

farm the farmers say we do not legislate for. They say "give us a show; give us a fair field and no favour; that is all we want," and I have no doubt the fishermen say the same thing. Reduce the cost of production; make it cheaper for him to live in this country and you increase his profits, and you also increase the wealth of the country by increasing his ability to export for the country. These are the two interests that show the largest increase—in comparing the returns for the two decades—the agriculture of the soil and the agriculture of the sea. They are not depending in any shape whatsoever on the National Policy for their prosperity. I will be enabled to show hereafter that it has burdened the agricultural part of the country through the prices that have to be paid for many articles that enter into their calling. The next thing we come to is the export of coal. That is another of our industries—an industry which I believe one day is going to be very great in the country, but so far as the export of coal from Nova Scotia is concerned, we have nothing to congratulate ourselves upon in regard to the National Policy. In 1874, which is the first year for which any return is shown, we exported 252,000 tons of coal from Nova Scotia, and in 1889, which is the last year for which we have returns, we exported only 186,000 tons. That is the result of the National Policy.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—We consume it in our own country.

Hon. Mr. CLEMOU—Your figures are wrong.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—If they are wrong they are from the book.

Hon. Mr. MILLER—I did not hear the hon. gentleman's figures.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Repeating the figures.)

Hon. Mr. MILLER—These figures are wrong. Last year the export from Nova Scotia was 1,700,000 tons of coal.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—To where?

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—All Canada.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—That is not export. I am speaking of the exports of Canada; you are putting it on the people of the Province

of Quebec. They purchased from the Province of Nova Scotia 800,000 tons, but at a heavy cost to themselves. You have to put a duty on the coal from the United States in order to introduce Nova Scotia coal into Quebec. You have to spend thousands of dollars on the Intercolonial Railway in order to enable the people of Quebec to buy Nova Scotia coal. That is the way 800,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal is sold to the Province of Quebec. Why are the people of the Dominion obliged to support an industry in which there is a falling off to the extent of 700,000 tons in the exports to the world? If we want to draw wealth to the people of Canada it is from the outside world we must draw it. We cannot draw it from one another unless we prey upon one another, and that is a thing we should avoid, and it is to prevent that and avoid it that I have studied this question from the standpoint I am taking, and changing my views with regard to the National Policy for the coming time. During the first twelve years that I have referred to we produced in Nova Scotia 873,000 tons a year, from 1874 to 1879, and then the National Policy was proposed, and our production increased to 1,611,000 tons. It increased about 800,000 tons, or the exact amount that was shipped to the Province of Quebec. That is what made the increase, and that alone was fostered, as I have told you, at an expense to the people of Quebec and of the rest of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT moved that the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 6 p. m.

THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Tuesday, March 1st, 1892.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

NEW SENATOR.

Honourable Mr. Dobson, new Senator from the town of Lindsay, was introduced, took the oath of office, signed the test roll and took his seat.