supported it, as unsuitable to their interests, as he believed it was to the interests of the whole Dominion. He went further, and said that this tariff was diametrically opposed to the understanding with which the various Provinces entered into Confederation, and he was quite sure the people of the Lower Provinces, had it been presented to them at that time, would not have entered the Union, neither would Great Britain have consented. The Opposition believed that manufacturers, under a revenue tariff, which would enable them to import their raw material free, had prospered, and would prosper more than under this system of Protection that was now imposed upon the country. This was the reason, he contended, why our manufacturers had suffered less during the depression than those of the United States. When our manufacturers had confined themselves to manufacturing, without embarking in other investments, they had prospered more than any other class in the country. Above all other considerations, both parties should strive to make this a cheap country to live in; to lessen instead of increase taxation, so as to encourage immigration, and especially immigration of an agricultural population. He would read from a speech delivered in Toronto by Sir Alexander Galt, in favour of inducing immigrants to come here by making Canada a cheap country, keeping duties at a moderate rate, and in opposition to the doctrine of Protection. Sir Alexander on that occasion had said:

"If we are to succeed in getting immigrants to Canada, we must not lose sight of the fact that it must be made attractive to them. It must be a cheap country. Immigrants must not find it as dear as other countries, which, perhaps, offer more advantages. That leads me to consider the question of high duties on imports. High rates have, unquestionably, made the United States a dear country, and Canada is a comparatively cheap country because of its moderate duties, which, perhaps, afford the most direct compensation for the natural advantages which the adjoining Republic possesses over the Dominion. I do not believe there is any advantage whatever in the doctrine of extreme Protection. I do not believe it is possible to develop manufactures on any large scale by high duties. Our market is too limited. We have only four millions of people to supply, and it must be perfectly clear that the result of high duties would be to create an artificial industry—an industry which does not rest on its own intrinsic merits. It is to be observed that Protection—high duties—enhance the cost of every other article as well as that in which a particular manufacturer may be interested. It renders it more expensive for any manufacturer to manufacture his goods. If everything the boot and shoe maker uses is taxed, it is evident that his goods must be dearer. The result would consequently be that the exportation of our surplus goods to foreign countries would become absolutely impossible. We cannot have an export trade if the goods are made artificially dear in this country. We have in the United States a most complete example of that. That is a country which ought to be the cheapest country in the world, which has the largest amount of available lands, and every material advantage, and yet, by a wrong system of legislation and economic policy, the people have succeeded for many years past in making it one of the dearest in the world instead of the cheapest."

He (Mr. Burpee) would point out that the result of Protection was to make the rich man richer, and the poor man poorer; to tax the great consuming class of our country, to make the necessaries of life dear, to divert labour and capital from natural to artificial channels, to draw the farming population from the rural districts into cities and towns, and to injure the labouring classes by enhancing the price of everything they used. He asked what was the first thing the manufacturer did when commercial depression came upon him? He did not first seek to curtail his own and other expenses, but looked around to see first how many men he could dismiss, and next how far he could reduce the wages of those he retained. This was the way he curtailed his expenses, and it was the man who depended upon his daily wages who suffered. The Finance Minister had stated there had been a great depreciation in the value of our importations. This was true, and he (Mr. Burpee) was glad he had admitted it, and that was a proof of what those now in Opposition had said over and over again, that, if that depreciation had not occurred, there had been goods enough imported during the past three or four years to prevent any deficit taking place, and there would have been none. He was satisfied that Canada had not been such a slaughter market for the United States as the Finance Minister had supposed. When representations of that kind had been made to the late Government, they took