

ment of our iron industry in Nova Scotia and the Province of Quebec—I think there are a couple of blast furnaces in Quebec, with two blast furnaces in Nova Scotia. In 1889 we imported 89,000 tons of pig iron, valued at \$2.50 per ton. The total value of the import was \$1,220,000. On that we collected duties amounting to \$357,000. We produced in consequence of the imposition of this duty 25,000 tons pig iron, which I see is valued in the statistics of last year at \$500,000—that is the result of the labour that entered into the production of that pig iron was \$500,000 gross turn over to the people of Canada, and in order to obtain that we put on a duty of \$357,000. Now, the people of Canada at large pay that \$357,000. Industries that perhaps want assistance by freeing them from duties are hampered in consequence of that duty on pig iron, and what for? In order to produce a turn over of \$500,000. Why, we could show that amount in almost one or two shipments of cattle from our farms, which want no protection at all beyond the reduction of the duties imposed in our tariff. Nova Scotia is an agricultural country, and can produce its output of animals just as easily as it can increase its output of coal. They can improve their breed; they can buy cheap corn, and turn over twice the profit they can in the labour it takes to produce that pig iron.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—No.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Well, you raise apples in Nova Scotia and you can produce apples and other agricultural products of the farm which can take the place of coal so far as duties are concerned. In addition to the duty of \$357,000 we increase the price of pig iron, because there is \$4 a ton on the iron produced in the country.

Hon. Mr. POWER—The hon. gentleman is leaving out of sight the fact that there is a bounty of \$2 per ton on the pig iron produced here.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—In addition to the duty? That is not mentioned in the Statistical Abstract.

Hon. Mr. POWER—It is a fact, though.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—The pig iron that comes into the country is subject to a duty of \$4 per ton, and there is a bounty of \$2 per ton on the iron produced in the country besides—in other words, the people of Canada are

paying nearly \$600,000 duty in order to produce a turn over of \$500,000 worth of labour. That is a short way of putting it, so far as the imposition of those iron duties are concerned. With regard to our petroleum, I have before stated the facts, which are simple. These are two things belonging to our mines that we have imposed a duty for the purpose of producing and developing, and I have shown the extent of their development and cost of production. Now the value of our lubricating and other oils in Canada is \$320,000, and altogether there is a duty imposed on oils imported into the country of \$585,000. Before I leave the question of pig iron and coal I would call the attention of this hon. House to the reciprocity negotiations that have been mooted with regard to the assistance to be given to these industries by reciprocal trade with the United States, and I will show you what has been done in the southern States—a new country being opened up. I want to show you what competition we will have to meet in entering that market. In the South in 1880 there was 290,000 tons, and in 1890 there was 1,684,000 tons of pig iron produced. Of the 89,000 tons of pig iron that we imported into Canada, the United States sent us 23,000 tons, in the face of \$4 a ton duty and \$2 a ton bounty, so that if the United States can send us that much pig iron under such circumstances what can we expect to gain by admission to the markets of the United States? Our industries would have to meet with competition which they cannot now successfully encounter with even \$6 a ton in their favour. The same with regard to coal. The output of coal in the South in 1880 was 3,820,000 tons; in 1890 it had increased to 17,000,000 tons. Now there is the competition the people of Nova Scotia have to meet with when they look to the markets of the United States to encourage their coal industry. In the United States altogether the output of coal was 36,000,000 tons, at a cost of 70 cents per ton at the pit's mouth. The people of Nova Scotia have to come down to these prices before they can compete with the vast industries, the vast organizations and the vast machinery ready there to put out this enormous amount of coal.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—That is the reason. why you would shut up our coal mines?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—No; I will tell you what to do with your coal mines: adopt free