he exports of home IE PRODUCTS 46,700,000 10,200,9 22,900,000 8,900,000 9,900,000 1.170,000 28,900,000 830,000 11,700,000 2,340,020 000 \$132,560,000 \$27,680:00

to any reasonable mail, of them in this House, tion, and I plead for a Does any man in this try, believe that if, in f the political field had-Conservative.

the political field here for the political field here for the should have had one on the mines in 1803, ught from agricultural less from animals and dollar more from fish-more from from fish-A FAST OCEAN SERVICE. But they did one thing, Sir. They found

But they did one thing, Sir. They found at their hand when they came here a con-tract ready to be signed which would have put into operation an ocean fast service in May of last year. Everybody knows what with the developments that have taken place since in this country and outside, what an immense sweep of advantage a fast line service, which would have gone into operation last May, would have mad for impressing itself on the world and on naking for itself a line of commerce and of communication, with success almost from the outset. That hon, gentiemen have torn up. They tinkered with a brokers' firm for months and months, and then came down and told this House that the fast line project with which they were in great sympathy was put out of sight for the moment, because of the rise in the price of material. Certainly; and now the hon, gentleman comes down with bottle-necked and bottle-nosed ships that have been can-rassed over and over again, and I an afraid that the travelling minister has lost his portifolio so far as that is concerned, after all these attemnts have been made. dollar more from nan-ion, gentlemen opposite dollar less from the for-from the manufactures, his is a plain, common-k it. If the Liberal-Cong it. If the Liberal-Col-me to power in 1896, they have raised in the raise of the mine, of the st, of the workers in the in the dairy, farms and ranges of the country? pened up any fewer mar-entemen opposite have ened up any fewer maintenen opposite ha d they have built and d they have subsidiz any fewer steams let hon. gentlemen so r, let hon. gentlemen 8.7, g into power have excr-destroy production in any Answer that, as honest ay: We are party med, it well that if you had these things would have some. If that be your pity's sake, do not spend s in making what is sup-get speech into a hustings atry for credit for having it is neffectly clear you his portfolio so far as that is concerned, after all these attempts have been made, the hon gentleman comes down this year and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on the hon. gentieman comes down this year and says: Oh! It is all out of sight now on account of the war which has taken place between Great Britain and the South Afri-can Republics. But if the hon. gentiemen that are on this side of the House had re-mained in power, a fast line service would have been in sight, in action, in operation; and if the hon, gentlemen had followed the lead of what was laid down for them in that case as they did in so many other cases, we would have had a fast line ser-vice to-day; and. Sir, our own volunteers would probably have gone to the seat of war in our own swift ships with the Cana-thead. Now, Sir, the basis of all this increased trade is to be found, as I have said, in the previous steady and long continued prepar-ation. When the opportunity came what did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up almost every field of development as reis perfectly clear

IT HAPPEN

because these hor Then. let us s e. What has up to Dec nining product million dollars, about stationa e going behind re dropped by statement wh within the ared with the the products nam

GREAT BRITAD

of these hon. g heir remainme at burst of trad ee years, to go nion sense like to come, and gov as hegislation and illy changed, in a its enterprise. in of knowledge activity, these s ill go forward go forward se changes every country, the country, ide the cou

affect or mitigate OVERNMENT HELPED MINERS.

am on this poin o far as I can, by ent. The assumpti-through my hon. After this, there or, as the Lati oter hoc things have sults in figures.

The prior is the provide of the prior of the prior of the prior is the prior is

has yet come to the point of completion, so that it is actually in greater use than it was in 1896 for the farmers and the mer-thants of this country. The bon, gentle-men have spent \$9,000,000 on the canals, but not a pound, not a ton, not a box of all this import and export has fait the least advantage of that expenditure yet. Ves-sels went until the end of the last sea-on the same depth of water and with the same capacity that they, went in 1998. Targe sums of money have been voted to railway subsidies, and these railways are only completed in part or not completed at all; and we will have to wait for some their completion so far as the distribution and carriage of goods are concerned. So support, nothing that these hon, gentlemen have done yet has added to the facilities. The list of prices right through the this years of 1895, 1998 and 1809, and is follows: Export Prices. Cattle, 1 yr. and less .
 Export Prices.
 1835.
 1838.

 Cattle, Iyr. and less
 32.84
 \$5.74

 Cattle, over I year
 76.25
 62.35

 Horses over one year
 76.25
 62.35

 Horses, Iyr. or less
 78.29
 72.33

 Horses, over one year
 50.59
 104.65

 Sheep, Iyr. or less
 2.39
 6.13

 Swins
 3.29
 6.13

 Green apples
 2.22
 3.05

 Green apples
 2.23
 6.13

 Codifsh, green and Gry 4.13
 3.32

 Codifsh, green and Gry 4.13
 3.62

 Barley
 0.42
 0.35

 Lots
 0.62
 0.31

 Oats
 0.75
 0.54

 Reans
 0.65
 0.41

 Oats
 0.61
 0.91

 Wheat</ . \$2.84

• These, I may say, are all prices taken out of the tables of the Trade and Navigation Returns, and consequently are the figures upon which are based the values in our reports.

with the miner has to buy, I have a very long list, but I have culled from it some few items which I will read. These are the New York prices as given for the first week, in danasty for each year, 1895, 1899, and 1990.

Leather (oak can) ..\$ 0.27 \$ 0.31 \$ 0.38 ation. When the opportunity came what did we find? Fast lines of railway making their way across this continent, opening up almost every field of development as re-gards wheat growing, cattle growing and produce of all kinds. These, Sir, had been built on lines of policy laid down by the Liberal-Conservative party, interfered with, opposed, ridiculed and fought by hop, gen-tlemen opposite, individually and as a par-ty. They found in this country a widely extended industrial establishment built up on the lines of an adequate protection which these gentlemen fought against, which they ridiculed from 1878 to 1896, which they declared when they got into power they would destroy, but which, after they have come into power, they have kept up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period of prementions of the tween the time came

fore; he is producing more.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

up at about the same general level. In that respect as well there had been a long period of preparation so that when the time came they found all these establishments mann-ed and ready to work, ready to add to their power and to their output. So to-day we have this large industrial activity and prosperity in the country because of the foundation and preparation period under the Liberal-Conservative party, and their nolicy. Now, Sir, finishing that part of the sub-ject, I shall come to the question of our trade with Great Britain, upon which we have a pretty strong divergence of express-ed opinion between the Finance Minister the Liberal-Conservative party and their policy. ONE CAUSE OF PROSPERITY. Sir, there is another reason, and I think it is worth some attention. One cause of the unexampled prosperity of the last three years is due to what? Is due to what always takes place in a period of enforced economy. For the country as often for the man, a period of enforced economy is a period of strengthening for better future operations. Every man who understands plant life knows that if he wants to pro-duce a stocky plant he has to cat off the shoots, to cut off the buds and branches, even though it to make root room and gather

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CON-SUMPTION. P.C. in-P.C. 11 1599 creating. 37,060,123 123 93,007,166 59 3,889,295 78 7,363,456 24 534,482 48 63,226 59 595,56 52 500,39, 67 Total \$110,587,490 \$154,051,598 39 Decrease.

44.00 39.00 3.15 5.55 5.55 5.65 5.06 5.55 5.65 5.06 5.55 5.06 5.32 0.065 5.32 0.05 5.32 5.35

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.09.6\\ 0.07.6\\ 0.08.7\\ 0.02.6\\ 0.48.4\\ 2.23\\ 5.92\\ 0.16\\ 3.52\end{array}$

Decrease. Summed up, that means that our increase in imports from Great Britain was 123 per cent.; from all countries with which we trade, 39 per cent.; and from the United States 59 per cent. So that, so far from there being an abnor-mal increase in our innorts from Great Britain, the percentage of that increase has been almost the lowest on the list, and very much lower than that of the other Great countries with which we trade. I remember the hon. Minister of Trade-and Commerce saying, not long ago, that there was an export from Great Britain in a certain year, of \$66,000,000, and to the United States an export of \$44,000,000 from Great Britain, compared with the im-nort of \$38,000,000 from the United States. He declared that that was a gross discrim-ination against the trade of Great Britain. He said: There, if you will, is a genuine practi-

He said: There, if you will, is a genuine practi-cal discrimination to an enormous ex-tent against England and in favor of the United States. I have always said that the national policy was a Yankee device copied from the Yankees, and in fact a benefit to them chiefly, and here is a proof of it.

proof of it. The hon. Minister of Marine and Fisher-ies (Sir Louis Davies), speaking at a great meeting in London, informed, the people that, under the policy which his Govern-ment had adopted, this disparity and dis-crimination would be done away with. Well, we will see how it was done away with. Of dutiable and free imports mer-chandise entered for consumption, the ner-centage contributed to the trade of this country by Great Britain and the U.S. was as follows:

DUTIABLE.

By 1896 1890. FREE GOODS. 1896 1899. By

TOTAL IMPORTS. 1896 1899.

grain, 26 per cent. CONTINUATION OF GROWTH.

Ison and 1986 is, in checky, or the grain, 26 per-cent. CONTINUATION OF GROWTH. Sir, the point I wished to make was, that in these great staple products of agriculture, which are typical of the others, there was before these gentlemen of the inspirit-inuation and extension under better con-ditions of consumption and purchase the world over, in these same commodities. If you take the United States market, which has no legislation such as these gentlemen have here, which has none of the inspirit-ing effects of their guiding policy, and which has a very high, protective tariff, you find that in 1800, the exports from the United States amounted to \$857,000,000; in 1805, they had gone down to \$824,000,000; but in 1809, they had increased to \$1,300,000,000, under a large protective policy and a large expansion of the causes that hon, gentle markes of our export trade with Great Britain during the past three years. Ger many, Belgium, Italy, Austria, all the great European countries have had this large expansion, but of export and import trade, during the last three or four years. It is characteristic of business and trade world over. I think, therefore, I have said enough in this respect to show that the preference which these hon, gentlemen have given in the first place, has had but small effect upon the imports from Great Britain into this country, and has had prac-tically no effect upon the exports from this country. A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST. this country.

this country. A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST. No greater opportunity had ever offered, possibly no better opportunity ever whi offer than was offered within the last three years to the right hon, gentleman who leads the Government to get from Great Britain and all the colonies a modus vivendi the Government to get from Great Britain and all the colonies, a modus vivendi the government to get from Great Britain and all the colonies, a modus vivendi the government to get from Great Britain the forence, to trade matters which, on some tail the relative position of Canada and the Empire would be what they are to day. The Queen's Jubice, the breaking out of the war between the South African Re-publics and Great Britain, and the conse-quent great outburst of loyal and patriotic feeling has brought sentiment into a state of no changes that three years ago would not have been looked at by public mer in public men in this country. And it was a pity of all the pities that the right hon, gentleman did not carry out his pledge to did not put himself and the premiers of dire trequest, into a commission for taking A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST. Ine others colonies, at Mr. Chambernaia's direct request, into a commission for taking over and arranging this matter if possible on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable op-portunity will be found again. I do not propose to say much more with reference the others cold ies, at Mr. O on some reasonable basis. Never before had there been such an opportunity, and it may be many years before such a favourable op-propose to say much more with reference to this question of preference. It is evident that the preference of 12 1-2 per cent. did not have much effect. It is equally evident, from the statistics, that the preference of 25 per cent. did not have very much more stimulating effect. Hon, gentlemen have gone to the extent of adding another third and have made it 33 1-3 per cent. We will see what effect that will have in stimulat-ing imports from Great Britain to this coun-try. But this is a matter which, I think, should have been approached with very great care and been thought out on more licets of this cut of 33 1-3 cents, made hori-rontally, without discrimination as to ar-ticles. It is that it places articles of luxury about the lowest on the list of dutiable goods coming into this country. If the 33 1-3 per cent, it lets manufactures of gold and surve used by rich people in at 20 per cent.; it lets in silks, which are used by the wealthy, at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in laces at 23 1-3 per cent.; it lets in procent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it lets in watches at 16 2-3 per cent.; it dentis high class worsted goods at 25 1-3 per cent.; we have a this country that hot genered which and the industries 21 additional cut of s is per cent. Will in two ways. It will act in the way I i liready mentioned, and besides it will fact some of the principal industries of country. Whilst it will give no relief to farmer for his implements, while it e of the providence of the pro is possible, it damaging enverter all is will have a damaging enverter all our large industries. And, after all liberal-Conservative party, formed that principle, growing by that per having stood by that principle since the present hour, does not propor-the present nour, does not propor-the present as principle now. O else, it ought legislation of

The position taken by the present Minister of the decomposed the imposition of the proposed th

an eloquent peroration on the bright future of Canada.

THE COUNTRY PAYS.

The Cost of Mr. Tarte's Excursion

1-	Down the Gulf.	H. Bourassa
n-		W. G. Parm
e	In the summer of 1898 Hon. Joseph	Joseph Pope
It	Israel Tarte resolved that a trip down the	W. F. King
h	gulf would do him good.	R. N. Venni
n	The expense is recorded in the Auditor-	F. Gourdeau
t-	General's report (page Q-145):	R. Boudre
b	Provisions \$ 643.46 86.45	Premier
d	Provisions	S. Lelievre.
d		F. C. T. O
15.	Tableware	Sir R. Ca
in	Rug	E. B. Willia
0,	Mattress	1
ge	I Infee caps	Louis Day
is	Infee sweaters it it it it	Staff and
e-	Napkin Hugs	W. C. Gord
he	Four rubber coats 10.00 Two alpaca coats 3350	L. Davies
at	American flag	C. B. Burn
T	Six rugs	Fielding .
he	Sundaina 24.03	W. Simpson
ns	Various items 1352.52	Captain He
rt		Captain O.
18.	Total \$2236.82	Captain Wi
de ve	The Auditor-General reports that the	J. J. McAr
at	Minister's provisions, washing, caps,	Messenger
en	sweaters, coats, rugs, etc., are charged up	P. Connolly
at	to the following services:	P. J. Conn
at	Repairs of Piers, P. E. I \$ 200.00	R. Archam
-	Thephilis of Tiers, T. in the Maria	Al dicham

Total..... \$2236.82

[Note-Considering the cost of this lit-tle trip to the country, the electors of Canada will wonder how much Mr. Tarte's trip to Paris is going to cost.]

THE EFFECT OF A PREFERENCE. (From the Hamilton Spectator.)

(From the Hamilton Spectator.) The price of grain fluctuates in the British market. Frequently it goes up 5 cents a bushel, or falls 5 cents a bushel. Sometimes it remains 5 cents up for some time. And is coast followed by an increase in the price of bread? No. It is impossible to divide 5 cents among the loaves which a bushel of wheat will make, and a five cent rise in wheat is not felt by the bread consumer. If Britain were to admit Canadian and



Thirty-Four Thousand Dollars.

A BILL OF EXPENSES.

Nothing Accomplished by the Ca dian Commissioners, But The Had a Pleasant Visit

in Washington.

OTTAWA, March 19. - The followi mounts were paid, as shown in the Aud or-General's report up to 1st July, 1899, connection with the Quebee-Washingto Commission, which ended without result The amounts drawn by the Ministers, Lau rier, Cartwright and Davies, are in addition to their salaries of \$7,000 each and ses sional indemnities of \$1,000 each. As will

be seen jaunts and entertainments constitute a respectable share of the bill.

PERSONAL EXPENSES.

High Commissioners-

 Sir Wilfrid Laurier
 \$ 3,821.39

 Sir Richard Cartwright
 3.361.68

 Sir Louis Davies
 2.600.91

 John Chariton
 1.766.48

 Hon. W. S. Fleiding
 200.09
Staff and assistants-H. Bourassa, secretary..... 2,200.00 melee 911.28 ing 1,130.00 87.23 807.60 asst. secretary of Premier. 435.00 O'Hara, private secretary of 854.41 artwright ams, private secretary of Sir don, private secretary of Sir 851.85 s, private secretary to W. S. 101.75 on, secretary of Mr. King 181.60 erbert Taylor G. V. Spain 600.00 300.00 173.00 475.46 Y 511.36 mbault 275.00 GENERAL EXPENSES. Office rent (\$1,814.02)- # Hotel Frontenac, August 24th, September 2 Hotel Frontenac, 21 days, to October 11...... The Shoreham, November 7 to February The Shoreham, November 7 to February 21, including service Entertainments (\$1,637.32)-Quebec Garrison Club- dinner Trip on steamer Aberdeen to the Saguenay Trip with Lord Herschell and party steamer Aberdeen to the Saguenay .. Trip on steamer Aberdeen

Trip to Tourville Fish and Game Club's Two-thirds share of banquet at Shore-

84.88 150.84

155.49

24

7 60

10 1

-

ち

r any in ven an or the country, been given if been in power? y cheaper than the he is paying in h om 25 per cent is ase gyer what he w ase over which here i gentamen came in prices - of these that much enhance food? I think not; s food are about je jefore. Are his clot staple articles in j ased in value. Has ased in value. If for his products? ame difficulty in article—what he this side of the lin is concerned is concern competition he as before. As I have at last but that was by the Liberal-C before it went my hon. friend legislation he fo hrough the whole nd his work and e that no legislation ent, and no on account of s ner's oc he miner's occupat one than it was uestions with refere ask the same with berman, ask the e farmer-and, b which I shall speak a significant fa the returns will find, that ificant fact has to buy has appre the main stock sell have deprecia

RMER PAYS MORE

ere is not a geatleman usiness that will attemp ieral fact. You will s to that rule on both s the rule is clear, that t that rule on both rule is clear that e, and in some instan minution in the prices t its for his products. I unt, and there is a sens at the manager has to juay Everything in the shap coal oil and all that which the farmer has the has gone up from 5 cent., or 200 per ple articles there has a prices which he ob illustration of that iend's report. In 186 the Britain \$6,316.373 years at \$78.43 per head; \$6,797.615 worth of y was \$79.16. was \$72.40; head was \$79.16. In head was \$72.40; in \$60.63; in 1899, \$61.75. large exports of a sountry, the price per gh the exports of the e gone up from 80,000 in 1899, though by the way iminution of about 700 mpared with the year s point that could ha

It being six o clock, the bleaker lets the Chair. AFTER RECESS. Mr. Foster-I said before six o'clock that it would be found that the prices of the great staples that the farmers of this country have to sell have on the average not only not increased, but diminished in price, whilst the chief staples which the farmer and consumer in rural parts and in the cities have to buy, have on the averpresent Government in mechanism, the widely ism, of transport ther reciable difference made es whether there has a, gentleman opposite of dollars for railway d'work for differen way canoibes ship

is an answer-a conclusive answer, I think -to the hon. gentleman's inclusive state-ment; and out of that I think there arises a great necessity for some older and more experienced and more discreet member of the party to accompany the right hon, gen-tleman on his journeyings, and keep him well within the line. Let us ask again what are the statistics of trade with reference to imports into Canada? Is it true that Great Britain ex-ports to Canada and that we import from her a larger amount, compared with the in-rrease of our trade with all the other dif-ferent countries of the world, than we do

of exports from Canada crease countries.

Home Products Exports to 445,667 185,096 1,551,909 1,310,373
 France
 573,825

 Germany
 606,919

 Holland
 62,440

 Italy
 56,759

 Japan
 8148

 Norway & Sweden
 41,262

 British W, Indies
 1,627,388

 Spanish W. Indies:
 973,589

 United States
 34,460,428
France .. 1,510,513 176,347 125,265 133,139 129,244 1,725,321 1,155,661 34,766,995

United States 34,400,425 34,100,302 24 To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,360,702 24 These figures, taken from the blue-books of Canada, show, that whist there was a large increase in our exports to Great Bri-tain, that increase was not nearly so large as the increase of our exports to nearly every one of the other principal countries with which we trade. In none of these other countries was there any generous feeling aroused by a preference given to them which would make them buy more of our exports. And yet, simply in the course of trade and with the expansion of trade, there has been a percentage of in-crease in our exports to these countries re-presented by the figures I have already given, some of the increases being of aston-insing proportions. It does not destroy that argument in the least to say that our trady with other countries is comparative-ly small. The increase is there, and it is on exactly the same principle upon which an increase ocurs in every case—that is, the principle of the general excansion of trade. Why, take the case of the United States of America; does my hon. friend know that they had the largest exports last year of any year in their history, and that a larger proportion of these exports went to Great Britain than in any preced-ing year? And yet, Sir, no preference has been no answering throb in the great, gen-erous British heart which would cause the British consumer to buy United States been spitish heart which would cause the British consumer to buy United States been goads because of the insetimable benefits conferred upon his country by the Dingley Bill. HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-To all countries \$109,707,805 \$137,360,792 24

HOW EXPORTS GREW UNDER CON-SERVATIVE RULE.

SERVATIVE RULE. To hear these gentlemen talk, one would think that there had been no exports from this country to Great Britain on the lines of natural products until they came into power. Let me take three articles out of many. Of cheese, in 1891, we exported 117. 000,000 pounds to Great Britain. But, Sir, in 1807, this had increased to 171,000,000 pounds, an increase of 46 per cent. From 1897 to 1899, the increase has been from 171,000,000 pounds to 197,000,000 pounds, an increase of 15 per cent. But, strangely enough as compared with 1898, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the exports of cheese from this country to Great Bri-tain, and this in the year when the sec-ond half of the preference calculated to stir the generous heart of the British buyer and consumer, went into effect. I remem-ber when, in 1890 or 1891, as Minister of Finance in the late government, I introducber when, in 1800 or 1891, as minister of Finance in the late government, I introduce-ed the tariff changes with references to meat producte. This was the beginning of a policy urged on the Government by the farmers and producers of the country, and by none of them more strongly than my hon. friend from East Northumberland (Mr. Cochrane), who brought a very large deputation with him. accompanied by the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Sproule), and others representing the farmers in the

THE DUTY ON MEAT PRODUCTS.

ed to what they had to say, and the dutios on meat products.

ents among the loaves which a bushel of wheat will make, and a five cent rise in the colonial grain free, and put a duty of s cents a bushel on foreign grain, it goes without saying that the very worst that could happen the British bread consumer would be a tax of five cents a bushel on that wheat which did not come from the col-ones, which, if it had influence on the wheat which did not come from the col-ones, which, if it had influence on the wheat which did not come from the col-ones, which, if it had influence on the wheat which did not come from the col-ones, which, if it had influence on the wheat which did not come from the col-ones, which, if it had influence on the would be a tax of five cents a bushel on that we whole importation. The whole importation a compared with the colonial product, the "tax" would be paid by the importer, and of therefore by the consumer. Take two lots of bata; both graded No. 1 hard; each of platots; both graded No. 1 hard; each of platots; both graded No. 1 hard; each of posed duty of five cents a bushel be in oper ation at Liverpool. These two lots of grain arrive there. Does any sane man mean to have the manitoba product? The thing is ab-ming the the British purchaser would and the producer of the Canadian wheat on the Manitoba product? The thing is ab-ming dilly, impossible. The two lots would and the producer of the Canadian wheat plates into the great Canadian wheat plains in the Manitoba greadus from the United is taxes wheat fields of Canada to grow all the wheat. Britain would want; it would be the greatest blessing that could possibly evident. No man can say that a preferen-tial duty of 5 cents a bushel in favour of indicated. And yet the Grit Government is bushel would have an asy that a preferen-tial duty of 5 cents a bushel in favour of indicated. And yet the Grit Government is bushel would all in its power for Canada-bushi wheat, instead of making every effort is bushel manged in am endeavour to poison indicated. And yet the Gratis enderstaum-ibushi If Britain were

WHY DO THEY OPPOSE IT ?

Great. Britain imported in 1896 for home onsumption \$700,000,000 worth of food pro-lucts, all of which, with the exception of ed, sugar, and fruit, and some minor ar-icles, amounting to about \$100,000,000, can be produced in Canada. She imported 130,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which Canada supplied only 10,000,000. She imported 12,000,000 barrais of flour, of which Canada supplied only 90,000 bar-rels.

imported 5,500,000 bushels of peas, of Canada supplied only 1,600,000 bush

he imported \$8,000,000 bushels of oats which Canada supplied only 500,000 bush

imported 32,500,000 bushels of barley, ich Canada supplied only 47,000. imported 510,000,000 pounds of Bacon, hich Canada supplied only 47,000,000

ounds. She imported 163,500,030 pounds of ham, of which Canada supplied only 6,500,000 pounds. She imported 324,000,000 pounds of mut-ton, of which Canada supplied only 4,00

She imported 6,000,000 bushels of apples f which Canada supplied only 1,500,000

She imported 251,000,000 pounds of of which Canada supplied only 104,

Lithographing ooks, pamphlets, etc. Messengers, etc., at Quebeo (\$608.60). D. H. Dube, stenographer, 44 days', at \$3...... ichael Nolan, messenger, 30 days, at T. Lamb, 30 d va, at \$2 . 60.00 F. H. Gauthler, S. days, at \$1.50 45.000 J. McAlister, 11 days, at \$1.50 16.50 16.50 Andrew Cline, 11 days, at \$1.50 . 45.00 28.00 J. Montreuil, 19 days, at \$1.00 J. O. Delisle, 11 days, at \$2 Flord Legare, charwoman, 11 days, at 22.00 6.60 60c..... Caroline Guy, charwoman, 19 days, at 60c..... No name, charwoman, 11 days, at 60c.. 6.60 Ion. H. Archambault, speaker, to pay ent employes of Legislative council G. Laroque, sergeant-at-arms, to pay permanent employes of Legislative Assembly.... Telegrams (\$520.24)ie Spi . N. W. Tel. Co..... 104.58 C. P. R. Tel. Co................. Vestern Union Tel. Co..... 879.17 Paid by Mr. Pops 15. 407.95 Express and freight (\$328.88)-157.69 Can. Express Co.... 58.40 87.00 Can. Atlantic Railway 22.55 The Shoreham Thomas Norris Cabs, including baggage Legal services-Alphonse Poullot 210.80 Typewriting-50.80 At Ottawa here erere erer erer 130.35 Ings by Quebec Garrison Club Lord Herschell and party-Expenses of trip to Manitoba, N. W. Expenses of trip to Manitobo Territories and British Colu Lord Herschell's funeral-239.81 es of Can. representative ne floral cross and crown 40.0 168.14 76.51 \$1.87 dian papers 28.96 Cards and printing (\$96.03)-28.00 3.... eo. Cox, Ottawa P. Roberts, Washing ward and Lothrop 11.75 Montminy, Quel Photo Co., W 30.00 10.00 Washington ths private phone between and Parl res to Montreal 1.25 deNeil, Ottawa, difference on exas of refer ngton, January 4 on trip to 15.10 and combs 12.75

7.95

in on ches