

the farmer in Scotland only paid 9c. This oil is made from the shale in Scotland, and the American oil has to meet that competition in Great Britain when it gets there; and the American oil is retailed in composition with that oil at 9c. a gallon, and where it is retailed in Canada it is sold at 25c. to 30c. a gallon. That is the condition of the two farms. I can vouch for the truth and accuracy of these two cases, as far as I received them from my hon. friend and my friend at home.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—You forgot the cow.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Yes, I forgot the cow that my hon. friend allows each labourer, but I am near enough at any rate. Then there was another friend of mine up in the North-west that came out and got married, and she had three acres of land in Devonshire, and she was getting £10 a year rent for it for some years, and on coming out to Canada she gave instructions to sell, and it was sold and realized £65—\$375.00—an acre. It is five miles away from any town, and just used as a field for pasture and hay and meadow land, it was sold for £65 an acre. Another friend of mine sold eight acres the other day for £200. Now these are just two or three instances that have come under my own personal observation to show you what the price of land is there, and how far the conditions are favourable. I do not say I am stating the condition of things all over, that where there has been a failure in consequence of the reduction in the price of wheat. But are not our prices depressed? Do not we sell at so much less when we export to England? Is not the English farmer so much better off by the cost of taking that wheat or those cattle from here to England? I am stating this to show that it is perfectly correct that, though there are individual hardships, the condition of England is one of prosperity, and that is indicated through the returns. I would like to complete this question of revenue, and by taking the railways I wish to show that the public works produced a revenue of \$3,067,549.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—I do not see how the country gets poor by it, because if you did not give the drawback it would be manufactured in some other country. Do

all the employees stand idle after they get through with this work of manufacturing for five millions in Canada and supplying outside parties? I do not understand the hon. gentleman's reference to the drawback. On a former occasion the hon. member spoke of the Massey Manufacturing Company. I am satisfied he does not want to advertise their wares, but he says the drawback given by this government on the duty on what is exported from this country, is in favour of the foreigner, and not in favour of the people of this country to enable the manufacturer to manufacture here and to export, but the people do not lose a dollar by it, and they keep the people employed enabling them to purchase the necessities of life, because they get the benefit of the manufacturing industry in the country.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—What has brought me to argue this question is the fact that we are brought face to face after 17 years of protection, with a deficit of \$5,000,000 a year in our revenue, and that that revenue is not likely to be made up, but that that deficit is likely to continue, because we are thrown back now entirely on our own resources. We have not been constructing any public works for a year or two. We have not been importing anything. Recollect when we borrow money abroad these imports come into the country, and the duty is collected on them, and in that way a revenue is obtained. Of course, while we are doing that our debt is increased, but the revenue keeps up. The Finance Minister has announced a policy of economy and cessation of expenditure, but that will operate against our ability to purchase. It will aggravate the difficulty that we labour under with the five million deficit. I wish to see that the revenues of the country shall be resuscitated, and shall not go down hill in the way that appearances indicate they are likely to go under present conditions. Free trade will increase our purchasing power and develop trade and industry. I should like to ask the hon. leader of the government if he would tell me how long the mills of Canada were out of work during the year 1894 and how many men have been forced out of employment in the industries of the country? If he were to ask for a return from the public corporations he could ascertain. I know the woollen mills in Cobourg were shut down for some