

it is, perhaps, an unfortunate matter, and it is to this branch of the Parliament of Canada that the smaller Provinces must look to have their rights guarded. That is the reason why I have been so persistent in following up this question from year to year. There are people who believe that the National Policy has not been of any use in Canada. There are others who believe it has. I know in the Maritime Provinces towns have been built up which have given a great deal of work to people living near them, and the commerce of the country has increased, and these towns are growing in population. We know also that Prince Edward Island has been unable to avail herself of the advantages that have been afforded to the other Provinces under the National Policy. We have no manufactures in our Province, and cannot have them, from the fact that we have no continuous communication with the outside world. If we had daily communication with the mainland our people would be able to establish industries and manufactures which they have not at present, and for want of which they necessarily suffer. You may as well say that if you sever one leg from the body that the pulsations of the heart could follow it, as to say that the pulsations of trade and commerce, and the enterprise which marked this Dominion, can extend to Prince Edward Island while she is isolated from the rest of Canada for so many months of the year. While we have fulfilled our portion of the contract made with the Dominion many years ago, no public works of any account have been done in our Province. It is continually stated that the Dominion has paid for the railway on Prince Edward Island. There is not one word of truth in that argument. Prince Edward Island entered into Confederation on a basis of 100,000 people, at \$48 per head. The calculation was made up on the then existing debt of Canada, and also some \$60,000,000 that were to be expended on the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on that basis we took \$48 a head, which amounted to \$4,800,000. Out of that \$4,800,000 the first year we paid for the cost of our railway \$3,114,735. If we had not built the railway we would have had that amount to our credit to-day in the Dominion Treasury:—

“The several railways built by the Dominion in each Province, including the Intercolonial branches

and extensions, but not the main line as originally constructed, cost as follows:

Quebec, including the purchase of the Rivière du Loup branch.....	\$5,520,323 26
New Brunswick.....	3,371,854 74
Nova Scotia.....	7,821,070 19
Total.....	<u>\$16,713,248 19</u>

So that while the Dominion spent some sixteen millions since then in building railways in the other Provinces, less than \$200,000 was spent in Prince Edward Island in building some thirteen miles of railway to connect the main land with Cape Traverse. We find no fault with that. We know also that some 96 miles of railway has been built across Cape Breton, at an expenditure of \$3,000,000. We find no fault with that. We know that \$175,000 a year for twenty years has been appropriated for building a ship railway at Chignecto. We find no fault with that, but we do think that our terms of union should be carried out. We have memorialized the Government and the Queen, and we have asked for consideration in every way. Now, with regard to the position we occupy toward the other Provinces—we are told: “You people in Prince Edward Island do not suffer.” If we take the exports of Prince Edward Island, which form the basis of trade, as shown in the Blue-books, and enquire into what they are, we will find that Prince Edward Island is one vast farm. From the Census of 1881 I find that the products of the Province were:

Oats.....	\$3,538,219
Potatoes.....	6,042,191
Turnips.....	1,198,817
Total.....	<u>10,779,227</u>
Horses.....	\$ 25,182
Colts and fillies.....	6,158
Working oxen.....	84
Milch cows.....	45,895
Other horned cattle.....	44,743
Sheep.....	166,496
Swine.....	40,181
Wool.....	552,083
Honey.....	14,945

If we take one item, potatoes, we find how we are handicapped as compared with our brother farmers in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. Our farmers have to ship their potatoes at a season of the year when they are unfit for shipping, when the markets are overstocked and prices are low; whereas, the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers can hold their potatoes until the markets want them. Hon.