

employment to the miner in raising the coal—it matters little where it is consumed, provided that policy has led to this increased consumption. But, Sir, I may say that, after the most careful examination of this question, it has been found that no coal is superior to that produced in the Province of Nova Scotia. My hon. friend from London (Mr. Carling) was at one time Minister of Public Works for Ontario, and his Department caused a careful and exhaustive analysis to be made of the comparative values of the different kinds of bituminous coal. It was then found, as a result of that analysis, that the cheapest coal that could be purchased for the use of the public buildings in the city of Toronto, was Nova Scotia coal. It is well known, although I do not consider it necessary to the argument, that some 284,000 tons of additional coal has been sent into the Upper Provinces under the influence of this Tariff. Before that a very large amount of coal was displaced, but the result, as I said before, could be obtained without displacing necessarily the coal in Ontario. Now, I quote from the Trade Returns of home consumption, showing the imports of anthracite into the several Provinces from the United States, and the average cost per ton. What do these tables show? Why, Sir, they show that, in Ontario, in 1877, there were 261,895 tons imported, costing \$1,163,944, or \$4.45 per ton—that was before the imposition of any duty; in 1878, there were 266,431 tons imported, at a cost of \$1,022,816, or \$3.85 per ton; in 1880, there were 335,794 tons imported, costing \$1,022,055, or \$3.04 per ton; in 1881, there were 357,524 tons imported, costing \$1,522,375, or \$4.25 per ton. So that we have never reached, down to the present time, the cost per ton of anthracite coal coming into the city of Toronto; it has never reached the price that was placed upon that article before there was the imposition of one cent of duty. In Quebec, in 1877, there were imported 117,124 tons, costing \$468,759, or \$4 per ton,—mark, Sir, that Quebec, though much further from the point of production, was a point of sharp competition, and the result was that, instead of having to pay in Quebec \$4.45 a ton, as they paid in Toronto, they only paid \$4 a ton; in 1878, \$3.15; in 1880, \$2.65, when the 50 cents duty was imposed; and in 1881, \$3.77. In Nova Scotia competition was still greater, and the distance was much greater also. The anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as you will observe, are at the furthest point, and yet the cost of the anthracite coal of Nova Scotia was far lower than either in Ontario or Quebec, both of which were much nearer to the point of production. In 1877, the importation was 11,887 tons, costing \$44,560, or \$3.74 per ton; in 1878, the average cost was \$2.93 per ton; in 1880, \$2.58; in 1881, \$3.70. In