

in value. Besides, there were cotton wool, cotton waste, cotton yarn for use in certain manufactories, drugs, dyes, ducks for belting, jute cloth, a very large amount of cocoanut oil, rubber, and many other articles of that kind, were imported into the country, to the value of \$51,831,459. Of the imports of 1894, \$69,873,571 were taxed, and \$51,883,000 were left untaxed. The next question we often hear discussed in this House is the question of the exodus. We must not forget that the country to the south of us was settled early in American history. From England and Ireland, and other parts of Europe, in the last century, and in the century before, there was a stream of emigration to that country. People went there, and their friends followed them. No sooner were people settled here, particularly in the lower provinces, than they commenced to find their way to the United States. So long as I can recollect, even before confederation, one political party always charged the other with driving the people from the country. Well, Sir, they have been going to the country to the south and settling there, until now, I believe, the United States themselves are beginning to find that they have too many people. They had factory establishments in the Eastern States, they had lands in the western country, and people from the provinces took up lands vacated by people of the States to go out and take large tracts of land in the west. It is not a very easy matter to divert immigration from a country to which people have been accustomed to go, and where relatives and friends reside. But we hope in a very short time the tide of emigration that has been going to the United States will be directed toward our great heritage in the west. We often hear talk about 60,000,000 people to the south of us. The United States have 10 or 15 millions of Africans; and the opinion is generally expressed that the republic could get along very well supposing those ten or fifteen millions would take their departure and return to the country from whence they came hundreds of years ago. The United States also have a large number of what is called the Latin race, Spaniards and Italians, and there is a general consensus of opinion among the people of the United States that the country could get along just as well if those people returned to their homes. We have in this country a hardy people, a thrifty people, and a class of settlers of which any country ought to feel proud. One point which is very frequently overlooked in this debate is this: What will be the effect of a change of policy such as hon. gentlemen advocate? We saw in the United States a few years ago, an attempt made to change the tariff. We all know that the changes made fell very far short of what the people expected, and very far short of what we expected at

Mr. McDONALD (Victoria, N.S.).

that time. But the very fact that changes were taking place caused capital at once to be withdrawn. I think it makes very little difference whether we were right or wrong in 1878, because, for seventeen years we have followed the course then laid down, and have given protection to our native industries. We are importing the raw material and manufacturing it in the country. Capital is shy, and will not be invested where a country is subject to sudden and frequent changes in tariff. Although very few changes were made in the United States, yet the people distrusted the corporations, even private individuals distrusted the banks. In 1892 you could hardly take up a newspaper but you read that some tramp or gang had got hold of the hard-earned accumulations of some unfortunate individual in that country who had taken their money out of the banks, fearing they were not stable, and would not return it when demanded. There are many things we have undertaken, there are many courses we have pursued. On the great question of confederation itself a great many people, and probably a very respectable minority, supposed it would be a great injury to each of the provinces concerned. But no one would think of going back to the old position. A great many people were opposed to buying the North-west. But I presume there are very few people who would go back to the position we occupied before. Many people were opposed to the terms made with British Columbia. But I presume there are very few who would like to let British Columbia go, and return to our former position. Whether the Conservatives, in 1878, were right or wrong, we would have to begin over again if the tariff were changed. But I do not apprehend that any very radical changes would occur. Hon. gentlemen opposite, however, seemed to be determined that the manufacturers of this country shall be destroyed; they tell us that the manufacturers are making too much money. I should like hon. gentlemen opposite to reconcile the statements made by them during this debate. The hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) produced figures and submitted them to the House the other evening to show that our manufacturers were not making as much money in 1891 as they were in 1871, and these are the figures he produced: In 1871 the wages paid to men and those employed in factories amounted to \$40,851,009; raw material, \$124,907,846; total, \$165,758,855. The product was of the value of \$221,617,733, the balance of profit was \$55,858,918; capital, \$77,964,020; and the percentage of profit 73 per cent. The hon. gentleman went through a similar calculation in regard to 1881, and he stated that the profits were 42 per cent. He afterwards came down