

The MINISTER OF CUSTOMS. What was the heading of that last table?

Mr. BORDEN (Halifax). That was the increase of the total imports of certain dutiable goods imported into Canada from Great Britain and the United States in the year 1902 as compared with the year 1896. I will send it over to my hon. friend if he desires to see it. I have endeavoured to make these statements with the utmost possible accuracy, and they have been gone over more than once. Possibly my hon. friend may find some trifling inaccuracies in some of them; if so, of course, they are altogether unintentional, and I will make any explanation about them. It is difficult, as the Minister of Customs knows very well, to pick out these items from the various portions of the trade and navigation returns. A great deal of time has been spent upon them, and I think the table has been prepared with a fair degree of accuracy. In addition to these, in looking at the free list, I find the following striking increases in 1902 over 1896:—

Breadstuffs.....	\$2,387,318
Iron, steel, metals and manufactures of.....	8,794,842
Corrugage.....	1,683,772
	<hr/> \$12,865,932

These figures deal altogether with increases, and do not take into consideration imports from countries other than Great Britain and the United States, the imports from which are comparatively small. Now, having regard to the enormous increase in our imports of many commodities and articles which should be produced or manufactured in this country, is it a matter of congratulation that we should have so largely increased the volume of our importations? Would it not be more in the interest of Canada if these articles to the extent of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 had been produced in Canada instead of being imported, and if the 50,000 Canadians who are said to have gone into the state of Massachusetts between 1895 and 1900 had remained in Canada? Is it not apparent that, with regard to a great many of these articles, a very considerable portion of them

might, and indeed ought to be, produced in Canada? Why should Canada import:

Breadstuffs to the amount of.....	\$11,731,268
Provisions and vegetables.....	2,981,109
Iron, steel and manufactures of.....	33,691,625
Woollen and cotton goods*.....	20,938,719
Electrical apparatus.....	1,373,023
Hats, caps, leather and manufactures of.....	3,835,119
Agricultural implements.....	2,654,000
Paints and oils.....	2,181,426

* Raw cotton not included. \$79,376,288

The aggregate of these articles which I have enumerated is the enormous sum of \$79,376,288 worth imported into Canada in 1902, a good deal of which I think we could have, and a good deal of which I think we ought to have, produced in Canada. My hon. friend says: We are not going to revise the tariff. We have not time to revise the tariff, we have something else on our minds which will prevent us from revising it this session; and therefore we will invite our friends to call again, and we will content ourselves with making the trifling changes in the tariff which have already been referred to. Sir, it seems to me that our policy in Canada should be to accomplish the following objects:—

1. To so arrange our tariff that all legitimate industries at present established in this country should be so protected as to insure as far as possible permanency under conditions of depression as well as in times of commercial expansion.

2. To invite capital and attract labour to the establishment of other industries which the resources and raw material of our country amply justify.

3. To preserve by means of an adequately protective tariff our own home market for our own people and to have the policy of the Government so declared and understood.

4. In framing our tariff to have regard solely to the interests of Canada which have been committed to our charge, although recognizing that in consulting our own interests we must not be unmindful of the tariffs raised against us by other countries.

5. To so frame our fiscal policy that labour in Canada shall be paid a fair living wage, remembering always that our labouring classes and therefore our producers and