

scription, are exempt from taxation in New Zealand, Australia, or the United States?

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: I do not know.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: That would amount to many millions of dollars.

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: No, about \$100,000,000. I think the figures I give include patriotic contributions. If any honourable gentleman has better information I should be glad to have it.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: There were contributions to many societies here.

Hon. Mr. SCHAFFNER: I think the Patriotic and the Red Cross funds were the principal ones.

Canada's population is about one-thirteenth that of the United States, therefore, on the basis of population, we should have collected \$200,000,000 in taxes on wealth during the year.

I must apologise, honourable gentlemen, for having taken so long. I had no intention of speaking at such great length. I repeat again that I believe the industries of this country should be protected; at the same time, I believe that they have been protected to too great an extent. Too much money has been raised by custom tax, and too little from the wealth of the country. That is practically the only criticism that I have to make of the Union Government. I believe that no body of men could have worked more earnestly, or with greater success during the war than these men; but now that the war is over there must be a reduction in the customs duties, and more money must be raised from wealth, or in some other way.

Hon. Mr. DAVID: As the honourable gentleman has given us so much food for thought, I would ask that the debate be adjourned until Tuesday next, to-morrow not being a day of labour.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: There are several honourable gentlemen who desire to speak on the subject, and who are ready to proceed now.

Hon. Mr. DAVID: Very well.

Hon. J. J. DONNELLY: Honourable gentlemen, I do not rise for the purpose of making any remarks that might be dignified by the name of a speech. I had no intention of speaking on the Address; I have no notes, as honourable gentlemen may see, and I have made no preparation. I wish to refer for two or three minutes to some of the remarks made by the honourable gen-

tleman from Manitoba (Hon. Mr. Schaffner); but while on my feet I feel disposed to refer to what was said by the honourable gentleman from De Lorimier (Hon. Mr. Dandurand), yesterday, and to the line of argument advanced by gentlemen of the Opposition, both in this and in the other Chamber.

There has been a good deal of speculation in the House and about its corridors as to why the line of argument has been taken that Quebec does not desire to be consulted by this Government, or, as I might say, by any one. Although I have been somewhat at a loss to know why such a statement should be made, I am going to express what in my opinion is the reason. It is this. It is getting to be pretty well understood that the next general election will be fought out on the tariff issue. Those who have been watching events closely know that industries have been going into the province of Quebec very rapidly during the last few years. Those who advocated protection told us that if we kept at it long enough the Americans would come over with their money and skill and would develop industries. We are learning now that that is what has happened in Quebec, largely owing, I think to the favourable labour conditions there. Some of our friends on the other side, what might be called a solid Quebec, are commencing to think that the new condition may result in a division of the votes polled in that province in the next election; and in order to head that off, and because of a feeling of pride of race, they desire to continue a solid Quebec.

Hon. Mr. CASGRAIN: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. DONNELLY: The honourable gentleman from Manitoba (Hon. Mr. Schaffner) outlined at great length the many resources and advantages of the Maritime Provinces, the province of Quebec, the province of Ontario, and the province of British Columbia; but I was somewhat surprised to hear a man who has lived so long in the West, and who, I believe, has made a fortune there, give such a dismal report of the three Prairie Provinces. He says that owing to the drouth and the wind blowing down their grain, they make no money in growing grain. How any Government could devise a policy that would overcome the great difficulties under which the West is labouring, according to the honourable gentleman, I am at a loss to know.

The honourable gentleman has told us that the people of Canada make no money raising cattle, and gives us as his authority