

The existing conditions certainly constitute an unfair discrimination against Nova Scotia coal and coke.

The payment of such a bounty would undoubtedly stimulate the coal and iron and steel business and this would have such a beneficial effect upon trade generally that the revenues of the Government would be increased by an amount much larger than would be required to pay the bounty.

This would only be a repetition of past experience, which is generally a very good guide.

Now, what did Hon. W. S. Fielding say in another place? He said:

Revenue Growth Resulting from Bounties

In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the question of what these bounties have accomplished. I know that with some excellent citizens of Canada the idea of bounties is not popular. More than once I have met people of the very best class who shake their heads over the idea. I think, however, that it can be clearly shown that the treasury of Canada has not lost one dollar from the payment of bounties. The iron and steel industries which have been established in the country have undoubtedly had a great effect in the development of the trade in Canada. Just how far the influence of a steel industry is felt may be a matter of debate. I have no doubt that honourable gentlemen have found many cases where business has been influenced favourably a long distance from the location of an iron and steel plant; I have found such cases myself; and it must be remembered that in all the principal trade centres of Canada vast quantities of goods have been purchased and sold to these steel ports, as I may describe them.

The cities of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John will all testify that their merchants have sold great quantities of goods to these steel making ports. The duties on these goods have been paid at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John, as the case may be. It is not possible to measure just what these duties have amounted to, but they would not have been paid if there had not been the consumers of these goods at the steel ports. I do not think it is too much to say

that millions of dollars have been paid into the Dominion treasury in that way at ports far removed from the steel ports themselves; and in considering what the Government have received in return for the bounties, it would be well to bear that in mind.

Honourable gentlemen will remember that I am not saying this. Mr. Fielding continued:

Bounties Developed Industrial Expansion

But suppose we put that aside. Let us look at the condition of the revenue at the steel ports themselves. These I take to be Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario, Sydney, North Sydney and Sydney Mines, in Nova Scotia, Glace Bay Mines which supply the coal to the Sydney plant, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, and Hamilton, Ontario. . . All honourable members will agree that, as respects every other point which I have named, the increase in business is due directly to the development of the iron and steel industry. Every one of these communities was a small community before the steel business began; every one has grown to be a large and important community under the influence and development of the iron and steel business.

Here follows a table giving the details. With the permission of the House I will put it on Hansard.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Yes.

(Following is the statement referred to by Hon. Mr. Casgrain).

I have here a statement showing the collections of customs revenue for two periods of ten years. The first period is that from 1890 to 1899, a period during which some steel bounties were paid, but during which the industry was in its infancy, and not very much progress had been made, except at New Glasgow, and even at that period New Glasgow had contributed very largely to the revenue by reason of her steel operations. We compare that period of ten years with the next ten years ending June 30, 1909:

Comparative Statement of Customs Revenue received at the following ports during the ten years 1890 to 1899, both inclusive, and for the ten years from 1900 to 1909, both inclusive.

Ports	Years	
	1890 to 1899 June 30th	1900 to 1909 June 30th
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. . . . .	\$ 219,763 06	\$ 2,012,066 13
Sydney, N.S. . . . .	153,115 50	1,645,759 22
North Sydney and Sydney Mines, N.S. . . . .	192,548 97	455,320 32
Glace Bay, N.S. . . . .	31,976 66	469,663 49
New Glasgow, N.S. . . . .	398,578 24	479,020 76
Hamilton, Ont. . . . .	6,712,584 26	11,648,381 80
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Increase during years 1900 to 1909. . . . .	\$ 7,708,566 69	\$16,710,211 72
	9,001,645 03	
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	\$16,710,211 72	

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: Let us compare the amount paid in bounties with this increase in duties. The amount of bounties paid on pig iron, puddle bars, steel and wire rods during the ten years 1900 to 1909, both

inclusive, was \$13,377,268. The amount of increase of customs revenue at the ports where there were steel plants, during the same period, was \$9,011,645. Thus we see that nearly all that has been paid in bounties came back in

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN.