

it is closed now or not, I am not prepared to say. The company, I was told, opened negotiations with the Upper Province manufacturers for the purpose of establishing fixed prices at which the product should be sold, and it was said that unless they were able to make this arrangement they would not be able to run the mill. That I know. In Halifax there have been three sugar refineries and one cotton mill established. The stock of the old sugar refinery is about \$350,000 or \$360,000. At the annual meeting held during this year, since Parliament opened, the annual statement was presented, and it showed as the result of the year's operations that the concern had lost \$208,000. I think that is a pretty big loss considering that the capital is only about \$360,000. The refinery in my opinion, has not been of much advantage to the stockholders, as it has only paid one small dividend since it commenced operations. The cotton mill has been running, but I do not think it has made any money or declared a dividend. One foundry has been closed. I am not quite sure whether it was closed after 1878 or about that time; but at all events it is closed now. A second one, which was a very important industry in the town of Dartmouth, where the junior member for Halifax resides, went into bankruptcy last fall. That is about all the National Policy has done for Halifax. In Shelburne, I understand, a small wollen mill has been established, which employs about half a dozen hands. There is also a trunk factory which employs four or five hands. In Queen's nothing whatever has been established; and one foundry, which was doing considerable business before the Protective Policy was introduced, has failed, and is now closed. In Lunenburg, a small woollen mill, which employs about half a dozen hands, has been established. I think that is all that the National Policy has done for that county. In Colchester, the county represented by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a hat and cap factory, a knitting factory, and a canned milk industry, have been established. I do not think the protective policy has done very much for the last named, for I am not aware that any change was made in the duties which would help that industry very much. On the other hand, the large steel works, which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries told us the other day was one of the industries the National Policy was especially designed to build up and foster, failed last year, and the concern is in liquidation now, as my hon. friend near me says; it is in the hands of assignees. So, notwithstanding the fact that the country was called upon to pay a tax of \$1.50 a ton on iron as a bounty to that company to keep it alive, it is dead now, although it was able to run before 1878, and had been running many years before that time. Besides, the Union woollen mills near Truro have failed. One would hardly suppose that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, being a member of the Government, would allow any industry in his county to fail under what he calls a National Policy. The Archibald tannery, also near Truro, which was a large concern, is now closed. There was a shoe factory which did a pretty large business there, and it is also closed. Now, after this exhibit, I should like hon. gentlemen, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries included, to tell me what the National Policy has done for the county he represents. There are more industries closed, and the most important industries in that county have been closed up since 1878. All the most important industries that were established prior to 1878 are closed. Yet I am told that the National Policy is the policy that should be carried out in the interests of the Maritime Provinces. I have inquired respecting Cumberland, and I cannot find that any new industries have been established in that county. We had woollen mills established there before the National Policy, and I recollect seeing the proprietor of one of them at the exhibition in Halifax, when he was exhibiting his cloths there after the National Policy was introduced. He told me, at that time, showing me his

cloth, that he could manufacture at a profit previous to the introduction of the protective policy; that he wanted no National Policy. He said he was satisfied the inducements held out by the Government under the protective policy to invest money in different industries would result, before many years had passed, in such competition as would prove the ruin of those industries, and his words have often occurred to me in the last year or two. He was a prophet, and he exactly predicted what has taken place, for that is the injury which the National Policy has done to the industries of this country, and it is from the effects of over-competition that they are suffering at the present time. I go on to the county of Pictou. A glass factory and steel works have been established there. I believe they are doing a very fair business at the present time; at all events they are working. During the last year two of the largest tanneries in that county, which were the largest in Nova Scotia and as large as any in the Dominion, were closed; and either one of those tanneries, if I am correctly informed, employed more men than the two new industries, the glass factory and steel works put together. I ask, therefore, what has the National Policy done for Pictou county? I proceed to Antigonish, nothing established there; Guysboro, nothing there; Richmond, nothing there; Inverness, I am not quite sure about that county; but if any new industry has been established it is on a very, very small scale indeed. There has been nothing in Victoria; and I believe nothing of any consequence in Cape Breton. I ask this House why it is that hon. gentlemen, who ought to know better and who, I believe, do know better, will stand up and speak in favor of the National Policy when the result of it has been as I have stated. I will turn for one moment to the report of the commissioner who was sent out to investigate the industries of the Maritime Provinces, and read a few extracts from that report. It seems that in the county of Halifax he visited about 45 manufactories, large and small. Of this number, although his business was doubtless to get an expression of opinion in favor of the protective policy, 27 of them said nothing, 9 of them have spoken out against the National Policy, and 9 have spoken in favor of it. He says:

"The Acadia steam biscuit factory and confectionery proprietor says:— 'In 1878 this establishment only manufactured confectionery; in 1882 the biscuit business was added. We find openings for business in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The Upper Canadians are our most troublesome competitors. They 'slaughter' their goods in our territory, supplying customers at figures below their own prices, and selling also to retail dealers in a way that interferes with the wholesale dealer. We would have no difficulty in successfully competing, if the Western Provinces' men would only sell at western home prices. Time will, in all probability, cure this evil.'"

Here is another extensive concern of which he says:

"Macdonald & Co., extensive brass founders, steam and hot water engineers, plumbers, copper-smiths, gas fitters and hoopers, were indisposed to furnish information of any kind. This concern was started in 1865."

Now that does not look as if they were favorable to the National Policy, or that it was necessary to their existence because they had been running since 1865. Here is another person who speaks of the National Policy:

"The National Policy affects us beneficially in the candy line, but otherwise, in some respects at least, in other lines. For instance, the duty on coal is against us; only a day or two ago we paid \$100 on a cargo of hard coal, of which, by the way, we use a considerable quantity. There are other articles also which occupy a place objectionable to us on the dutiable tariff list. But one can't expect everything in his own favor. Other industries than ours must share in the benefit derivable from the protective system which the National Policy supplies."

Longard Bros., steam and hot water heaters, machinists and stove fitters, remark:

"That they have plenty of work, and could do more if their facilities were extended. They make this reference to the tariff:—'The duties on articles used in our business, which we obtain from the United States, are too high. So far, we have not been able to obtain in the Dominion satisfactory articles for fittings, either in copper, brass or iron.'"