

under the value, they will not sacrifice them there, but they all clear out their shops and send the refuse and the surplus over to Canada, and have their warehouses ready for next year's trade, and that is occurring in every town every day. It was grievous to see in Toronto last year, the employes of Messrs. Robert Hay & Co. working at half time, or quarter time, and many dismissed to fight the battle of life as best they could; those, of course, being the least competent, and, therefore, the least able to provide for themselves. You saw whole tons of goods marked to be sold for what they would fetch. The sweepings of the manufactories of Buffalo were sold in our markets to crush our people. It was a grievous thing to see, and that was not only one trade, but it applied to every trade in Canada. The resolution speaks not only of a reasonable readjustment of the tariff but of the encouragement and development of interprovincial trade. That is one of the great objects we should seek to attain. Formerly, we were a number of Provinces which had very little trade with each other, and very little connection, except a common allegiance to a common Sovereign, and it is of the greatest importance that we should be allied together. I believe that, by a fair readjustment of the tariff, we can increase the various industries which we can interchange one with another, and make this union a union in interest, a union in trade, and a union in feeling. We shall then grow up rapidly a good, steady and mature trade between the Provinces, rendering us independent of foreign trade, and not, as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formerly did, look to the United States or to England for trade, but look to Ontario and Quebec,—sending their products west, and receiving the products of Quebec and Ontario in exchange. Thus the great policy, the National Policy, which we on this side are advocating, would be attained. Hon. gentlemen opposite laughed very much when they heard that part of the resolution relating to reciprocity of tariffs and reciprocity of trade; but I will tell them that, if there is one thing more than another in the minds of the people at the present time, it is this very subject. There is no mistake

about it, for during the summer I had the opportunity of visiting all parts of the country, and have met many who profess themselves to be Reformers, Grits, or Liberals, upon whose minds the idea has been impressed. It has taken fast hold of the people of Ontario. Hon. gentlemen may depend upon it that the country will have it. The country will not have the present unjust policy. The country will have fair play, and will not allow our markets to be made use of by the manufacturers of a neighbouring country when they can find no better market elsewhere, and at the same time have no access to their markets. What is the consequence of this jug-handle policy? The slaughter is being made, and goods are being disposed of at a ruinous price. Our manufacturers are brought down, and next year, when the United States manufacturers may find a better market, there will be no manufacturers of our own to supply the gap, and then up go the prices. In one year a man purchases at slaughter prices, and the next year, when he is obliged to buy in his own market, having no foreign goods coming in, he will have the prices put up on him, and will find that, in the long run, he will lose, because then all our manufactories will be swept away. I find that the farmers of West Canada and East Canada could not understand there was anything in their barley, for instance, being obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent. upon going into the United States, whereas the produce of the American farmers was allowed to be brought into this country free. It is said the consumer pays the duty and that the farmer does not suffer anything. That is the statement; but, when I put a simple case, which I have done frequently, I can get no answer. I put a case in the Eastern Townships of a man upon the imaginary line which was between this country and the United States. Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres of land on the American side of the line. Suppose he grows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets one dollar a bushel