

tent that it was purchased in Montreal, is it necessary to remit the amount of the purchase money to England. That is to say, supposing people here in Montreal or elsewhere purchased stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway upon a marginal deposit of five or ten per cent for a rise or a fall, say at 50, they would have to remit the value of the stock at 50, when the demand for the transfer of the stock was made, the profit between 50 and 90 remains with the purchaser, but the 50 per cent would have to be remitted to England in order to meet the obligations entered into in the purchase of that stock from Dutch, English or American shareholders or whoever it was who agreed to sell that stock at those figures. Hon. gentlemen, when you come to think that \$30,000,000 has gone out of the country and that the exchange has absorbed that \$30,000,000, the exchange being contributed by these sources such as the remittance of the dividends of the Canadian Pacific Railway government liabilities, our corporate liabilities and, added to that, the terms of the purchase of the Canadian Pacific Railway stock by speculators, then I can account for the transference of \$30,000,000 of Canada exports into the pockets of somebody else; and the people which have reaped the benefit of the exports are those who purchased the stock and pocketed the profits. They had to remit, of course, the original purchase money, but the profit they made between the price they purchased at and the rise, remained with them, but the products of the country have been absorbed in purchasing exchange in England to cover that. That is what I call the transference of the profits of labour that produced those articles of export to the pockets of speculators who do not do any work upon it. And the moment the farmers whose exports last year were sixty million become aware of that, I tell the leader of the opposition, they will get such a hustle on to change that state of affairs, that at any rate they will want their commercial policy arranged so that the British exports shall come into Canada on the same terms as our exports go into England, so that the return cargoes will be distributed among the people instead of being transferred into the pockets of the speculators. Now take the revenue of the Canadian Pacific Railway last year it is upwards of twenty four million dollars and its net revenue or profits is ten

million dollars, this revenue pays no taxes. It is a revenue equal to the income of 15,000 farmers all of whom have to pay their taxes, while this large income is untaxed, the road bed and rolling stock is untaxed, the lands are untaxed, the rails are untaxed and the net income derived from its earnings is untaxed, and the remittance of this income absorbs the exports produced by labour which is heavily taxed; take off the protective duties and labour will be relieved from a portion of the burden in proportion to its exporting power. It is open to any one to refute my position, and I should like to hear a clearer explanation of this matter. Take one particular article, that is, the article of iron which we import from Great Britain. We have put on a duty and given a bonus to increase the manufacture of iron in Canada, and what has been the result of the bonus? It is that we have reached a great production of iron in Canada of 36,000 tons. Here are the mineral returns.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—That is a beginning.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—That is a beginning, as you say, but a beginning that has been going on for ten years, and that like the crab is crawling backwards 32 per cent of our mineral production is coal, twelve per cent gold, nine per cent silver and one-half of one per cent is iron produced in Canada out of the \$22,000,000 of mineral production. For the sake of producing and establishing an industry which produces but one-half of one per cent of our mineral productions in Canada, we tax the farmers of Canada and the people upon \$10,000,000 of the import of iron manufactured goods. Is that justice to labour and to the country that we tax \$10,000,000 worth of the absolute necessities of our agricultural interests? What for? To encourage the production of one-half of one per cent of our mineral resources in the shape of iron. That is only one instance, and I could go on and run the gamut of lots of other instances just exactly in the same way.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—You are including the bounties?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—The duty has been reduced by the present government to