

unimagined even in the dreams of the early discoverers of the country.

I do not intend to give you a lot of dry figures about the business, the products and the manufactures of Canada, as they appear at present. The Cynic said that of all lies the worst were Statistics. But the few figures that follow do not come into this category, as they represent solid facts. The last returns at my disposal are those of the fiscal year. The last returns at my disposal are those of the fiscal year.

The Revenue of Canada was	\$51,029,004
The Expenditure	42,975,280
The Tonnage of the shipping coming to Canada	7,262,721
The Imports into Canada	189,622,513
The Exports from Canada	191,894,723
Of which the produce of Canada itself was	168,072,306
The Railway mileage was	17,657
With gross earnings of	70,740,270
Of which there was used for operating expenses	47,699,798
The Chartered Banks had a paid-up capital of	64,735,145
And Assets of	440,348,102
And the Post Office Savings Bank had on deposit	37,507,456

To show the growth of the country since 1868 the first year of Confederation, I may mention in round figures that The Revenue was then 13 millions against 51 millions in 1900. The Shipping was 2 million tons against 7 millions in 1900. The Imports were 73 millions against 189 millions in 1900. The Exports were 57 millions against 191 millions in 1900. The Railway mileage was 2 thousand against 17 thousand in 1900.

The Chartered Banks' capital was 30 millions against 64 millions in 1900.

And their Assets 77 millions against 440 millions in 1900.

To tell how much the exports of Canada may be increased, you have only to read the year book published by the Department of Agriculture, and see the percentage of exports from all countries to Great Britain. To mention only a few items; in wheat we exported in 1900, eight million dollars out of a total value of 108 millions; in flour five and a half millions out of 52 million dollars; in butter five millions out of 84 millions. The trade in butter has been increasing in the past few years, owing to more correct principles being applied, but the above is our small proportion, while Denmark sent to England forty-four per cent. of all the butter she imported. Let us hope that our exports of this will increase, until something like the proportion is reached that we find in Cheese, where over nineteen millions dollars in value was sent to England from Canada out of a total of thirty-three million imported. This is a fine example of the way a product can be increased in value and amount by the application of proper economic laws.

The figures I have given show to what a size the Commerce of Canada has grown, and this is only a beginning, a promise of what is to come. We have all the necessities of a self-supporting and exporting nation, a fertile soil, lumber, coal and minerals in quantity, factories of all kinds, flour mills, furnaces for producing iron and steel. We only wait for a larger population to insure a vast increase in the Commerce of the country.

There are some misconceptions about Canada still heard of, even with the knowledge that is abroad at the present day. The climate has been very much misrepresented. Some visitors happen to meet with a few days of intense cold, others come in Summer in one of our not very numerous weeks of great heat, and the report goes out on the one hand that the country is too cold to live in, and on the other too hot for existence. The fact is that we have a very healthy and pleasant climate, and it is well-known that the finest quality of grain grows in just such countries where the temperature is decidedly cold in winter, and warm in summer. There is also ignorance often shown about the Geography of Canada, and about our customs. I heard

of a lady in England saying to one who came from the city of Quebec, "I suppose you frequently see the Falls of Niagara." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I often take a morning walk there before breakfast," adding "it is only about five hundred miles." And at the time of the Queen's Jubilee in London, a lady of rank sent an invitation for a garden party to some Canadians. It was a very pleasant letter and very kindly expressed, and she ended by saying, "Please come in your native dress!" But this state of affairs is nearly passed away, and our country is getting well known to be the goodly and pleasant land it really is. In this connection I wish to mention the great debt Canada owes to our illustrious and beloved honorary President, Lord Strathcona, for the dignity with which he represents this country as High Commissioner in London, for his energetic and persistent spreading abroad of correct information about us, for his generous benevolent and educational contributions and for his recent princely gift to the British nation.

All honour to our great First Citizen!

There are many questions that naturally come up for consideration in connection with the Commerce of Canada, such as the necessity of sufficient protection for the manufactures of a young nation, or the advantages to the Empire at large of closer federation, and the obtaining of Great Britain's food supplies from her own colonies, but the time allowed to me does not permit any reference to these, and other matters.

I would like, however, to say a few words on one subject that has an important bearing on Commerce and the National Life-Imperialism, or expansion: I do not object to the former term, provided the right kind of Imperialism is meant, that is, one accompanied with perfect freedom. The opponents of Imperialism point to History to show its evils, and say it was this that ruined the great nations of Greece, Macedonia and Rome. But I think that the loss of power by these nations is otherwise accounted for.

The Greeks were never able to unite their own great cities into one nation. Not able to govern their own country, how could they be expected to rule their colonies, and the people they conquered?

The vast Macedonian Empire was the work of one great conquering king, and when his mighty arm fell powerless at the summons of the conqueror of all, his empire crumbled away.

Rome was the grandest colonizing power of the ancient world, and ruled its vast possessions with vigour. It lost its power only when it succumbed to the enervating influence of the East, and allowed itself to be ruled, and its emperors elected by a band of soldiers who dominated the capital. It was a false Imperialism that destroyed the sturdy spirit of the early Romans, and made them slaves. It was this that ruined Rome, and made it the "Lone Mother of dead Empires."

"This is the moral of all human tales,

'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,

First Freedom, and then Glory; when that fails

Wealth, Vice, Corruption."

Yes! that is true of Imperialism joined to slavery, but the world has not known until modern times an Imperialism joined to Freedom. Such is the Imperialism of Great Britain. Whatever may be said of its conquests of territory, there can be but one opinion that the happiness of its subjects is its aim. Take the recent case of Egypt. When Great Britain entered the land, it was impoverished, its government in debt, the fellahen oppressed and in slavery. Look at what a few years have done. The life-giving Nile has taken again its ancient power, nay! that power has been vastly increased by immense new reservoirs, and irrigating canals, built with all the skill of modern engineering, the debt of the land has been reorganized, the fellahen who have been abject slaves since the time of the Pharaohs, with no protecting law to appeal to, miserable because absolutely hopeless, are