

falo, the results have been almost as good. At that Exposition, Canadian exhibitors won 21 gold medals, 33 silver medals, 38 bronze medals, and 88 honourable mention diplomas—a total of 180 prizes and diplomas for Canada. The live stock entered by United States exhibitors at Buffalo comprised 546 animals, and the exhibitors were awarded prizes to the amount of \$4,368.40. From the Dominion of Canada we sent 344 animals, yet our exhibitors carried off prizes to the amount of \$3,141.60, a very much larger proportion than that of the United States exhibitors. I need not take the time to give the details in other cases. The exhibitors at the fair in Glasgow were able to carry off a great many prizes, and got high awards for the excellence of their exhibits. And what is better, they were able to make sales of their furniture, of their carriages, of their agricultural implements, and especially of bacon. The House is no doubt aware that we have sold very little bacon in Scotland, but after the exhibition took place, and after the quality and excellence of Canadian bacon became known there, enormous orders were given to the Wm. Davies Co., of Toronto, and to other companies, and they have been enabled to make large sales, and have placed upon the markets in Scotland a large quantity of the excellent bacon which they are producing from our Canadian pork. But in other lines also Canadian manufacturers have been enabled to sell a large quantity of their goods in consequence of the exhibition that was held in Glasgow. So I think that the three exhibitions we have held in the places I have mentioned, have proved of enormous advantage to the people of this country. They have advertised Canada as it was never advertised before, and have brought our goods into competition with those of the rest of the world; they have shown that the people of this young Dominion are able to carry off a great number of prizes in competition with the wide world; they have shown that our people are energetic, are perfecting their machinery and their plant, and are able to produce articles that will compete successfully with the wide world.

The condition of the revenue, and especially the enormous exports and imports of this Dominion, naturally called for some comment from His Excellency. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the people of this vast Dominion, no matter to what political party they may belong, to know that their country is marching forward by leaps and bounds. One can scarcely realize the enormous advance that has taken place during the last few years. Take, for instance, the trade of Canada, which is a very fair index of the prosperity of the country. In 1891, we find the foreign trade of Canada amounted to \$218,284,934. In five years, from 1891 to 1896, that trade made but slow progress. In 1896 our foreign trade

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amounted to \$239,025,360, or an increase at the rate of about 9 per cent in those five years. But in 1896 a change came over the affairs of this country; the shackles were taken off trade; the wheels of commerce were set in motion; and immediately Canada went forward by leaps and bounds. In 1891, 5 years afterwards, what do we find? The foreign trade of Canada rose from \$239,000,000 to \$386,900,000. Our foreign trade in those five years increased at the rate of 61 per cent, instead of 9 per cent as in the previous period of five years. But, Sir, notwithstanding that our foreign trade increased with this rapidity in the past five years, the end is not yet; and year by year, and month by month, we are able to report a steady increase; and it must be gratifying to all true Canadians to know that this great Dominion, of which we are all so proud, is marching forward steadily and rapidly. Why, Sir, during the last seven months the foreign trade of this country has kept going forward. During the seven months ending with January last the foreign trade of this country has increased much more rapidly than it did during the corresponding months of the previous year, showing a gain of something like \$18,555,000. This must be exceedingly gratifying to those who follow the course of public events in Canada.

Now, let us notice the character of this increase as regards the export of the products of Canada, as that is the feature with which we are more directly interested. In 1891 the exports of the products of Canada were only \$88,000,000 in round numbers. In 1896 they had increased to \$109,000,000, or at the rate of 24 per cent. In 1901 the exports of the products of Canada rose to \$177,000,000, or an increase at the rate of 61 per cent. That increase has still been going on during the last seven months; and I am satisfied that when we close the books on the 30th of June next, the foreign trade of Canada will show a great increase over that of last year, and that, in round numbers, it will amount to probably \$425,000,000.

But our progress is not only shown by the increase in our exports and imports. Take, for instance, the amount of money deposited in our banks as the savings of the people. In 1891 the deposits in our savings banks amounted to \$39,400,000. In 1896 they amounted to \$46,799,000. In 1901, five years afterwards, they rose by \$10,000,000, and amounted to \$56,048,000. Then if we take the deposits of the people in the chartered banks, both those with notice and those without notice, you will find that the same gratifying increase has been going on. In 1891 the combined deposits in the chartered banks, with notice on demand and without notice, amounted to \$142,631,000. In 1896 they rose to \$183,769,000; and in 1901 they rose to \$315,775,000.

I am sure, Sir, that it must be exceedingly gratifying to the people of this coun-