scrutinizing it as far as he heen able to, that the hon, gentleman hendeavoured to so place the duties that tinfant manufactures of the country wou be fostered and encouraged. (Hear, hea He also found that in one branch alor which was already largely established. infant manufactures of the country would be fostered and encouraged. (Hear, hear He also found that in one branch alor which was already largely established—alluded to the farming interest—the hogentleman had placed our products on reciprocal basis, or as near a reciprocal basis, or as near a reciprocal basis as possible, with our only conceptitors, the United States. He believed that this was a sound policy an already public opinion in England was setting in that direction. The House was to that it would not benefit the farmer. He had the honour to represent a farming constituency, of which he was proud. He rejoited to think that the tarmers of that constituency had not the same belief as those whe differed from the Government on the sulject of the tariff. They believed, as he (Dr. Strange.) believed, that they had bee unduly handicapped in the received one into our market without the paymen of a duty whenever they had a surplus of the products of the soil. The farmers had been smarting under this competition an he could say that those in his constituency had risen in their might to stop it. Since he entered the House this evening he had been alled the content of the local papers and he say it that since the introduction of the tariff cate had risen six cents a bushel an peas four cents. If this was not in the interest of the Canadian farmers he woul ask any hon gentleman opposite to rise in his place and say what was their interest He (Dr. Strange) addressed the House and Englishman, but he was also a Canadian by adoption, and he could say that, as it as he had been able to ascertain the spiriof the English people, they were anxiou and willing to see this colony, of which they were justly proud, succeed, even if it was by stopping their manufactures conting to this country and by depriving them of a little profit. (Hear, hear.) No thought in man in Canada would endeavour a prevent the adoption of this tariff on the royal road to wealth ourselve while they wished us God speed.