

the reasons already mentioned :—Anthracite coal, lumber, eggs, grease, hides, raw silk, broom corn, unmanufactured tobacco, florists' stocks, green fruits, cotton waste, raw cotton, gutta percha, newspapers, cocoanut and palm oil, rags, crude rubber, horses, seeds, and sugar. The imports of these articles, in addition to settlers' effects brought by immigrants into Canada, were valued in 1894 at \$864,000 from Great Britain, and at the large sum of \$20,427,767 from the United States, nearly \$18,500,000 of which represented coal, lumber, hides, raw cotton, settlers' effects, crude rubber, and raw sugar. To this add the imports of coin and bullion, which from Great Britain were \$1,631,000, and from the United States \$2,288,000.

There are also many articles on the dutiable list which Great Britain does not export to any extent, or in which she cannot compete with the United States, owing to the low prices of the goods and to the favourable position occupied by the latter country for transport purposes; for example, cattle and horses (other than for breeding), sheep and other animals, baking powder, blacking, books, breadstuffs, bituminous coal, cocoanuts, coffee, medicines, electric light apparatus, axle grease, hops, malt, marble, mineral oil, trees, provisions, bricks and tiles, clocks, fish oil, &c., fruits, post office matter, turpentine, twine, vegetables, watches, and wood manufactures. Such commodities Great Britain only sent to Canada to the value of \$1,505,000, while from the United States they represented no less than \$11,849,000. Adding together the goods thus mentioned, those on the free list, including coin and bullion, and those on the dutiable list, the totals are \$4,050,000 from Great Britain, and \$32,637,000 from the United States.

Figures which present a remarkable contrast, but which are explained at once by the fact that they are articles in which England does not compete with this country :

Deducting these amounts from the total imports from the two countries, it will be found that Canada received from Great Britain merchandise to the value of \$34,697,000—chiefly manufactures—as against \$20,397,000 from the United States—a balance of \$14,000,000 in favour of the mother country, in regard to what may be termed competitive trade. This is a very different thing from the bald statement in the summary given in the Canadian Trade Returns, which shows that in 1894 the imports from Great Britain were \$38,747,000, and those from the United States \$53,034,000.

Though the moment you came to the manufacturing industries in which Great Britain was interested, you found that the balance was altogether in favour of England and against the United States :

There is another phase of the question. The duty-free imports from Great Britain—

Of which great point is made in this article which I read from the "Globe."

—are only \$11,224,000, as against \$27,210,000 from the United States, and this is held by some to prove discrimination against the former country. It has already been shown that most of the free imports from the United States consist of raw materials and articles which Great Britain does not export, the value of which, including coin and bullion, were \$2,545,000 from Great Britain, and \$22,716,000 from the United States. Of such

articles as salt, hemp, jute cloth, tea and coffee, articles for use of the Dominion Government, and paintings, Great Britain sent to Canada \$2,533,000, and the United States only \$397,000; and again, in the case of metals and their manufactures, on the free list, which include steel rails, the figures are \$3,362,000 from Great Britain, as against \$8,291,000 from the United States. The total of these different figures are \$8,439,000 from Great Britain, and \$23,941,000 from the United States. The explanation given seems to dispose of the contention that the Dominion free list operates injuriously upon British trade.

Now, Sir, I hold in my hand a statement of the staple manufactures imported into this country from Great Britain and the United States :

Article.	1896.	
	From G.B.	From U.S.
Earthenware and china...	\$ 385,586	\$ 45,572
Fancy goods.....	908,938	228,825
Flax, hemp and jute.....	1,411,243	64,128
Silk .....	1,896,528	121,756
Spirits and wine.....	416,050	44,010
Woollens .....	6,930,268	203,848
Manufactures of cotton...	3,357,008	1,067,013

These figures show a total import of staple manufactures from Great Britain in 1896 amounting to \$15,305,613, as against \$1,775,155 from the United States in the same year. Yet, in face of the explanations that he ought to know perfectly well, and which ought to be regarded as entirely conclusive in these matters, the hon. gentleman ventured to declare that the fiscal policy of Canada discriminated against the mother country in favour of the United States, the facts proving that there was not only no grounds for such imputation of discrimination, but that the figures completely disposed of that question. Now, Sir, I pass on to inquire whether the results show that that was a British or an American policy. While under the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite there was a decrease of 37½ millions in the imports of Great Britain to this country during the five years that they were in power, every person knows that no progress was made in this country, that nothing was done that was of value either to Canada or to the mother country. But when we by the National Policy revived the financial position of this country, when we placed the Government in a position to expand and develop the country, what did we do? I need not tell the House that under this National Policy, which has been declared to discriminate against England, we were enabled to secure the construction of over ten thousand miles of railway in Canada, and almost every rail used came in free from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. That was the way in which our policy was not only di-