

tection, for it would appear to me that it should be plain to almost everybody that there are times when a properly regulated bounty system is one of the best methods by which any line of industry, whose establishment is at all feasible, can be built up, especially when such old free-traders as those who are quoted so frequently in our debates—John Stuart Mill, for example—can be quoted in substantiation of that fact.

But we have had bounties on other things besides steel. This year the government is taking the bounty off oil produced in southern Ontario; but last year it gave bounties to other industries to encourage them. Indeed the whole principle of the tariff policy of this government is a sort of hit-a-black-cat-in-the-dark type of policy; nobody knows what is going to happen this year as compared with what happened last year. I do not remember what it was that bounties were put on last year, but I remember the Minister of Finance bringing in bounties on flax, I think it was, and on copper rods—there were two or three items. This year for some reason the bounty is to be taken off the oil industry. But there are other bounties paid in Canada. I have pointed out, and my good friend from Springfield (Mr. Hoey), I think, mentioned it recently, that very many bounties are paid and have been paid during past years to the agricultural industries of this country in the shape of agricultural estimates. These may not be direct bounties in so many dollars paid to the farmers, but the farmers are the people who benefit from them. We have in the estimates this year something like \$6,000,000 for the farmers in the various branches of agriculture—experimental farms, pest acts, and so on; I do not know the names, but I could look them up in the estimates. At any rate this \$6,000,000 is directly for the benefit of the agricultural interests. Not only that, but England has bounties on many lines of goods, or has had in the past. Even to-day, under free trade, England has a bounty on her steamship services, and has had for many years. No country in the world has had the shipping success that England has had. One of the reasons has been that England has always paid subsidies or bounties to her shipping, and one of the reasons why the United States shipping was driven off the seas was because England paid bounties and the United States did not. It was the only branch of trade and commerce in practically the whole of the United States that was not given some form of protection or bounty.

Mr. VIEN: If my hon. friend will permit me a question, what does he mean by a bounty to agriculture?

Mr. MANION: Well, I have my estimates here somewhere; I could give the items to my hon. friend. I do not mean a bounty directly in money to the farmer, but I can give the instances. I have referred to estimates amounting to \$6,000,000—

Mr. VIEN: Will my hon. friend distinguish between what he calls a bounty to agriculture and any public service like the building of a wharf or the building of a railway, which serves industry just as much as agriculture?

Mr. MANION: The difference is that in building a wharf or a railway it is for the whole population, but this is not. Here is an agricultural estimate of \$5,850,500.

Mr. BROWN: In regard to some items included in that estimate, may I ask what about the money spent in eradicating tuberculosis? What about the money spent on this magnificent park down along the canal? Does my hon. friend want to charge all that against the farmers? I am admitting, of course, that that money ought to be paid.

Mr. MANION: I do not know what my hon. friend refers to when he talks of eradicating tuberculosis and about a park down along the canal. I can read from the items here.

Mr. BROWN: The eradicating of bovine tuberculosis is paid for out of the agricultural estimates, and it is not a matter in which only the farmers are interested.

Mr. MANION: That is possible. There may be a few little items here in which the farmer alone is not directly interested. Now, let me read the items.

Mr. FORKE: Will my hon. friend permit me?

Mr. MANION: Yes. I usually bring hon. gentlemen to my left to their feet whenever I mention these estimates.

Mr. FORKE: That is because we want to get at the facts. I suppose there is an item included in the estimates for research. Assuming it was possible by scientific investigation to find a remedy for rust in wheat, would that benefit only the farmers, or would it benefit the people of the whole Dominion?

Mr. MANION: That would be a benefit to the farmers, and certainly it would indirectly benefit the whole Dominion.