

and that when the election came around we rather believe that he placed his faith and trust in them to a very much greater extent than he did in God.

I am somewhat surprised that he should deliver before this House a very lengthy dissertation upon reciprocity. One would think that he had some doubt in his mind as to whether the people of his constituency really believed that he was elected upon that platform or upon some other platform. I am bound to tell him that I believe that there is some doubt existing in the minds of his constituents and therefore he desires to place himself upon record in this House in order that his constituents and the country at large may have absolutely no doubt but that it was reciprocity that elected him. Grave doubts were entertained some few years previous to that, after the result of an election had been announced in that self-same riding, as to whether or not it was a certain policy of the government that had elected him, or some other means. I refer to the time when a recount was refused to determine who was elected when in all probability if there had been a recount the result of the election would have been different.

In reading speeches in the 'Hansard' for the last few years, we have found our friends on the opposite side of the House quoting Sir John Macdonald.

They have been quoting the language of great Conservative statesmen to substantiate their case, but under no consideration would these gentlemen follow the advice and guidance of these Conservative statesmen when they ruled the destinies of this country. But now, they seek solace from the words of these men, words uttered when the conditions in Canada were entirely different from what they are to-day, and words which although appropriate at the time they were uttered, are not appropriate years and years afterwards. The hon. gentleman also went on to quote the Hon. Mr. Sifton as being in favour of a fair agreement between Canada and the United States, but the great difficulty was that Mr. Sifton and other enlightened Liberals did not feel that the reciprocity pact was a fair deal for Canada and, therefore, they felt it their bounden duty to oppose it. We were told during the campaign that the maritime provinces and particularly the province of Nova Scotia had been suffering for many years. Well, we have had a Liberal government in that province for close on thirty years, and I notice that every time the provincial elections come around these gentlemen proclaim from platform to platform that Nova Scotia is the most prosperous province of the whole Dominion, all of which they claim of course for their own excellent

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government. But, when they want something to say against the Conservative government at Ottawa they change their tune and proclaim that everything is going to blue ruin. In the month of June last when the local elections were being held every Liberal in Nova Scotia proclaimed the prosperity of the province, but two months later when there was an election for the Dominion House these very same men proclaimed that the province was going to dry rot, that it was stagnant, and that reciprocity with the United States was the panacea. But, Sir, I am pleased to say that we have very strong signs that there will soon be a change in the complexion of the provincial government of Nova Scotia. Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House have been telling us what a bad thing it is to see a coalition government, as they claim it is, formed at Ottawa, and they tell us that evil results are likely to flow from it, but their answer is to be found in the two recent by-elections in the province of Nova Scotia when the people unhesitatingly pronounced in favour of the Hon. R. L. Borden and his government, and against the moribund government of Hon. Mr. Murray. I commend this to hon. gentlemen who are so worked up over what they term the alliance between the various elements of the present administration here. The hon. member for Cape Breton (Mr. McKenzie) told us that we had no market for our fish, that we could not ship them to Montreal or to western Canada, and that reciprocity with the States was, therefore, most desirable for us. Has the hon. member (Mr. McKenzie) forgotten that the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens-Shelburne, Annapolis and King's returned members opposed to this reciprocity pact? The hon. member from Cape Breton (Mr. McKenzie) would have this House believe that he and he alone has the right to speak for the fishing industry of Nova Scotia, and, that in the very face of the results of the elections in that province his dictum was to be paramount. I submit, Sir, that one of the supreme reasons why these counties rejected this agreement is that the people realized that the home market of the Dominion is the best market, and they looked to the future development of this industry under the able and efficient administration of that distinguished son of Nova Scotia who now leads the government. I would commend for the perusal of the hon. gentleman (Mr. McKenzie) the very able treatise on the fishery question written by the hon. member for Digby (Mr. Jameson) and in that treatise he will find food for thought and enlightenment as to the fishery industry of the province. Then, the hon. member (Mr. McKenzie) the very