

2. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80
Receipts	\$118,060	\$130,664	\$135,899	\$125,855	\$113,551
Expenditure.....	214,930	228,595	221,507	223,313	164,640
Profit.....					
Loss.....	\$96,870	\$97,931	\$85,608	\$97,458	\$50,789

Here is another comparative statement of the revenue and working expenses on these same two roads during the three months from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, from 1876 to 1880:

1. ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

	1876-77 3 months.	1877-78 3 months.	1878-79 3 months.	1879-80 3 months.	1880-81 3 months.
Receipts.....	\$306,234	\$300,702	\$371,339	\$345,001	\$445,440
Expenditure.....	325,368	458,715	400,275	391,587	444,007
Profit.....					\$1,433
Loss.....	\$19,134	\$98,013	\$118,936	\$46,585	

2. ON THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

	1875-76 3 months.	1876-77 3 months.	1877-78 3 months.	1878-79 3 months.	1879-80 3 months.	1880-81 3 months.
Receipts	\$38,728	\$31,820	\$36,765	\$34,622	\$30,441	\$35,934
Expenditure.....	43,576	62,169	61,123	70,078	33,368	45,024
Profit.....						
Loss.....	\$4,848	\$27,349	\$27,358	\$35,456	\$7,927	\$9,900

According to these figures it is evident that these public works will 'ere long be an abundant source of revenue for the country. The fourth paragraph of the Speech from the Throne refers to the generous gift that Her Majesty's Government has just made to Canada by sending us the splendid steam corvette *Charybdis*. This gift, that the country accepts with the greatest gratitude, is destined to supply a want long felt in the organization of the forces of the country. We are a maritime people. Perhaps no country in the world possesses a more extensive sea-board than ours, and the interior is covered with lakes and rivers that constitute, as it were, vast inland seas. Nevertheless, we are wanting in marines. The training ship is calculated to create this new calling, and our young men will be able to defend the country on the high seas with as much skill and valor as on land. The next paragraph relates to the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba. From a geographical point of view this question offers no difficulty. It is evident that the boundaries of Manitoba are too narrow. The young giant requires a wider field of operation. The

MR. VANASSE.

development of our vast western territories, the importance that they have acquired, render necessary the enlargement of this province to the east, north and west. A few thousand square miles cannot constitute a province which seems to have such a grand future before it; but I trust that the new scheme will be devised so as to protect and maintain the civil, political and religious institutions, as established by the Manitoba Act, or any subsequent legislation. As His Excellency says, it is much to be regretted that we are obliged to come to the aid of the Indians, who have had to suffer from the want of food. But let us hope that it is but an accident. We learn, by the latest news received from these territories, that the Indians have been, or are now, hunting the buffalo which, with fishing, has been their sole means of support as well as their chief occupation. On the other hand, we must congratulate the Government on the efforts they have made to introduce civilization among the nomadic tribes by inducing them to cultivate the soil, of which they are the original masters. And the House will learn, no doubt, with satisfaction, that the model farms established by Government have already produced satisfactory results. It is with satisfaction, Mr. Speaker, that we have learned, through the Speech from the Throne, that the existing Tariff has not only promoted the manufactures and other products of the country, but has also so far increased the revenues of the Dominion as to place beyond doubt that the receipts of the current fiscal year will be in excess of the expenditure chargeable to consolidated revenue. We have a surplus. It is a long time, Mr. Speaker, since the country was last favored with a similar statement; this is, in my opinion, the most tangible proof of the efficiency of the National Policy. I will not quote any statistics on the subject. The honorable mover of the resolution has said all that there was to say on this question. The figures that the honorable member has laid before the House are unanswerable. They may say all they please against the present Tariff, they will never be able to drown the mighty voice of these figures and of these facts, which alone will be heard and understood by the country. But they think to have overthrown the arguments and facts in favor of this policy by saying that this return of prosperity is not due to the National Policy, but to the action of Providence. I do not deny, Mr. Speaker, but that Providence has greatly protected us. It is doubtless Divine Providence that caused the rich harvests of late years to grow; but it is the present policy that protected these first fruits of the national wealth. What would have been the lot of these abundant harvests if the former fiscal legislation had still been the law of the land? They would have been submerged by the importation of foreign grain, and the farmers of this country would have been obliged to sell their products at half price, or else to put them in sheds to become the prey of vermin, as it happened not more than three years ago in several parts of Canada. If the National Policy does not make our harvests grow in the fields, it at least protects them on our markets, together with the other products of the national industry. The effects of this policy, Mr. Speaker, will not be limited to promoting our manufactures, but the effective application of the protective principle, by creating the capital of labor, and by retaining it in the country, will contribute necessarily towards the development of our industrial centres. The number of consumers will increase, our market will become more and more remunerative for the agricultural classes of the country; and it is through the protection thus afforded it that agriculture will become, what it should never have ceased to be, the first and the purest of our national resources. If the work so well begun is carried out, we may hope soon to see for our country magnificent prospects. Already, through the Federal system, we have taken a distinguished rank among nations. We are no longer a mere colony, but an Empire, allied by the ties of blood and friendship to the