

public world in the island. I have no hesitation in asserting that there is not a representative from any section of the Province of Nova Scotia who will not admit that Cape Breton contributes one-fourth of the revenue collected in Nova Scotia proper. We all contend, and with reason, that owing to our population being composed largely of miners and fishermen who require for use and consumption every article on which duty is paid, we contribute more than our proportion according to population; but I only take the ground that we contribute according to population, and even on that ground I am confident that our friends from Nova Scotia proper will extend us their sympathy and urge a practical return in the way of dollars and cents expended in public improvements on the island. The exports from the Island of Cape Breton, as given in the Trade and Navigation Returns, are as follows:

From Arichat.....	\$ 50,615
" Baddeck.....	89,926
" North Sydney.....	142,698
" Port Hawkesbury.....	236,863
" Port Hood.....	2,795
" Sydney.....	265,725
Total.....	\$728,657

In view of the fact that we raise coal to the value of \$1,000,000 a year; in view of the fact that we catch fish to the value of \$1,000,000; and in view of the fact that we export agricultural products to the value at least of \$750,000, every reasonable person must admit that our total exports must amount to more than \$1,286,57. They must admit that the exports from the Island of Cape Breton must amount at least to one-fifth the exports from the whole Province, and that instead of the exports being as shown by the trade returns, \$728,658, they must aggregate at least \$2,000,000. In the trade returns all the exports from our island are not credited us, as a large proportion of our exports are sent to the City of Halifax and distributed from that point; and that is the reason why the trade returns are misleading, leading those who examine them to believe that Cape Breton cannot be of very much importance. In the shire town of the county which I have the honor to represent the exports are only put at \$2,795 a year in the trade returns; but I have no hesitation in saying that the exports from that neighborhood are as large as those from any other town in the island, with the exception of Sydney and adjoining ports. The imports are:

Arichat.....	\$ 36,321
Baddeck.....	6,030
North Sydney.....	93,116
Port Hawkesbury.....	41,150
Port Hood.....	2,030
Sydney.....	45,575
Total.....	\$224,223

Instead of imports, as shown by the Trade Returns, of \$224,223, it should be one-fifth of imports to Nova Scotia, or \$2,000,000. I have here statistics which are very interesting, and which it will not take me long to place before the House. They establish that the increase in population from 1871 to 1881, when this Dominion was blessed with a revenue tariff, was only in the sections where the fishing industries and coal industries are carried on, and that in some of the agricultural sections there was a decrease. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that facilities should be afforded the people of that island for the distribution of the products of the soil similar to those given to other sections along the length and breadth of the Dominion; it is absolutely necessary to give our people these facilities in order that they can have at home that which they can obtain abroad. This I urge as a reason for railway extension particularly. I urge as a reason for the improvement of harbors and piers that the population of those sections interested in the fisheries increases so rapidly that it is in the interests of the Dominion they should have all the facilities necessary to

Mr. CAMERON (Inverness).

prosecute their business. The following table shows the increase in population in the County of Inverness from 1871 to 1881:

	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hastings.....	2,213	2,357	144	.....
River Inhabitants.....	1,095	1,077	.....	18
North Mountain.....	856	833	.....	23
River Dennis.....	1,022	1,097	75	.....
Indique.....	1,919	2,027	108	.....
Port Hood.....	1,297	1,493	201	.....
Malone.....	3,112	3,304	192	.....
West Lake Anslie.....	397	430	33	.....
Strathborne.....	1,442	1,588	146	.....
Broad Cove Marsh.....	896	1,075	89	.....
Mayarm Harbor.....	1,442	1,757	315	.....
Cheticamp.....	1,915	2,728	811	.....
N. E. Margaise.....	1,476	1,451	.....	25
Zosnys Bridge.....	1,029	1,246	217	.....
E. Lake Auslic.....	816	742	.....	74
Whycocomah.....	2,398	2,444	44	.....
	23,415	25,650	2,375	150

I find that there was a very large increase in population in the fishing sections of the county which I have the honor to represent, and, unfortunately, a decrease in some of the agricultural sections. Now, in a pecuniary point of view, I hold that it is the interests of this Dominion to give us facilities for the development of the resources of the island similar to those given to other sections of the Dominion, because if the increase in population during the decade from 1861 to 1871 were progressive, it would not be less than 4,683 in my county alone in 1881. Unfortunately, however, the net increase was only 2,235, showing unquestionably there was an exodus from that county alone during that period of not less than 2,448, without allowing for the progressive increase according to population. The class of people who, unfortunately, leaves our island is a class most desirable to retain in the Dominion, and I regret exceedingly to say that, notwithstanding my ardent desire that they would emigrate to the western portion of this Dominion, they unfortunately find their way across to the United States, and it is almost impossible to influence any of our people who leave the island to take up their abode in any of the western sections in this Dominion, they will rather settle around the New England portion of the United States, or, as a general thing, go further west and settle on the Pacific slope. But, valuing the population, which we lose at \$1,000 per head, which is a very low estimate, it aggregates during that decade, \$2,448,000. I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that, if \$2,448,000 had been expended on that island during that time by the Governments of Nova Scotia and the Dominion, that population would have been retained, and at least as great a number more of the same class of people would have been restored to the island, because, if there is anything in our people, it is a love of their island home, and, if they have any opportunity whatever, of returning to the island, they always embrace the very first opportunity to do so. I find that, during that time, the class of emigrants that unfortunately left our island, have distinguished themselves in the United States and in other portions of Canada, and I am happy to say that the State Senate is represented by Cape Bretoners, I find that Legislatures in the United States are represented by Cape Bretoners, I find that the mayor's chair is occupied by Cape Bretoners, I find that the seats of aldermen are filled by Cape Bretoners, I find that some who emigrated from the island have gone to the Pacific slope in this Dominion and have returned as members of Parliament, and I find also that we have supplied Prince Edward Island with a representative. In view of these facts, I hold that strenuous efforts should be made to retain these people in our country. I will not refer to the population of the island any more than to its population by religions. I find that the island is peopled by 2,167 Baptists, 45,901 Catholics, 411 Congregationalists, 3,735 Church of England, 2,425