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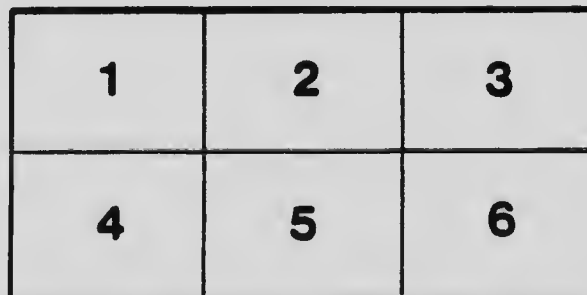
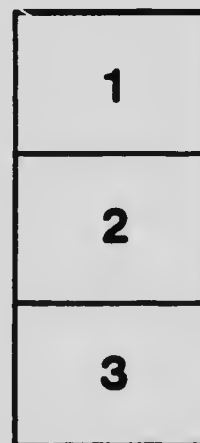
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1908-1911

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR ELECTORS

The Country for the Laurier Government

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Bye Elections show no evidence of loss of that confidence shown so magnificently in 1904, when, out of two hundred and fourteen members of the House of Commons, one hundred and forty-one Liberals were elected, as against seventy-three Conservatives.

Since the General Election of 1904, there have been forty-three Bye-Elections, and of these the Conservatives have carried nine, and the Liberals thirty-four.

These Bye-Elections have taken place in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in only four cases has there been a change in the representation. The Conservatives won Colchester in Nova Scotia, but as an offset to that the Liberals won the City and County of St. John, New Brunswick. Then in Ontario, the Conservatives carried London, and the Liberals won North Bruce. So that, since the general Election of 1904, notwithstanding the vain boasts of Mr. Foster and other Conservatives, in forty-three Bye-Elections the Conservatives have not made a net gain of even one seat.

The record of the Government is the best reason for this satisfactory result. There is, however, a danger that the progress and prosperity of the country has been so great in the last few years that the electors have forgotten the condition of affairs when the Liberals came into power, and overlook the work of some of the Branches of the adminis-

tration of the present Government which has so materially conduced to the new conditions.

THE COMPARISON OF TWO PERIODS FROM THE FARMERS' STANDPOINT.

Perhaps, the farmers have had so much done for them as any class in the community, and in elections in country constituencies it will not be out of place to shortly recapitulate what has been done in the interest of agriculture.

It will be remembered that before 1896 the value of rural property was very low. Farmers found it difficult to dispose of their farms, although their business was in such a state as to tempt them to do so. The profits of farming then were almost nothing. The draft from the country to the city was great, but in those days the course lay to the cities of the United States, and the best young blood of Canada was helping to build up our rival. Then the agricultural exports of the United States largely dominated the English market, because they had better means of transportation to that market, and a better reputation in it. Canadian farm products, with the exception of cheese, were hardly known as such in the English market. Australia and New Zealand had efficient mechanical cold storage, placing their perishable food products on the English market in good condition, notwithstanding seven thousand miles of voyage through the tropics. Canadian butter, cheese, fruits and meats

were handled carelessly by the shipping companies without supervision, and there was no proper accommodation on the ships to prevent injury to them.

■

In 1896, sales of Canadian cattle were almost impossible. The embargo in England prevented our store cattle going into that market; the quarantine arrangements prevented our young cattle and dairy stock being admitted to the United States. In the depressed condition of our own agricultural and our own home market there was no sale for these in Canada. The farmers were going out of the breeding of horses, because there was no market for them anywhere. By the enterprise of our Ontario dairymen, Canada, under the difficulties as to transportation, was sending to England a considerable amount of cheese of fair quality which she was selling at a fair price. No progress had been made in the trade in butter, and as a matter of fact much less butter was exported in the ten years previous to 1896, than there was in the ten years before that date.

In the ten years 1877-86	
total exports of butter	
were	\$22,706,360
In next ten years 1887-96	
total exports of butter	
were	8,250,088
Decrease	\$14,456,272

In sharp contrast to the Conservative period (1887-96); is the ten years under Liberal Government (1897-1906), when the butter exports amounted to.....
\$46,599,783.

This failure under the preceding Conservative administration was due to the fact that during the previous ten years our butter had to be forwarded in common freight cars, and in stowage on the vessels, and in England had to meet the competition of American and Australian

butter delivered on the English market by means of well equipped and up-to-date cold storage transport. As a result, previous to 1896 our dairy industry was not making any progress which the natural facilities in Canada would have justified.

Similarly, under these adverse conditions, there was a very small export of bacon and hams, the production of which is a natural adjunct of the dairy industry. The total export of bacon and hams was in the ten years ending 30th of June, 1896, only \$17,671,000 as against \$115,000,000 in the ten years ending 30th of June 1906.

Contrast the state of affairs previous to 1896, with the present condition of our farming business. We have now complete equipment of cold storage transportation for our perishable food products. The mechanical cold storage in the ships from Canada to Great Britain is the most modern and the best in the world. Our refrigerator car system, started and helped by the Government, provides perfect condition of carriage from the interior to the ship's side. Refrigeration at the creameries and local stores through the country has been encouraged and stimulated. There is a complete systematic supervision of the handling of Canadian food products and their transit from the point of production to the steamer in England, resulting in very careful handling and proper stowage with a complete system of checking, which keeps the transportation companies up to the mark, and prevents that damage to these delicate products which in the old days was one of the chief reasons for their bad reputation in the English market. The result has been that our goods are placed before the English consumer in their original prime quality, and have made a reputation which has brought about the splendid increased prices so evident during the last few years, and has occasioned the ready sale of everything we have to send there.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY PROMOTED.

The removal of the quarantine between Canada and the United States in February 1897, accomplished by a week's visit of the Minister of Agriculture to Washington in December, 1896, caused an immediate outflow of our surplus cattle into the United States. The Conservative Government had been trying to remove this obstacle to our trade. The farmers of Canada had been grumbling at being debarred from the American market, when they knew there was there an eager demand at good prices for the young Canadian cattle which were practically unsaleable in Canada at any price. The difficulty was not a question of duties or prices, but was the insurmountable obstacle of a ninety days detention at the frontier for quarantine purposes. The absurdity of this arrangement was evidenced by the fact that there was no disease on either side of the line, and yet the American stock man, eager to buy, could not come into business relations with the Canadian stock man, eager to sell. The Tory Government, either through ignorance, inertness or inefficiency, pleaded that nothing could be done. The Liberal Government sent to Washington the Liberal Minister of Agriculture, who, in a couple of days' business talk, removed the obstacle. The result was that the glutted market in Canada was relieved, the price of all horned cattle advanced greatly, and from that day to this the market for cattle in Canada has been a good one.

Some Tories point to the fact that for the last few years the export of cattle to the United States has dropped off. This is no argument against the value of the relief in 1897. For five years immediately following the abolition of the quarantine the export was enormous. From 3,737 head, worth \$64,216, in the five years, ending 30th of June 1896, the export rose in the succeeding five years ending 30th of June 1901, to 339,970 head valued at \$5,339,000. The average value paid per head in 1896 was only \$5.40 against \$19.27 in 1901. Thereafter, up to the present date a much

better class of cattle were exported to the United States, as shown by the average export price in 1906 which was \$40.00 per head—the 4,726 netting \$206,000. In 1907 the export price was not less than \$58.00 per head, 9,071 head exported in that year being valued at a total of \$530,000.

During the last few years, owing to the enlightened policy of the Government with reference to immigration and agriculture, the rush of immigrants into Canada the rapid settlement of the Northwest and the revival of confidence in our own agriculture have occasioned such a demand for cattle in Canada that the exports of these animals to the United States has not been necessary or indeed advisable. At the same time the improved markets in England have attracted a constantly increasing number of finished cattle to the British market, and our farmers, with free corn, provided by this Government, to finish their cattle, with improved methods due to constant experimenting and to the issuing of information and assistance by the Department of Agriculture through the Live Stock Branch, are induced to export the finished article to Great Britain rather than the store animal to the United States. This progress in the live stock industry was started by the relief of our live stock markets, brought about in 1897 by the removal of the quarantine restrictions between Canada and the United States. This progress was continued and stimulated by the following among many other useful measures introduced by the Liberal Government.

(1) The appointment in 1899 of a Live Stock Commissioner, to deal with the varied interests of live stock production and management in Canada.

(2) The re-organization of the Veterinary Branch of the Department, involving the appointment of Dr. J. G. Rutherford as Veterinary Director General, with offices at Ottawa. Also needed amendment to the Contagious Diseases Act.

(3) Passing of the Meat Inspection law and its judicious enforcement, the more effectively to prevent our meats from being shut out from England and other foreign markets, which now insist upon

a rigid inspection against the introduction of disease.

(4) The stamping out of hog cholera in Western Ontario, where it had, until recently, been alarmingly prevalent.

(5) The inauguration of auction sales of purebred stock, to disseminate widely among farmers the best types of animals for profitable results.

(6) The introduction of and aid to cow testing associations, to enable farmers to proceed intelligently to a systematic weeding out of their unprofitable animals, and the retaining of good performers only.

(7) The holding of several series of lectures all over Canada attended by the experts of the Agricultural Department, disseminating the best available information by this means, and by means of reports and bulletins widely distributed.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Mention has just been made of the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture, and the information distributed amongst the farmers which has assisted much in the improvement of agriculture in Canada. The experimental farms system was established in 1886 by the Conservative Government, but soon after 1896 the actual farming work was largely increased by the present Minister of Agriculture. The appointment in 1899 of Mr. J. H. Grisdale as Agriculturist was followed by the setting apart of 200 acres to be worked as a dairy farm. Ever since a steady improvement in appearance and productivity has been noticed.

For five years a systematic five-year rotation was followed and the results were very marked indeed. Placing the same value on the different products in each case, the returns in 1899 were valued at \$2,776.64, which returns had increased in 1905 to \$5,714.32 showing the tremendous advantage of following good rotation in growing suitable crops. During the last two years further change has been introduced, and some twelve different rotations are being experimented, with to obtain for the farmers some exact data as to the comparative value of these different rotations.

In live stock the progress has been equally remarkable. At the start, in 1899, 36 cattle were kept for the full year, and about 30 extra head during the winter; whereas, in 1906, 110 cattle were kept the full year, and 40 extra head during the winter.

In 1901 and subsequently, four herds of pure bred cattle were introduced namely; Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Canadians. These herds have made very great progress, so that now they compare favorably with the best herds found in the Dominion, although they must necessarily be smaller than are the herds of some of the larger breeders. A large number of Leicester and Shropshire sheep, a number of Yorkshire Berkshire and Tamworth bacon hogs were also purchased, so that visiting farmers can now find typical specimens of the highest class.

Particular attention might be invited to the splendid herd of Canadian cattle, a breed which has been wonderfully advertised and helped through the medium of the Central Experimental Farm, where one of the choicest—if not the choicest collection of animals in this class is to be found.

A great deal has been done also in the dissemination of pure bred stock from this Farm. Every year many bulls of the breeds mentioned and many bacon pigs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds both male and female, as well as quite a number of pure-bred sheep, have been sent to different parts of Canada. The shipments extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The animals have, in nearly all cases, been sold to Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs.

The Government have increased the number of branch farms to assist the farmers, especially in the newer settled parts of the country, and in the older parts of Canada, where the conditions seem to require local experiments in crop-growing especially.

GENERAL EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURE EXPENDITURE ON, AND AIDS TO AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the change of Government the agricultural work of the Department practically consisted of the

Experimental Farm system, the work of Professor Robertson, as Dairy and Agricultural Commissioner, and the Veterinary Branch under Dr. McEachran. Having above shown the difference between the Experimental Farm of that period, and that of today, let us examine the expansion of the Agricultural Branch under Professor Robertson.

In 1896 Professor Robertson, had for the purpose of his work, as shown by the Auditor-General's Report for 1896, the sum of \$75,770, the greater portion of which represented expenditure and advances upon dairy establishments in the older provinces. He had no expert assistants. The present Minister, appreciating the great capacity of that officer, and the value of his work for the country, immediately asked for increased money, and added from year to year, division after division to this work; and provided for the year 1905-06, as shown by the Auditor-General's Report, the sum of \$155,000 while the estimates authorized for the year 1907-08 provide for the sum of \$210,000, to be expended by the various divisions of that branch quite apart from the special estimate of \$150,000 provided towards the encouragement of the establishment of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of our perishable food products.

Butter-making in creameries had been a failure in the Northwest Territories. Disused creameries there were taken over and run by the Department on a system by which, after a few years, they became self-sustaining and were returned to private enterprise. Now, the Province of Alberta has one of the best established butter-making industries on the Continent, and it has completely proved that this very important branch of agriculture is a splendid success, whereas, under the former Government, it was conspicuous only by its failure. The result is an additional attraction to the incoming settlers, and an undoubted proof of the varied opportunities for successful farming in that great province. In a minor degree, in some localities of Saskatchewan, the same thing was accomplished.

The cold storage work above alluded to, was inaugurated in this branch of the Department. For a few years, one hundred thousand dollars a year was spent, but now no regular expenditure is required, as in this also, it having once started by Government assistance, private enterprise is sufficient to meet the demands of the trade.

The Markets Division of the Department of Agriculture has taken charge of the supervision of the handling of our goods for export, and has done much to stimulate the British market for them. In this Branch, a complete system of inspection is now in operation. Some money is still being spent on the refrigerator car system, but here all the demands of the trade are being largely met more and more completely by the transportation companies, encouraged a little and strictly supervised and directed by the staff of the Department.

At first, these transportation improvements applied only to butter, the most delicate and easily damaged of our food products. Later, they were extended to cheese, and now to fruit and meats.

The Fruit Marks Act has worked a radical change in our fruit trade. Canadian apples have always been recognized as the best, but unfortunately they were placed on the British market so badly packed, and so irregularly marked as to create hostile criticism, and large loss was generally suffered by the exporters, Canada making no progress in the market. To-day, Canadian fruit goes forward with great improvement in the packing, with legal marks placed on the closed barrels and boxes, and so successful has been this work of the Government that the United States Consuls and fruit authorities have warned their people and Government that they must follow our example, or lose the trade to the Canadian producer. Here, too, there is supervision and inspection, although the Government does not undertake a complete inspection of all the fruit exported—a physical impossibility when we recognize that in the year ending 31st of March, 1907, 998,000 barrels were exported. In 1896 only 577,000 barrels were reported. The inspection and

supervision, however, is sufficient to deter the packer from improperly marking his fruit, while the instruction in the proper way to pack, has been a vast help to the honest Canadian producer.

The cheese trade of Canada has always been a large interest. In the old days, it progressed under difficulties by the private enterprise of the Ontario factorymen with the help of the Provincial Government. Now, the trade has expanded over a large portion of Canada, and has increased, in the ten years ending June 30th, 1906, \$86,396,000. The total export for the ten years ending 30th of June, 1896, being \$119,92,000 against \$206,286,000 for the ten years ending 30th of June, 1906. This is due to improvement in factory education along the lines of better curing-rooms and methods, and assistance in the discovery of causes of defects; to improved facilities in the transportation, and to the increased knowledge spread in the British market of Canadian methods and Canadian goods. A revolution in the curing of cheese has been brought about by the large experiments conducted by the Department in cool-curing. The full effects of these have not yet been attained. The finances of the various factories have not enabled them to make the necessary changes everywhere, but a distinct impression on the British market has been made by the cool-cured cheese, and the high price in the last few years of all Canadian cheese is undoubtedly due to the greatly improved quality of this cool-cured cheese. When all the factories of Canada adopt this method, there is no doubt that the result will be an actual increase in the market value in Great Britain of all Canadian cheese, varying from one-quarter to one cent a pound. In the year ending March 31st last (1907), we exported 213,614,000 pounds of cheese of the value of \$26,160,000. If the improved methods of curing all mentioned were generally adopted, the increased price of this cheese, estimated at an average of one-half cent per pound, would add no less than \$1,068,000 to the annual net profits of the Canadian cheese producer. The Department has found out how to do this, and has pointed the way. Many of the cheese-makers

followed; it remains for the rest of them to join in the movement, and the above result will come. Already a large proportion of it has come.

The butter industry has also made great progress. Here, the results in the export trade do not indicate so completely the improvement. Canada is not a cheese-eating country. Any increase in the cheese production or quality is shown at once in the export. Canada is, however, a large butter-eating country, and the improvement in the butter production, due to the spread of knowledge and better methods and better handling of the cows, is found more on the tables of the Canadian people than in the export figures. Still, our butter export has largely increased of late years, rising from \$1,118,000 in 1896 to \$7,088,000 in 1906. The export during the last year ending 31st of March (1907) was \$4,686,000. This falling off for 1907 is due more than anything else to the season, in which there was a lesser production all over Canada, and a very rapidly increasing home consumption.

There is no doubt that the improved cold storage transportation is largely the cause of the splendid increase in the butter trade. It is, however, also noticeable that wherever one goes to-day in Canada, good butter is placed before him. Fifteen years ago, it was rare to have good butter on the restaurant or hotel tables, and too often it was not to be found in private houses. This improvement is due to the earnest instruction given by the Federal Department as well as the local departments of agriculture in the different provinces. A great awakening has undoubtedly taken place among the dairy farmers, especially in the Province of Quebec, and in the butter trade this is more evident than in cheese. The following figures from the last Census reports show—for the whole of Canada, and especially the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—a very rapid expansion in the production of butter and cheese during the ten years from 1891 to 1901. The Census takes into account only creameries and cheese factories, without giving the figures for each separately, and gives the data for three ten-yearly periods, 1881, 1891, 1901.

	1881	1891	1901
Ontario.....	\$4,880,558	\$7,569,338	\$14,968,822
Quebec.....	863,803	2,918,527	12,874,367
All Canada.....	\$5,805,932	10,697,879	29,462,402

The figures show that while Ontario nearly doubled its production, Quebec increased its production by more than four times what it was in 1891. Quebec seems to be essentially the butter-making Province, while Ontario is essentially the cheese-making Province. The country is to be congratulated on the immense progress in this respect.

SOME STATISTICS IN REGARD TO AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

The general results of the work which the Liberal Government has been carrying on in the interest of agriculture and agricultural trade are perhaps better shown by the following table of figures, which concisely point to the progress made in the last ten years, as compared with the previous ten years under Conservative rule.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCTS OF CANADA, FOR TEN YEARS UNDER CONSERVATIVE RULE, 1887 TO 1896, COMPARED WITH THE EXPORTS OF TEN YEARS UNDER THE LIBERALS, 1898-1907.

Year.	Animals and Products.	Agricultural Products.
1887.....	\$24,246,937	\$18,826,235
1888.....	24,719,297	15,436,360
1889.....	23,894,707	13,414,111
1890.....	25,106,995	11,908,030
1891.....	25,967,741	13,666,858
1892.....	28,594,850	22,113,284
1893.....	31,736,499	2,049,490
1894.....	31,881,973	7,677,649
1895.....	34,387,770	15,719,128
1896.....	36,507,641	14,083,361
Totals 1887 to 1896.....	\$287,044,410	\$164,894,506
1898.....	\$44,301,470	\$33,063,285
1899.....	46,743,130	22,952,915
1900.....	56,148,807	27,616,609
1901.....	55,495,311	24,731,486
1902.....	59,161,209	37,152,688
1903.....	69,817,542	44,624,321
1904.....	63,812,117	37,138,875
1908.....	63,337,458	29,994,150
1906.....	66,455,960	54,062,337
1907.....	67,877,104	49,544,327
Totals 1898-1907.....	\$593,150,108	\$360,830,993
Totals 1887-1896.....	287,044,410	164,894,506
Increase for 1898-1907.....	\$306,105,698	\$195,936,487

During the ten years of Liberal rule ending March, 1907, the total agricultural exports amounted to.....	\$953,981,101
During the last ten years of Conservative regime, the total agricultural exports were.....	\$451,938,916
Making an increase for the last ten years.....	\$502,042,185

THE EXPORT TRADE OF CANADIAN BUTTER, CHEESE, and HAM and BACON.

▮ Ten year period 1887 to 1896 (Conservative) contrasted with the ten year period 1896 to 1907 (Liberal.)

Year	1887 to 1896 Butter	(Conservative.) Cheese	Ham and Bacon
1887	\$ 979,126	\$ 7,108,978	\$ 906,390
1888.....	798,673	8,928,242	660,015
1889.....	331,958	8,915,684	381,293
1890.....	340,131	9,372,212	631,079
1891.....	602,175	9,508,800	628,469
1892.....	1,055,605	11,652,412	1,152,006
1893.....	1,296,814	13,407,470	1,970,518
1894.....	1,095,588	15,488,191	2,938,374
1895.....	697,476	14,253,002	3,806,709
1896.....	1,052,089	13,956,571	4,381,968
Totals for 10 years	\$ 14,456,272	\$112,591,562	\$ 17,456,821

	1896 to 1906 (Liberal)		
1897.....	2,089,173	14,676,239	5,843,619
1898.....	2,046,686	17,572,763	8,040,778
1899.....	3,700,873	16,776,765	10,416,478
1900.....	5,122,156	19,856,324	12,758,025
1901.....	3,295,663	20,696,951	11,778,446
1902.....	5,660,541	19,686,291	12,403,793
1903.....	6,954,618	24,712,943	15,906,334
1904.....	4,724,155	24,184,566	13,022,261
1905.....	5,930,379	20,300,500	12,515,959
1906.....	7,075,539	24,433,169	12,086,868
Totals for 10 years	\$ 46,599,783	\$202,896,511	\$114,772,561

During the ten years of Liberal rule, ending June 30th, 1906, the total exports of butter, cheese, ham and bacon, as shown in detail in the preceding tables, amount to.....	\$364,268,855
During the last ten years of Conservative rule, the total exports of the same products, as detailed above, amounted to..	\$144,504,655
Giving an increase for the last ten years.....	\$219,764,200

A COMPARISON OF PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1896 (Conservative) and 1907 (Liberal.)

PRODUCTS.	Period of 12 months ending the fiscal year June 30th, 1896.		Period of 12 months ending the fiscal year, March 31st, 1907.*	
	Value.	Price.	Value.	Price.
Cattle to England.....	\$ 6,816,361	\$70.24	\$ 12,037,414	\$68.29
Cattle to the United States.....	8,870	5.30	525,777	55.50
Eggs.....	807,086	.127	577,599	.216
Butter.....	1,052,089	.178	4,686,148	.221
Cheese.....	13,956,571	.084	26,160,856	.123
Bacon, ham and pork.....	4,446,884	.08	12,269,470	.12
Beef.....	21,158	.051	132,055	.074
Mutton.....	7,458	.05	7,793	.08
Wheat.....	5,771,521	.58	30,229,432	.80
Wheat flour.....	718,433	3.85	5,633,704	3.77
Oats.....	273,861	.28	2,292,972	.414
Pease.....	1,299,491	.73	799,686	1.08
Corn.....	3,548	.36	22,589	.55
Buckwheat.....	173,689	.42	233,420	.54
Potatoes.....	227,606	.38	526,411	.616
Hay.....	1,976,431	9.21	1,531,241	8.44
Poultry.....	18,992	74,884
Apples, green or ripe.....	1,416,470	2.50	2,702,623	2.80
Horses.....	2,113,095	96.70	624,431	205.00
Sheep.....	2,151,283	5.50	1,330,455	5.16
Total values.....	\$43,260,897		\$102,405,960	
Increase under Liberal administration.....			43,260,897	
			\$59,145,063	

* NOTE: Parliament, in the Session of 1906, changed the fiscal year so that from thenceforward it ends on the 31st of March in each year instead of the 30th of June as heretofore. In the other tables, therefore, which are being used in this pamphlet the year ending 30th of June 1906 has been used, since it marks the date of the change; so that the ten year period ending 30th of June, 1906, will be exactly on the same basis as the Conservative ten year period ending on the 30th of June, 1896. The table now referred to has been prepared so as to bring the prices up to the latest date for which the figures are available.

TRADE OF CANADA FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1896, 1906 AND 1907,
COIN AND BULLION EXCLUDED.

	1896	1906	1907
Total exports, homes produce.....	\$109,707,805	\$235,483,956	\$226,512,063
Total imports, for consumption....	112,785,189	287,207,412	345,271,090
Total trade.....	222,492,994	522,691,368	571,783,153
Total exports, Agriculture.....	50,591,000	120,518,297	111,786,695

AGGREGATE TRADE OF CANADA, INCLUDING FOREIGN PRODUCE AS WELL AS COIN
AND BULLION.

	1896	1906	1907
Exports.....	\$121,013,852	\$256,586,630	\$258,171,674
Imports.....	118,011,508	294,286,015	354,480,433
Total aggregate trade.....	239,025,360	550,872,645	612,652,107

THE TARIFF.

Efforts have been made to induce the farmers of Canada to favor higher protection, to the end that there might be thus provided for the agricultural products a larger and better home market.

The present Government has followed a different policy with very successful results. It has either put on the free list or reduced the duty on very many of the articles which may be considered as the farmers' raw material.

Among those placed on the free list are:

- Corn, for feeding purposes,
- Wire, for fencing purposes.
- Binder twine, chains, mould boards, or shares.
- Crude petroleum for fuel.
- Cream separators and steel bowls for same.

Substantial reductions were made on the following articles picked out at random from the tariff items:

- Mowing machines, harvesters, reapers,
- Portable engines, horse powers, and traction engines, for farm purposes,
- Windstackers, threshing machines, separators, and parts thereof.
- Axes, scythes, sickles, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, and pronged forks,
- Hay loaders, potatoes diggers, fodder

or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers, snaths and other agricultural implements not otherwise specified,

Stoves of all kinds for coal, wood, oil, spirits or gas,

Lubricating oil (reduced from six cents to two and a half cents per gallon).

Kerosene (coal oil), (reduced from six cents to two and one-half cents per gallon.)

Besides the reductions under the general tariff there is the preference on goods imported from Great Britain and some other parts of the British Empire, in the vicinity of thirty-three per cent.

The whole tariff has been so reduced that the rate on the total sum of our importations has decreased no less than thirteen per cent. from what it was in 1896.

The effect of these reductions has not been the dire ruin and disaster for the industries of Canada which Sir Charles Tupper predicted in 1897. The following figures show the very reverse, and that the "larger and better home market" which is promised the farmers if they will only consent to a tariff as high as Haman's gallows, the farmers already possess with the gradual lowering revenue tariff.

The industrial Census taken in 1896,

shows the following results in regard to manufactures in 1905, compared with manufactures in 1900.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

1905.....	\$834,000,000
1900.....	\$447,000,000
Increase.....	\$387,000,000

EMPLOYEES.

	Hands.
1905.....	384,000
1900.....	339,000
Increase.....	44,000

VALUE OF PRODUCTS TURNED OUT

1905.....	\$706,000
1900.....	\$481,000,000
Increase.....	\$225,000,000

Let us now examine the export trade in manufactures:

1896	1901	1907
\$9,365,000	\$16,012,000	\$24,561,000

The same progress has continued through the past year 1907, when the exports amounted to \$25,352,000.

Surely the manufacturers ought to be satisfied with these results. Certainly, the farmers are content with the ready market at the top prices which these results bring, and will sustain the Government which has rendered them possible.

The enormous immigration which has been brought about by the active and wise immigration policy of the Government, amounting in the course of the last ten years to over one million one hundred thousand people added to the population of Canada, has undoubtedly,

contributed to this expansion of the manufacturing industries of the country, and in this way has helped to provide that home market which, under the old regime, the then weak manufacturing industries could not supply.

The following figures will show more in detail the important expansion in immigration:

In 1907.....	252,038
In 1896.....	16,835
Increase.....	235,303

There came from the United States, alone:

In 1906, 57,910 persons, with money and effects valued at	\$41,006,000
In 1907, 56,652. with money and effects valued at.....	\$53,196,000

In two years there was added to the working capital and spending power of Western Canada. \$94,202,000

The farmers are satisfied with the Liberal policy which has produced such results, and the consequent expanding home market. They will sustain the Government candidates.

THE TORY CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.

The Tory Party appreciate that they cannot meet this magnificent showing of the results of the Liberal policy and administration. The facts speak for themselves, and must render the Government strong in the support of the people. The contrast between this showing and that of the old Tory Government cannot be overcome. The Tory Party, in their press, campaign and speeches, have, therefore, resorted to a campaign of slander and scandal. Even supposing their accusations on this account could be substantiated, no party could afford to make its stand simply on attack of this kind, and without showing any statesmanlike alternative. In this case, however, their slan-

ders and scandals are without foundation, and have been shown over and over again to be baseless.

Last Session and the Session before attacks were made upon the administration of the Northwest lands, and recently a pamphlet based on these attacks has been sent out by the Tory organization. It is impossible in the short space of this pamphlet to cover all the mis-statements, but two instances may be taken as specimens, as they are amongst the most prominent and characteristic.

One is the accusation against the Department of the Interior, of having squandered the public domain in an ill-advised sale to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of 250,000 acres of land in the neighborhood of the now thriving town of Saskatoon. The other is what is insinuated to be favoritism in the sale of certain timber limits to Mr. Burrows, now the representative of Dauphin, and brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton, Ex-Minister of the Interior.

Both these matters were brought up in the House and completely answered by Honorable Frank Oliver, Honorable Clifford Sifton and Mr. Burrows. They still do duty on the platform, however and might have some effect amongst those who have not read the debates in the House. The facts are these:

THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND SALE.

In regard to the Saskatchewan Valley land sale, the Tory Government in 1890 granted in round figures, one million acres to the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway Company, for the building of the railroad. An area of three and a half million acres was set apart, out of which the company were permitted to take their land—to be taken from the odd-numbered sections, the even numbered sections being retained for homesteaders. The company took out about 350,000 acres and then came to the Government, and said there was no more land fairly fit for settlement in the area allotted them. Negotiations went on and about

two years after they demanded from the Government payment in money instead of the land, and offered to take \$1.25 per acre. It is a part of this land, thus rejected by the Company as not fairly fit for settlement, the sale of which to an American Syndicate at one dollar an acre is now declared a scandal. The three and a half million acres out of which this land was to be chosen lies immediately west of the railroad, with good land to the south of it around Regina, and very good land to the north of it around Prince Albert.

Before the sale was made there was no settlement on this Line. There was no station on the Line for sixty-five miles through this area. Americans who came from the dry States of the Union, where they had been in the habit of handling dry lands, looked this land over and going, to Mr. Sifton offered to pay one dollar an acre for 250,000 acres of it. Mr. Sifton agreed to this but made conditions that they should settle in every township at least twenty settlers on the homesteads and sell eight quarter sections of 160 acres each of their own land to settlers, before they could get a patent on their own land. The people in the Northwest thought this American syndicate very reckless, but the latter went to work in a business like way. They ran excursions, at large expense, to show the land to Americans from their States—farmers and businessmen. They satisfied themselves and others that a good speculation could be made, and agreed to Mr. Sifton's terms.

A Tory newspaper in Winnipeg at this time denounced Mr. Sifton for having buncoed this American syndicate, and had about injured the credit of the Dominion of Canada in doing so, but today the Government is accused of throwing away the land at a ridiculously low price.

At the time the Americans took over the land there was no railway station on it. They went to the Canadian Pacific Railway and asked for a station in the middle of their tract. The answer was "Yes, we will build you a station but you will have to pay the station agent, because there will be no business in this

place, and the Company cannot afford to pay a station agent". They undertook this and spent large amounts of money in showing and leading settlers what the land was. They started farms and grew crops, and the result is today that a large and prosperous settlement exists on this land which before was looked upon as a hopeless desert. The flourishing town of Saskatoon is largely built on the business of these settlers. Splendid crops have been grown and the Government homestead land has been largely taken up, in consequence of the results shown by this enterprising American Company. The railroad land in the neighborhood has been enormously increased in value and the whole country, besides the \$250,000 in the Treasury, has reaped a splendid return for a wise and farsighted business operation, through the great expansion of trade and the increase in settlement and production resulting directly from this transaction.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS TO MR. BURROWS.

The timber limits sales to Mr. Burrows and others show the following facts:

Years before the Liberal Government came into power timber limits had been disposed of, both under the old Mackenzie regime and during the eighteen years of intervening Conservative rule. In the four years of the Mackenzie Government 310 square miles of timber limits were sold for \$7,150 an average of *twenty three* dollars per square mile. From 1879 to 1896 the Conservative Government granted 29,000 square miles for which they received \$121,000—an average of *Four dollars* per square mile, but of this 29,000 square miles 23,000 were given away to various people for nothing.

In 1896 Mr. Sifton took charge of the Department, and during the last eleven years 6,456 square miles of timber limits were granted for which the Government got \$528,000 or *eighty-one* dollars per square mile, as against an average of *Four dollars* under the Conservative administration and *twenty-three* dollars under the old Mackenzie administration.

During this period Mr. Burrows se-

cured 434 square miles out of the whole 6,456 square miles sold. Mr. Burrows paid \$49,795 or an average of eighty-seven dollars per square mile, or six dollars higher than the average price for all land sold under the Liberal regime. The insinuation is that Mr. Burrows, being Mr. Sifton's brother-in-law, got the lands at exceptional prices, and this constituted a scandal. Mr. Burrows had been in the lumber business for twenty-years before the change of Government. He has secured, under the Conservative regime, considerable areas of timber land and for most of these he had paid nothing, they being included in the 23,000 square miles given away by the Tory Government.

After the Liberal came into power and Mr. Sifton took charge of the Department *all the timber lands were sold by public tender*, and no single mile of it has been given free to anybody, least of all to Mr. Burrows, the brother-in-law of the Minister. Mr. Burrows had to compete with everybody else for every square mile of timber he secured, and as a matter of fact he paid six dollars per square mile higher than the average price that other people paid. He secured 434 square miles for which he paid \$49,795. On those very berths the next higher bids came to \$11,537 less than the amount Mr. Burrows paid; so that if the brother-in-law of the Minister had not bid on these the Dominion Treasury would have been out \$11,537, which it got from this gentleman.

At that time Mr. Burrows was not a Member of Parliament. He was a candidate in the County of Dauphin in the last General Elections, when these facts were known to the people amongst whom he lived and whose suffrages he was asking for, and he was returned to Parliament by acclamation by the electors who knew the true facts and did not take any stock in the attempt to fasten the scandal upon this candidate.

These are specimens of the campaign of slander and scandal, and the rest of it could be disposed of in the same way as these—as has been done on different occasions when the matters have been brought up in the House of Commons.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Canada has had very great prosperity for some ten years or so. But during that time we have had to spend something. With an abounding surplus from our ordinary expenditure of government every year, the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has appreciated the fact that in a young and progressive country like this great expenditures are necessary in order to facilitate development.

Railroad construction; opening up new lands; improvements in our channels of communication so as to carry our produce to the markets as cheaply and as well, and in as good condition as possible, increased and improved canals; properly equipped harbors to handle the enormous traffic growing up in the country—these are some of the objects requiring heavy expenditure. So, having an abundant and abounding surplus from year to year, the Government has been using this surplus for the improvement of these things, making investments of money to a very large extent.

The Government has spent in ten years \$127,000,000 on capital account. That is to say on the improvements just mentioned, over and above ordinary current annual expenditure. About ninety millions have been spent on the problems of transportation. The Government has got every bit of this \$127,000,000 out of surplus, except five millions. So that in eleven years it has only added five millions, to the national debt of the country, while it has invested \$127,000,000 in the improvement of the condition of affairs of the country.

SOME COMPARISONS.

Let us consider now the state of affairs in the ten years preceding the change from a Conservative to a Liberal administration. The Conservatives during that time spent a large amount of money in the same kind of improvements. In the eleven years before the change of government, they spent eighty millions on capital account but of this eighty millions they had to borrow no less than \$62,000,000,

and thus added that amount to the public debt of this country. That is to say, during eleven years they added over five and a half millions every year to the national debt, while this Government in eleven years, added less during the whole period than their predecessors did in every one of their eleven years of administration. The result was that at the end of their administration Canada was sixty-two million dollars more in debt than she was before, whereas at the end of the eleven years of Liberal administration Canada was only five millions more in debt than at the beginning of it. And the Liberals have spent on capital account \$127,000,000 against only \$80,000,000 by the Conservatives in the same length of time. That is a good showing surely. Thus with a greater administration and while pursuing that policy which brings about large revenue and improved conditions to a country the Government has been able to keep pace with these great improvements and the rapid strides of the country and at the same time has not been adding appreciably to the burden of the people.

FAR BETTER TIMES.

Conservative critics make it a charge against the Government that for the carrying on of the public business it has taken enormous sums from the pockets of the people in the way of revenue, very much larger sums than were taken in their day. Mr. Foster seems to sigh for the good old days of 1896, when, as he says, only thirty-six or thirty-seven million dollars were taken into the Dominion Treasury, as against the very much larger sums that are now taken. Well, we do not think the people generally will sigh with him for those good old days. We do not think they will look back with particular pleasure upon the condition of Canada in the year to which Mr. Foster refers. We suspect that the great mass of the people irrespective of party leanings, would prefer the conditions of Canada in this year of our Lord when Canada may approach a hundred million dollars of re-

venue, to the condition of eleven years ago, when less than thirty-seven million dollars found its way into the treasury. The revenue in 1896 was small because the condition of the people was unfavorable because business was dull and employment scarce and wages low, and the purchasing power of the people at a low ebb. The revenue is large in 1907 because business has been good and times have been prosperous and employment has been ample and wages have been high, and the whole country has been enjoying a wave of prosperity. Which of these two years do you think the people of Canada would prefer: the year of Mr. Foster's thirty-six millions of revenue, or the year of Mr. Fielding's possibly one hundred millions?

REDUCTION OF TAXATION

If the Government has these large revenues, let us remember that they have not come from increased taxation. In a great many cases there has been a reduction. Indeed, the complaint of opponents is, or perhaps, we should say was for of late they have not had so much to say in tariff matters—their complaint has been that the Liberal tariff has been too low, and they have given it to be understood that if they had the power they would impose upon the country a higher tariff. With a system of moderate taxation, which is not in any sense a burden to the country, with a tariff that is admittedly lower than that of its predecessors, the Government has been able to raise very liberal revenues, owing to the greater prosperity and greater purchasing power of the people, and out of these liberal revenues it has been able to provide, not only for the ordinary expenditures of the country, but to provide also to an enormous extent for the capital charges, so that at the close of eleven years of its financial administration, it is able to point with pride to the fact that the addition to the public debt amounts to only five million dollars. We venture to think that this is a financial record which cannot be successfully assailed, and that it is one which will commend itself to the right-thinking people of this country.

GROWTH OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PRIDE AND IMPORTANCE.

These are the details which must be discussed for an intelligent appreciation of the work of the Government, but the electors should also take note of the splendid position of the Dominion of Canada in the family of the nations of the world, a fair ground for that National pride, the growth of which, under a Liberal Administration, is perhaps, the crowning glory of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The material progress of Canada has been great, the wealth of her people, and their material comfort throughout all classes has increased in an extraordinary degree, but the pride of the people in their country, their realization of its present, their confidence in its future is a greater national asset than even the material progress. This is due chiefly to the **SPLENDID LEADERSHIP AND STATESMAN-LIKE BREADTH OF VIEW OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER**, the Leader of the Liberals of Canada. While he is respected, trusted and beloved by the whole people of Canada, he has, also, made a mark amongst the statesmen of the world, such as no other Canadian has ever attained to. His appearance on various occasions in the centre of the British Empire, and the statesman-like stand which he has taken on all the greater questions, has established him in the thought and feelings of the people of all parts of the Empire, and has redounded to the reputation and credit of Canadian public life.

Canada to-day wields an influence which ten years ago was not dreamed of. Her example has led to a complete change in the relationship of the Colonies to the Motherland. Experts are sent from Great Britain, Australia, South Africa, and several foreign countries to study the details of the administration of the different departments. Writers on economic and public questions are studying Canadian affairs and citing the success of the Canadian Government in various branches of economic work. The country has been advertised in every part of the world, not only as a good country to go to, in which to be a citizen and to settle, but also a country which

can serve as a model. This has come about during the administration of the present Liberal Government, and it is not too much to say that the policy and administration of the Government have had much influence in this change.

Why then, should the people of Canada vote condemnation of this Government, and contribute in any way to its displacement, in favor of a party led by men,

who seem to have no united programme or policy, and have not been able to put forward anything but a campaign of slander and scandal as a justification for their appeal to the electorate? It cannot be possible that the intelligent electors will vote for the Tory candidate, but will sustain the candidate of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

