

to purchase that much more in the way of imports than their exports because hon. gentlemen will understand that in conducting affairs between nations there is no such thing as money changing hands. It is purely a trade relation.

Hon. Mr. MacINNES—Where does the wealth come from ?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—It comes from the product of labour. Another argument that is used is that the people of Great Britain are importing enormously foreign and colonial goods. That is a mistake. They imported last year £68,000,000 out of £408,000,000 worth of manufactured and partially manufactured goods from abroad, but they exported at the same time of those very same goods £57,000,000 worth, so that they were merely the medium of transferring the foreign and colonial goods from one part of the world to the other through their channels of trade, and the argument that is used that they are being undersold is a mistake, because a nation that can maintain successfully year after year a continual growth, no falling back, an import and export trade of that kind with a revenue of £100,000,000 a year, I say, hon. gentlemen, that we are making a mistake when we imagine for one moment that there is that want of prosperity in Great Britain ; but that it is exactly the reverse under their free trade policy. Naturally they are affected by any depression in trade in other countries, but they are affected much less than other countries in consequence of a healthy competition constantly bringing the best elements to the top. I would like to cite an individual instance taking the farming community as an example. I have in my mind two farms, one in Canada and one in Scotland, to show the difference that exists as far as farming is concerned. My hon. friend on my right has a fine farm up in the Niagara district. I was talking to him about his farm, and how many men he employed. He said : " I employ six men the year around ; I give them \$200 a year wages, a house and garden and certain other little comforts. I have 800 acres of land and last year I farmed the whole of the land and I did not do more than just make both ends meet." Now I have got another farm I am intimately acquainted with, and I am stating

facts. That is in Scotland, and it is a farm of 600 acres, and the farmer employs five men the year round in addition to the other labour. I did not state all the labour my hon. friend employed, but those are the permanent employees. My hon. friend employs six men on the 800 acres, and the Scotch farmer employed five hands permanently.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—What were the wages ?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—\$250 a year, a house and garden, and cow, and an allowance of oatmeal, and no lost time for sickness. Those are the conditions on which that farm was worked. My hon. friend is running a magnificent farm in a good district, paying wages of \$200 a year, and only able to make both ends meet. On his farm there are only two parties—the owner and the labourer. In Scotland the tenant was paying £700 a year rent, £700 a year for manures, and £700 for oil-cake for feeding. Now, that was the way that that farmer in Scotland carried on his business, and leaving the question of manure, etc., out of it, he had been paying a revenue of £700 a year to the owner of that farm.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—How far was he from the market ?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Ten miles from Edinburgh, and my hon. friend is ten miles from one of our large centres.

Hon. Mr. KAULBACH—By water or by land ?

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—And the farms within four or five miles of Edinburgh rent from £4 to £5 an acre, and there are perpetual applications for them. This farmer in Scotland was getting his paraffine oil at 9 cents a gallon, and 14 pounds of dairy salt for twopence. Those were the prices he was paying for the articles that entered into the necessaries of his consumption in conducting his operations. My hon. friend will tell you he was paying for his coal oil 25c.

Hon. Mr. McCALLUM—I do not burn any coal-oil. I burn natural gas ; it is cheaper.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON—Some of them have to pay 25c. to 30c. for coal oil, where