

ponding period in former years) by \$2,518,658, so that there is every probability that at the end of this year we will show a much larger export trade, as well as a much larger aggregate trade, than that for the year ending the 30th June, 1892. The most gratifying fact of all is that these exportations are principally the products of the farm, the forest and the mine. My hon. friend mentioned the question of cheese and butter. There was exported for the year ending 30th June, 1892, from the United States of the product of the dairy (which includes cheese and butter, and to the latter of which we have not devoted our attention at all until of late) \$11,038,884. I may mention that this has added to it oleomargarine, which should not be included in the products of the dairy, and therefore, Canada stands pre-eminently in a better position in that respect. We exported of the products of the dairy in the same year \$12,708,470, showing that in the last decade—not altogether within the last decade, but certainly since the repeal of the old reciprocity treaty—we have changed our position in Canada from being importers of these articles to a large extent from England and the United States to being larger exporters of dairy products than the whole 65,000,000 of people in the neighbouring country. With 5,000,000 of a population, we send more dairy products out of Canada to the English market than our neighbours do from the whole of the United States.

Hon. Mr. READ—I may say that we are only just commencing.

Hon. Mr. BOWELL—I quite concur in the opinion of the hon. member from Quinté. We are only just commencing. The industry is just in its infancy, and I look forward to a period at no very distant day when the product of the creameries of my own province and the other provinces in this Dominion will quite equal that of cheese. There is no reason why it should not do so, and the trade will increase. People will ask: "Oh, where can you dispose of the vast quantities that you are producing?" In reply, look at the trade returns of England and see the amount of money paid for these two articles every year, and you will find that the market within the bounds of those little islands of Great Britain and Ireland will be quite sufficient to absorb all that Canada

and the United States can produce for the next twenty-five years.

We have heard a very great deal of the change of the features of trade in this country with the United States. We have been told that we have been legislating against the interests of the mother land, that our whole policy was a discrimination against England and in favour of the country to the south of us. Do the facts and figures prove these statements? I have an interesting table before me, running down from 1868 to 1892, showing the percentages of the trade of Canada which went to Great Britain and the United States respectively. It is as follows:—

EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

	Per cent exported to United States.	Per cent exported to Great Britain.
1868.....	60·36	34·31
1869.....	67·70	33·23
1870.....	58·00	37·67
1871.....	58·82	36·00
1872.....	54·12	40·36
1873.....	44·46	50·28
1874.....	42·16	53·58
1875.....	43·72	56·03
1876.....	47·88	46·85
1877.....	43·69	51·07
1878.....	35·78	59·78
1879.....	38·91	56·83
1880.....	35·34	59·54
1881.....	37·90	58·22
1882.....	48·11	47·79
1883.....	43·00	52·43
1884.....	39·02	57·00
1885.....	38·09	58·91
1886.....	39·01	56·76
1887.....	35·42	59·79
1888.....	44·58	51·95
1889.....	43·58	53·34
1890.....	36·50	60·08
1891.....	29·28	66·21
1892.....	16·78	77·28

I am sure that everybody who will take the trouble to read these figures and study them will come to the conclusion that England is the natural market for the products of this country, and as our people begin to understand it—the change is taking place so rapidly that people can scarcely apprehend the fact—they will adjust themselves to the new conditions of trade. These figures show