

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1995

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☒ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- ☐ Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

- ☐ Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- ☐ Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- ☐ Masthead/
Général (périodiques) de la livraison

- ☐ Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	12x	14x	16x	18x	20x	22x	24x	26x	28x	30x	32x
						✓					

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

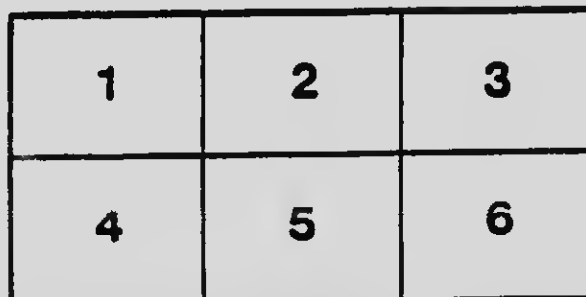
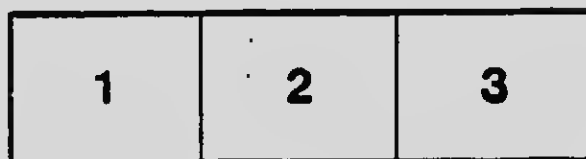
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche sheet contains the symbol $\rightarrow$ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

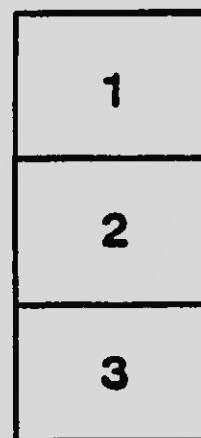
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

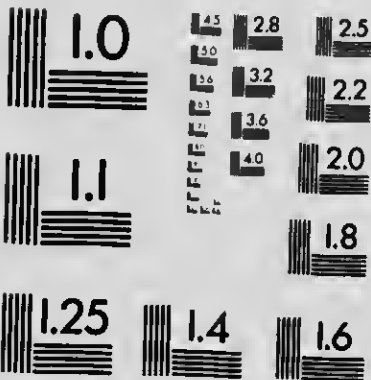
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole $\rightarrow$ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

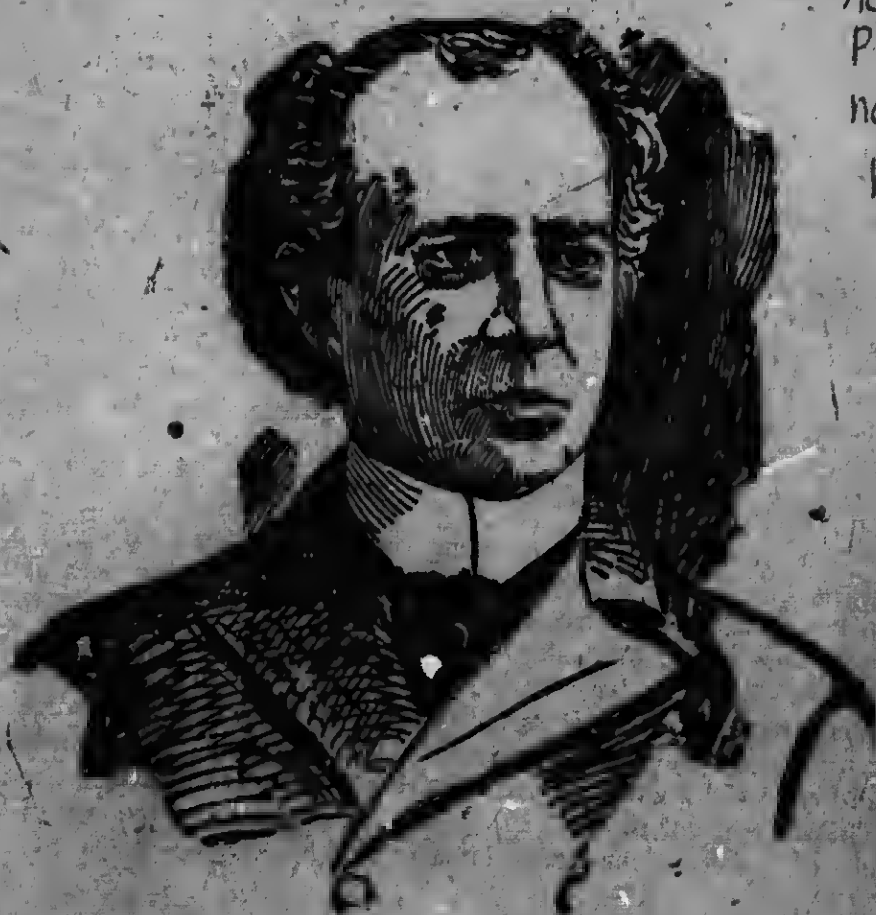
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

RECORD OF PROGRESS



14
AC 901
P3
no. 4622
p*+*

Six Years of
Liberal Government.

INTRODUCTION.

It is the purpose of this pamphlet to present briefly the record of the Liberal administration since its accession to power in 1896. It is proposed to do this by reproducing the actual figures from the official records: chiefly the Report of Trade and Navigation for the last year ended June 30th, 1902, just issued, and from the Trade and Commerce Report for 1901. This plan is intended to enable the elector, who has the right to demand from the administration an account of their stewardship, to examine the figures himself and form his own conclusions upon them. The comment upon the figures will be brief, with the view only to insure a clear understanding of the significance of the results shown in figures. The latter, however, should be considered the all-important portion and may be easily understood by referring to the headings.

In order that the fairest comparison may be made, we give in nearly every case, the figures for twelve years, starting with and including the year ended June 30th, 1891, and continuing until the 30th June, 1902; to facilitate a comparison between the last six years of Liberal rule and the preceding six years of Conservative administration. The totals for each period are given, and the percentage based upon them is a true indication of the progress made; and the results when referred to are averaged over each period. The elector will recognize that by proceeding this way, we wish him to appreciate the results impartially and exactly.



National Library
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

RECORD OF PROSPERITY, PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER LIBERAL RULE.

	1891.	1896.	1902.
Aggregate foreign trade	\$218,384,934	\$239,025,360	\$423,910,444
Total imports	119,967,838	118,011,508	212,270,158
Total exports	98,417,296	121,013,852	211,640,286
Total exports, Canadian farm produce	39,634,599	50,591,002	96,313,897
Total exports, Canadian manufactures	6,296,249	9,365,384	18,462,970
Circulation of Bank and Dominion notes	53,359,085	57,562,703	93,914,610
Discounts in Chartered Banks . . .	202,692,481	224,507,301	348,690,611
Deposits in Chartered and Savings Banks	193,015,474	245,029,143	423,748,777
Immigrants	26,326	17,850	67,370
Importation of settlers' effects . . .	1,778,556	2,188,975	4,580,481
Number of letters posted in Canada.	97,975,000	116,028,000	213,628,000
Homestead entries of Dominion lands	3,523	1,857	11,638

Let us first present the condition of Canada's aggregate trade as shown by the figures for the six years of Liberal rule, 1897-1902 inclusive, in juxtaposition with the last six years of Conservative rule, 1891-1896 inclusive.

Year ended June 30th	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Grand Total Expts & Impts
1891.	\$ 98,417,296	\$119,967,638	\$218,384,934
1892.	113,963,375	127,406,068	241,369,443
1893.	118,564,352	129,074,268	247,638,620
1894.	117,524,949	123,474,940	240,999,889
1895.	113,638,803	110,781,682	224,420,485
1896.	121,013,852	118,011,508	239,025,360
1891-1896.	683,122,627	\$728,716,104	\$1,411,838,731
1897	137,950,253	119,218,609	257,168,862
1898.	164,162,683	140,323,053	304,475,736
1899	158,896,905	162,764,308	321,661,213
1900	191,894,723	189,622,613	381,517,236
1901.	196,487,632	190,415,525	386,903,157
1902	211,640,286	212,270,158	423,910,444
1897-1902.	\$1,061,022,482	\$1,014,614,166	\$2,075,636,648
1891-1896	\$683,122,627	\$728,716,104	\$1,411,838,731
Increase for '97-'02.	\$377,899,855	\$285,898,062	\$663,797,917
	66 per cent..	39 per cent.	47 per cent.

We have here this extraordinary showing that the increase of the total trade of Canada during the six years of Liberal rule over the preceding six years of Conservative rule, amounts to \$663,779,000; or an average increase for each year of \$110,632,986, which is equal to 47 per cent of the whole trade of 1891-1896.

Take the last two years of each period, comparing 1896 and 1902, and the last year shows \$184,885,000 more than the last year of Tory management; an increase of 77 per cent or almost double.

So much for the aggregate trade, which includes a small proportion of foreign trade swelled by the bulk of the traffic over our railways, through our canals, and giving employment to our people at our ports. Let us now consider the trade which is exclusively our own, on the basis of exports the produce of Canada only, and the imports entered in our Custom houses for home use or consumption.

This, the true measure of purely Canadian trade, is only slightly less in volume than the aggregate trade and shows about the same percentage of increase.

Statement showing the Trade of Canada on the basis of Exports the produce of Canada, and of imports entered for Home consumption, for the twelve years 1891-1902, by six year periods.

Year ended June 30th	Total Exports	Total Imports Consumption.	Total Domestic Trade.
1891.	\$ 88,671,738	\$113,345,124	\$202,016,862
1892.	99,032,466	116,978,543	216,011,109
1893.	105,488,798	121,765,030	227,193,328
1894.	103,851,764	113,093,983	216,945,747
1895.	102,828,441	105,252,511	208,080,952
1896.	109,707,805	110,587,480	220,295,285
1891-1896.	\$609,581,012	\$680,963,071	1,290,543,583
1897.	123,632,540	111,294,021	234,926,561
1898.	144,548,662	130,698,006	275,246,668
1899.	137,360,792	154,051,593	291,412,385
1900.	168,972,301	180,804,316	349,776,617
1901.	177,431,386	181,227,988	358,659,374
1902.	196,019,763	202,791,595	398,811,358
1897-1902.	\$947,965,444	\$960,877,519	\$1,908,842,963
1891-1896.	609,581,012	\$680,963,071	\$1,290,543,583
Increase for '97-'02.	\$338,384,432	\$279,914,448	\$618,299,380

From this table our total domestic trade shows an increase of \$618,299,380 or 48 per cent for the Liberal period over the Conservative period; our domestic exports show an increase of \$338,384,000, or 55 1-2 per cent; while our imports have increased \$279,914,000 or 41 per cent. In other words our productive capacity has increased enormously and our industries have increased at home so as to make our imports smaller in proportion than our exports.

The following statement contains an analysis of the exports, the produce of Canada, which were given in bulk in the preceding table. It will enable us to study more in detail the general classes of our domestic exports, excluding only coin and bullion, and some few miscellaneous goods amounting to only a few thousand dollars.

Statement Showing Total Exports, the Produce of Canada, Classifying Separately the Products of Mines, Fisheries, Agriculture, and Manufactures. This Statement Covers Twelve Years, viz: 1891-1902, Comparing Two Periods of Six Years Each.

Year.	Mines.	Fisheries.	Forests.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.
1891 ...	\$ 5,782,424	\$ 9,711,101	\$ 24,282,015	\$ 39,634,599	\$ 6,296,249
1892	5,905,628	9,675,398	\$ 22,281,744	50,708,134	7,040,988
1893	5,328,835	8,742,050	26,359,910	53,785,998	7,693,959
1894	5,799,337	11,102,692	26,355,448	49,559,622	7,692,755
1895	6,981,550	10,692,247	23,891,166	50,106,898	7,768,875
1896	8,056,047	11,077,765	27,175,686	50,591,002	9,365,384
'91-'96 ..	\$ 37,853,821	\$ 61,006,553	\$ 150,345,969	\$ 294,386,253	\$ 45,858,210
1897	11,297,593	10,314,323	31,238,729	57,227,898	9,522,014
1898	14,460,056	10,841,661	26,511,539	77,364,755	10,678,316
1899	13,363,442	9,909,662	28,021,529	69,696,045	11,706,707
1900	24,575,155	11,169,083	29,663,668	83,665,416	14,224,287
1901	40,355,050	10,720,352	30,009,857	80,276,797	16,012,208
1902	34,947,574	14,143,294	32,119,429	96,313,897	18,462,970
'97-'02 ..	\$ 139,000,870	\$ 67,098,375	\$ 177,584,751	\$ 164,544,808	\$ 80,606,502
'91-'96 ..	37,853,821	61,006,553	150,345,969	294,386,253	45,858,210
Inc 97-02.	\$ 101,147,049	\$ 6,091,822	\$ 27,238,782	\$ 170,158,555	\$ 34,748,292

Calculating from this table the grand totals of these classified exports, we find the following amounts for each period.

1897 to 1902, under the Fielding Tariff	 \$928,835,306
1891 to 1896, under the Foster Tariff	 589,450,806

Showing increase for Liberal Period \$339,384,500

Or 57 1-2 per cent. It may be noted that Agricultural exports form one half of this total increase. So it is well seen that the basis of Canadian prosperity is the work of her farmer applied to her fertile soil.

The percentages of increase shown by each are the following :

Agriculture	57.80 per cent.
Manufactures	75.77 per cent.
Mines	267.20 per cent.
Fisheries	9.98 per cent.
Forests	18.12 per cent.

That there is no check, or indication of a change, of the previously mentioned splendid progress is proved by the figures of the last four months ending October 31st. The first four months of the new fiscal year beginning July 1st, last show \$11,878,615 greater trade than the corresponding four months of last year. Agriculture alone furnished \$7,723,363 of this increase. The excess of the whole exports over the whole imports was \$10,052,210.

OUR IMPORT TRADE.

The amount of duty paid on the \$202,791,595 of goods imported in the year ending June 30th, 1902, was \$32,425,532. The percentage of duty paid therefore on all the importations for that year dutiable and free was 15.99, or just about 16 per cent. The duty paid in 1896 on all goods imported, dutiable and free, was 18.28 per cent, viz; 2.29 cents more than was paid in 1902, or more by about one-seventh of the present duty 15.99.

If the 1896 rate of 18.28 per cent were applied to the importations of 1902 there would have been collected in duties \$37,070,300 instead of \$32,425,532; making an additional taxation in a single year of \$4,644,771. This would have been an addition of about one-seventh to the consumers taxation for the past year.

The taxation, which was at once materially reduced by the reform tariff of 1897, was further gradually reduced as our people from year to year increased their importations under the 33 1-3 per cent. Preferential Tariff and availed themselves to a greater extent of the many importations which by the Reform Tariff had been placed on the free list.

This table of the amount per head of free importations into Canada for use here, shows a marked increase in such importations. This proves. First, the increase of the list of free importations; Secondly, the increase in industrial development in the country which requires this class of goods; Thirdly, the present free list is made up almost entirely of what may be called raw material, allowed to be imported free for the benefit of Canadian industries. The table shows how enormously the importation of these goods has increased, from \$8.60 per head in 1896 to \$15.45 per head in 1902.

Statement of the Imports per head, entered for consumption free of duty.

1891.....	\$ 7.98
1892.....	9.45
1893.....	10.47
1894.....	10.06
1895.....	9.28
1896.....	8.60

Change in Tariff :—

1897.....	8.77
1898.....	10.81
1899.....	12.25
1900.....	14.41
1901.....	13.89
1902.....	15.45

Comparison of Canadian Trade with that of other countries.

There appeared in the public press recently a statement, ascribed to a statistician of note, that the ratio of progress of Canada's trade was shown to be the highest in the world. That corroborates the conclusions which Sir Richard Cartwright last session was able to deduce from a per capita comparison of Canada's trade with that of Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Belgium, France and Germany. Using the figures at that time obtainable, up to 1900, he proved beyond contradiction that Canada had increased at all points: in her imports, in her exports, in her total volume of trade, in a far greater ratio than the best of the others.

We reproduce the portion of that statement referring to Canada, Great Britain and the United States, for the total trade of which countries we are now able to secure more recent figures. We have not however the exports of Great Britain for 1902.

		Canada.	United States.	Great Britain.
Total imports, per capita,	1890....	\$24.44	\$12.60	\$54.63
" " " "	1895....	22.91	11.10	51.85
" " " "	1900....	34.79	10.60	62.23
Total exports, per capita	1890....	19.57	13.69	42.60
" " " "	1895....	22.04	12.56	35.57
" " " "	1900....	36.21	19.16	42.16
Total trade, per capita,	1890....	44.01	26.29	97.23
" " " "	1895....	44.05	23.66	87.42
" " " "	1900....	71.00	29.76	104.39
" " " "	1901....	71.80	30.00	101.76
" " " "	1902....	77.68	29.18	

This statement tells its own story. While the trade of Great Britain and the United State have thus, some time ago, started on the descending scale we are still mounting, and mounting with an accelerating degree of progress.

The returns for the last four months of the new fiscal year, beginning July 1st, show an increase in our exports of \$7,761,957 over the same four months of last year; while the returns from the United States, obtainable for the three corresponding months only, show their exports have decreased, as compared with the same months last year, \$19,496,847.

To complete this comparison we repeat here the percentages of increase of our exports. for the period 1897-1902 over 1891-1896, in juxtaposition with those of the United States.

Expressing in percentage the results of the exports by classes in the preceding table, we find that they compare with the United States exports for the same period as follows:

CANADA.				UNITED STATES.			
Agriculture ..	57.8 p.c.	increase	over '91-'96	30.03 p.c.	increase	over '91-'96	
Manufacture .	75.77 p.c.	"	"	99.51 p.c.	"	"	"
Mines. . . .	267.20 p.c.	"	"	39.72 p.c.	"	"	"
Fisheries. . .	9.98 p.c.	"	"	17.82 p.c.	"	"	"
Forests . . .	18.12 p.c.	"	"	57.19 p.c.	"	"	"

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The question of our Preferential Tariff in favour of the Mother Country is one that has excited a good deal of controversy, and been a good deal attacked by our Conservative friends.

In examining the details of our trade, we find that the great bulk of our exports are bought by the Mother Land. Our preference was given for the purpose of first relieving the Canadian taxpayer by a large reduction of duty, and secondly for aiding the trade between Canada and Great Britain. Many people even in the Mother Land do not seem to appreciate the extent to which this preference has succeeded in stimulating trade between Canada and Great Britain. The following tables will show the effects. For the purpose of a fair comparison, the last twelve years are divided into three portions of four years each, the full preference being only effective during the last four years, although the Fielding tariff came into force during the fiscal year 1897.

Statement showing the value of Canadian Imports from Great Britain entered for consumption during the last twelve years—1891-1902 inclusive—comparing three periods of four years each. (Trade & Navigation Report, 1902, Page 5.)

Years.	Imports for consumption.
1891.....	\$ 42,047,526
1892.....	41,348,435
1893.....	43,148,413
1894.....	38,717,267
Total 1891-1894	\$165,261,641

1895.....	
1896.....	31,131,737
1897.....	32,979,742
1898.....	29,412,188
	<u>32,500,917</u>
Total 1895-1898	
1899.....	\$126,024,584
1900.....	37,060,123
1901.....	44,789,730
1902.....	43,018,164
	<u>49,206,062</u>
Total 1899-1902.....	
Total 1895-1898.....	\$174,074,079
	<u>126,024,584</u>
Increase for 1899-1902	\$48,049,495—38 per cent
Total 1891-1894.....	
Total 1895-1898	\$165,261,641
	<u>126,024,584</u>
Decrease for 1895-1898	\$ 39,237,057
Or 31 per cent.	

It will be noticed that during the first four years 1891-94, there was a considerable importation from Great Britain, slightly decreasing in the latter year. In the second period, 1895-98, there was a decided decrease until the last year, when the re-action commenced. In 1899-02, with the full effect of the preference in force, there was a very marked increase.

In any comparison of the trade between Canada and other countries and Canada and Great Britain, as an evidence of the value of the preference it is not fair to take the total trade. The preference does not apply at all to free goods. It also does not apply at all to spirituous liquors or tobacco. Therefore, if we want to examine the effect of the preference, we must eliminate free goods, liquors and tobaccos from the calculation. There are also a number of heavy articles and of raw materials which come from the United States, and some things which are produced in the United States and not produced in Great Britain which no amount of preference would induce Canadians to buy from Great Britain. They therefore can fairly be eliminated from the comparison. If we do this we find that in 1897 the duty on all the goods coming from Great Britain before the preference was 27.65 per cent. The same goods coming from the United States paid a rate of duty of 26.53 per cent, rather more than one per cent lower duty. In 1901, under the preference, the same goods paid a rate of 21.05 per cent of duty coming from Great Britain, and 24.59 per cent coming from the

United States, or more than 3 1-2 per cent higher rate when coming from the United States than when coming from Great Britain. This shows the advantage of the preference which we give on goods coming from Great Britain, and accounts for the immense increase in our importations from Great Britain, while the increase in the importations from the United States is very largely from such goods as are not obtainable by Canadians in Great Britain. We give in tabulated form a few of the lines of goods of which we import many million dollars' worth annually, with indication of the reduction in duty under the preferential tariff.

Articles.	Average rate of duty under Conservative Tariff on importations of 1896.	Average rate of duty on importations under Preferential Tariff, 1901.
Iron or steel manufactures	.25.65 per cent	11.56 per cent
Woolen goods.....	.31.71 per cent	23. per cent
Cottons	.28.53 per cent	20.43 per cent
Earthenware and Chinaware ...	.30.20 per cent	20.02 per cent
Manufactures of flax, hemp and jut	.22.25 per cent	18. per cent
Glass and manufactures of... ..	.25.60 per cent	17.11 per cent
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.	.30.00 per cent	20.00 per cent
Gloves and Mitts....	.35.00 per cent	23.33 per cent
Leather and manufactures of.. ..	.20.11 per cent	10.70 per cent

These, it will be noted, are largely necessities of life and industry.

Another advantage of the preference has not been so thoroughly understood. By the above table, the difference between the duty on these goods coming from Great Britain and coming from the United States is obvious. But as a matter of fact, when these goods are imported from the United States, they are supplied in most instances to the Canadian consumer at the same price as if they had paid the preferential duty as coming from Great Britain, the Yankee producer being obliged to pay the difference of the duty. A concrete example will show the way in which this comes about.

Supposing a Canadian importer wanted to import one thousand dollars' worth of cottons. He can get it either in the United States or in England. The price in either country would be one thousand dollars, we will say. If it comes from England, it pays 20.43 per cent, or \$204.30 duty. If it comes from the United States, it pays 28.53 per cent, or \$285.30 duty; a difference of \$81.00 in the

duty. The agent of the American firm and the agent of the English firm are competing for the order. The Canadian importer will buy it from whoever can lay it down more cheaply in his warehouse. The Englishman has the advantage of this \$81.00 in the expense. The Yankee will have to agree to deliver it at the same price, notwithstanding the fact that he has to pay the higher duty, or the Englishman will get the trade. No doubt, in many instances the pushing, enterprising American delivers the goods and pays the difference of the duty out of what he would otherwise pocket in profits; but in either case, the Canadian consumer gets the advantage of the reduction of taxation by reason of the preference.

There is no doubt, moreover, that the giving of this preference has been a material factor in the demand in England for Canadian food products. The following table shows the magnificent extent of this improved demand :

Statement showing the value of Canadian Exports to Great Britain (Home Produce) for the years 1891 to 1902 inclusive. (pp. 4 Trade & Navigation Reports for 1902—and P. 13 Trade & Commerce Reports, 1901.)

Years	Exports Home Produce
1891.....	\$43,243,784
1892.....	54,949,055
1893.....	58,409,606
1894.....	60,878,056
1895.....	57,903,564
1896.....	62,718,941
Total 1891-1896	\$338,103,006
1897.....	69,533,852
1898.....	93,065,019
1899.....	85,114,555
1900.....	96,562,875
1901.....	92,857,525
1902.....	109,347,345
Total 1897-1902	\$546,481,171
Total 1891-1896.....	338,103,006
Increase for 1897-1902....	\$206,378,165

THE RECORD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"When the history of Canada's agricultural interests comes to be written up, its progress, of a truth, must date from the year 1896." The truth of these words, written in a leading English Agricultural Journal, in May, 1900, is now pretty generally accepted by the farmers of Canada, who appreciate more than ever how much has been done in their interests by the Liberal Government and the Liberal Minister, Honourable Sydney Fisher.

The following extract from the London Daily Graphic of November 11th, 1902, shows that other countries as well as our selves appreciate the excellent work of the Department of Agriculture.

"The British Board of Agriculture has much to accomplish before it can claim to rank with the ministry of Agriculture of Canada."

The record, as briefly presented in the following pages, speaks for itself.

EXPENDITURE.

The present Minister, proceeding with no such cheese-paring policy as his predecessors had adopted, boldly applied to Parliament for the large sums that he deemed were necessary. The Auditor's Reports and the last year's estimates show that he secured the following sums, in the years named, for the purely agricultural purposes of his Department :

1897.....	\$229,672
1898.....	277,407
1899.....	280,436
1900.....	326,032
1901.....	356,000
1902.....	460,231

Total\$1,929,778

The previous Conservative Ministers, doctors, lawyers, and brewers had voted for the same purposes the following sums :

1891.....	\$115,000
1892.....	133,000
1893.....	147,003
1894.....	156,980
1895.....	185,026
1896.....	197,754

Total\$934,763

The difference between these amounts of expenditure is \$995,015, or pretty nearly \$1,000,000; more than double as much as the Conservative administrations had spent during the previous six years.

The opponents of the Government in the House of Commons have in general terms indulged in the most scathing criticism of the increased expenditure of the Liberal Government. But they have not made much of a display of courage or good faith by challenging a vote upon any of the particular items. They have not done so upon any item of Agricultural expenditure, well knowing that the farmers of Canada thoroughly appreciate that every cent is being wisely and effectively spent in their best interests.

EXPORT TRADE.

To illustrate the results of the above indicated large expenditure, we cannot do better than to show the course of our trade in agricultural products, and to show the differences in the prices received by our farmers for these products during the former administration and at present.

PRODUCTS.

1896.

1902.

	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
Cattle to England.....	97,042	\$70.24	\$ 6,816,361	148,927	\$56.41	\$ 9,742,738
Cattle to United States.....	1,646	6.39	8,870	31,743	24.82	787,864
Eggs.....	6,250,678	0.123	807,086	11,635,108	0.148	1,733,242
Butter.....	5,889,241	0.178	1,052,089	27,855,978	0.203	5,560,541
Cheese.....	164,689,123	0.084	13,956,571	200,946,401	0.097	19,586,291
Bacon, Ham and Pork.....	55,079,032	0.08	4,446,884	108,602,964	0.114	12,457,863
Beef.....	411,458	0.051	21,168	4,327,413	0.096	414,095
Mutton.....	150,013	0.05	7,458	82,823	0.074	5,135
Wheat.....	9,919,542	0.58	5,771,521	26,117,630	0.715	18,688,092
Wheat Flour.....	186,716	3.85	718,433	1,086,648	3.66	3,968,850
Oats.....	968,137	0.28	273,861	6,030,128	0.408	2,052,559
Pease.....	1,757,116	0.73	1,299,491	2,001,779	0.900	1,805,718
Rye.....	29	0.62	18	399,280	0.601	240,290
Corn.....	9,765	0.36	3,548	203,633	0.682	118,563
Buckwheat.....	405,000	0.42	173,689	314,550	0.557	175,517
Potatoes.....	696,635	0.38	227,506	1,330,452	0.517	688,281
Hay.....	214,640	9.21	1,976,431	434,586	10.16	4,413,411
Poultry.....			18,992			238,047
Apples, fruit or ripe.....	567,182	2.50	1,416,470	616,216	3.03	1,566,808
Horses.....	21,852	96.70	2,113,095	12,687	114.85	1,457,173
Sheep.....	391,490	5.60	2,161,283	348,443	4.26	1,483,626
			\$43,250,915			\$38,049,423
						43,250,916

Increased receipts upon these articles in 1902.....\$54,798,608

The work of the Department of Agriculture of late has been especially in the direction of aiding those higher branches of production which employ the greatest intelligence and the greatest amount of labor and bring the product up to the highest point of excellence with the smallest bulk possible. The dairying, with its attendant industries of pork production and poultry and egg production, are comprised in these branches of agriculture. The following table shows the development in these branches and the figures may be pointed to with pride by any supporter of the present Government, for the development has been most marked and extraordinary almost entirely during the six years of the Liberal regime.

The following is a comparison of the last six years under Conservative rule with the past six years under Liberal administration with respect to our domestic exports of Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Ham and Pork:

Year.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Bacon, Hams and Pork.
1891	\$1,160,359	602,175	9,508,800	632,558
1892	1,089,798	1,056,058	11,652,412	1,158,872
1893	868,007	1,296,814	13,407,470	2,052,471
1894	714,054	1,095,588	15,488,191	2,976,483
1895	807,990	697,476	14,253,002	3,839,145
1896	807,086	1,052,089	13,956,571	4,446,884
1891-1896.	\$5,447,294	\$5,800,200	\$78,266,446	\$15,107,413
1897	978,479	2,089,173	14,676,239	5,871,988
1898	1,255,304	2,046,686	17,572,763	8,092,930
1899	1,267,063	3,700,873	16,776,765	10,473,211
1900	1,457,902	5,122,156	19,856,324	12,803,034
1901	1,691,640	3,295,663	20,696,951	11,829,820
1902	1,733,242	5,660,541	19,686,291	12,457,863
1897-1902	8,383,630	21,915,092	109,265,333	61,528,846
1891-1896	5,447,294	5,800,200	78,266,446	15,107,413
Inc'ase for 1897-1902.	\$2,936,336	\$16,114,892	\$30,998,887	\$46,421,433

The increased receipts to the Canadian farmers for these four products alone amount to the enormous sum of \$96,470,598.

The Conservatives are fond of comparing the course of our trade with that of our American Cousins, and trying to discover indications of their superior methods and success. The following statement of the American exports of Butter and Cheese during the last twelve years will interest them.

Value of Cheese and Butter Exported from the United States During the years 1891-1902.

Years	Cheese Exported from United States Value.	Butter Exported from United States Value
1891.....	\$ 7,405,376	\$ 2,197,106
1892.....	7,676,657	2,445,878
1893.....	7,624,648	1,672,690
1894.....	7,180,331	2,077,008
1895.....	5,497,539	915,533
1896.....	3,091,914	2,937,203
1891-1896	\$38,476,465	\$12,376,018
1897.....	4,636,063	4,493,364
1898.....	4,559,324	3,864,765
1899.....	3,316,049	3,263,951
1900.....	4,943,609	3,143,509
1901.....	3,950,999	4,014,905
1902.....	2,745,597	2,886,609
1897-1902.....	\$24,151,641	\$21,666,103
1891-1896	38,476,465	12,376,018
Decrease for cheese 1897-02..	\$14,324,824	
Increase for butter 1897-02 ..		\$ 9,290,085

Thus we see that while the exports of Cheese from the United States during the period 1897-1902 decreased \$14,324,000, our exports of Cheese during the same period increased \$30,998,000; and while with their large population they only increased their exports of butter \$9,290,000, we increased ours \$16,114,000. This contrast shows how much more successful Canadian methods and fiscal policy have proved than those of the United States.

The increase in the value per head of Canadian cattle exported to the United States may be remarked in the preceding table. Mr. Fisher was able in 1897 to remove the quarantine restrictions between Canada and the United States. Before that, the export was 1,646 head at an average price of \$5.39 per head. The number and the price have been steadily increasing until in 1900 we exported 86,989 head at \$13.90 per head, and the table shows that the last year the value per head was \$24.82. Had the quarantine restric-

tions not been removed, Canadian cattle would have had no access to the American market, and the Canadian market would have been glutted all through these years, and we would have lacked the stimulus to our cattle breeding which has been most salutary and profitable.

If it had not been for the cold storage accommodation which has enabled our butter makers to sell their products in constantly increasing quantities at a higher price in the English market, the milk which has been turned into butter would either have not been produced or it would have been turned into cheese. In the former case the business would have been at a standstill or in a retrograde state. If they had turned the milk into cheese the increased export of cheese would have so demoralized the English market that the price would have gone down instead of standing at the present unprecedented figure.

FINANCIAL RECORD OF THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION.

As might be expected with such a showing of trade as the preceding figures have made, the financial position of the country is in a most happy state, and Canadians may feel secure under the Liberal administration. In this, too, figures will show best the facts.

Statement showing the amount of capital and special expenditure, and the increase in the net debt for each year from 1891 to 1902 giving the totals for each six years during the period:

Year	Capital and Special Expenditure.	Increase of net debt.
1891.....	\$ 4,449,640	\$ 275,818
92.....	5,506,242	3,322,403
93.....	4,039,575	549,605
94.....	5,423,208	4,501,987
95.....	4,740,332	6,891,897
96.....	7,147,241	5,422,503
Total for 1891-96.....	\$31,306,338	\$20,964,215
1897.....	4,622,906	3,041,163
98.....	6,501,755	2,417,802
99.....	9,639,134	2,317,047
1900.....	9,742,187	* 779,639
01.....	11,116,498	2,986,196
02.....	13,252,068	3,398,412
Total for 1897-1902.....	\$54,874,548	\$13,380,981
* Decrease		

Statement comparing the assets and net debt in 1890-1896 and 1896-1902; also giving the average annual increase in the net debt for each period:

	Assets	Net Debt	Increase of Debt
1896.....	\$67,220,103	\$258,497,432	
1890.....	48,579,083	237,533,211	
Increase over 1890 ..	\$18,641,020	\$ 20,964,221	
Average Annual Increase 1890-96			\$3,494,036
1902.....	\$94,558,294	\$271,878,415	
1896.....	67,220,103	258,497,432	
Increase over 1896 ..	\$27,338,191	\$ 13,380,983	
Average Annual Increase 1896-02			\$2,230,163

It appears from above statement that during the first period (1890 to 1896) the increase in the net debt exceeded the increase in assets by \$2,323,101. During the second period 1896-1902 the increase in assets exceeded the increase in the net debt by \$13,957,208.

The Liberal administration have brought the net debt down to a point where 4.68 years' of revenue would pay it off. While in 1896 it would have taken 7.06 years of the revenue of the country to pay it off.

If you take the statement of the net debt during the eighteen years of the Conservative administration, the average annual increase appears \$6,593,075, while during the six years of the Liberals, from 1897 to 1902, there is an average of only \$2,230,163; but during these years it will be found that the Liberals have spent a total on capital account and special expenditure of \$54,875,548. During the same period the actual increase to the net debt was \$13,380,983, or the annual surplus under the Liberal fiscal policy enabled us to provide \$41,493,567 for investment on capital account without adding to the public debt; while during the last six years of the Conservative regime they spent only \$31,306,000 on capital investment and added \$20,964,215 to the public debt.

So much for the public debt. When we come to the ordinary expenditure and revenue, we find the following most satisfactory comparison.

For the last six years of the Conservative administration the revenue was \$220,641,201, and the expenditure was \$222,589,685,

showing a deficit of \$1,948,484. During the six years of Liberal administration, the revenue has been \$286,695,188, and the expenditure \$259,667,383, showing a surplus of \$27,027,805.

The following table, however, which gives details, speaks for itself.

Statement comparing the total receipts and expenditure on account of Consolidated fund for two periods of six years; 1891-1896, and 1897 to 1902, also giving the aggregate surplus or deficit for each period:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	
1891.....	\$ 38,579,310	\$ 36,343,567	\$ 2,235,743	
1892.....	36,921,871	35,785,894	1,135,977	
1893.....	38,168,808	36,814,052	1,354,756	
1894.....	36,874,893	37,585,025		310,332
1895.....	38,978,129	38,132,005		4,153,875
1896.....	36,818,590	36,949,142		330,551
Total for 1891-1896..	\$220,641,201	\$222,589,685	\$ 3,745,274	5,594,758
Deduct surplus.....				3,746,274
Net deficit for 1891-1896..				\$1,548,484
1897.....	37,829,778	38,349,759		519,981
1898.....	40,555,238	38,832,525	1,722,713	
1899.....	46,741,349	41,903,500	4,837,849	
1900.....	51,029,994	42,975,279	8,054,714	
1901.....	52,514,701	46,868,367	5,646,333	
1902.....	58,024,228	50,739,953	7,284,275	
Total for 1897-1902....	\$286,895,188	\$259,667,383	\$27,547,783	\$519,981
Total for 1891-1896....	\$220,641,201	222,589,685		
Increase for 1897-1902....	\$ 68,053,987	\$ 16,077,698		
Deduct deficit for 1897-1902			\$ 519,981	
Net surplus for 1897-1902..			\$27,027,802	

ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR EACH PERIOD COMPARED.

Average for 1897-1902.....	\$47,78,531	\$43,277,897	\$4,504,634	
Average for 1891-1896....	36,773,533	37,098,280		\$324,747
Annual increase for period 1897-1902..	\$11,008,998	\$ 6,179,617	\$4,829,381	
Deduct expenditure.....	6,179,617			
Rec'ts exceed expenditure \$	4,829,381			
Net average surplus ..			\$4,829,381	

The revenue for the four months of the current fiscal year ending October 31 shows an increase over the same period of last year of upwards of four million dollars, including both ordinary and capital expenditure. There was a surplus of about nine and a half million dollars of revenue on the ordinary expenditure and of about six and a half millions over ordinary and capital. The details for the four months referred to are as follows, compared with the same period of 1901 :

Revenue:		
	1901	1902
Customs	\$10,690,761	\$12,306,807
Excise	3,699,261	3,947,357
Post Office	1,045,000	1,190,000
Public Works and Railways.....	2,310,215	2,561,590
Miscellaneous	761,251	938,978
Total	<u>\$18,506,490</u>	<u>\$20,944,733</u>
Expenditure	11,635,373	11,454,859
Capital expenditure	4,456,070	2,980,307

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—IMMIGRATION

In connection with the recent history and development of Canada there is perhaps nothing on which the friends of the present Government can dwell with more satisfaction than the change in the results of administration in the Department of the Interior, in regard especially to immigration. Everybody understands and appreciates that the future of Canada is largely dependent on the building up of the great fertile plains lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. The enormous production of the last three years in that territory has no doubt been one of the chief factors in the growing trade and prosperity of the whole country. This production can be increased only by the placing of a greater number of settlers upon the lands there. The administration of the present Minister of the Department of the Interior, the Honourable Clifford Sifton, has been most successful in this direction. Here again, figures tell the tale most clearly.

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported during the last twelve years; (the cancelled entries being omitted) :

Year:	No. of Homestead Entries
To Oct. 31, 1891	2180
1892.....	2770
1893.....	2497

To Dec. 31, 1894.....	1926
1895.....	1419
1896.....	1384
1897.....	1843
1898.....	3866
1899.....	5564
To June 30, 1900.....	7012
1901.....	8136
1902.....	14633

The comparison of last year with this year shows a most marked improvement up to the very moment. It will be noted that during the last six years of the former administration, there was a marked decrease in the number of homestead entries, they having shrunk to 1,384 in 1896 from just double that figure in 1895. With the change of administration and management, the figures mount steadily, until the last fiscal year shows more than ten times as many entries as in 1896—14,633 as against 1,384; the last four months showing a continuance of this splendid progress. The reports to hand show from the first of July last up to the first of November an aggregate of 7,875 entries as against 3,022 for the same period in 1901. It is expected that when the complete returns are in for the four months referred to, the entries for that period will number over 8,500, or almost three times as many as for the same period in 1901.

The following statement gives the total number of immigrants arriving since 1893; accurate data not being obtainable for the previous years.

Statement of Immigrant arrivals since 1893 :

Year	Number
1893.....	29,632
1894.....	20,829
1895.....	18,790
1896.....	16,835
1897.....	20,016
1898.....	30,742
1899.....	44,506
1900.....	44,697
1901.....	49,149
1902.....	67,379

Here again we find a steady decrease until the change of administration, after which the figures mount steadily, and for the last two years have been entirely unprecedented.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

In the Post Office Department again a comparison of the administration is noteworthy. The public of Canada have appreciated extremely the great boon of a reduced postage on letters. It was reserved for a Liberal administration to be able to inaugurate the Imperial Penny Postage, by which today nearly all subjects of Edward the Seventh can post a letter to any other of their compatriots for a penny; a privilege which before Sir William Mulock's labors cost them five cents. The Canadian two cent rate has also taken the place of the old three cent rate. Notwithstanding the immense increases in the number of post offices and in the postal facilities, generally, a great change has come over the Post Office revenue and expenditure. The following table shows the deficit under the last Tory year, and the great reductions under the Liberal Government.

The following statement shows the Department's operations year by year, commencing with 1896 :—

Year	Net Revenue	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1896.. . . .			\$781,152.19	
1897.. . . .	\$3,202,938.42	\$3,789,478.34	586,539.92	
1898.. . . .	3,527,809.69	3,575,411.99	47,602.30	
1899.. . . .	3,182,930.92	3,581,848.71	398,917.79	
1900.. . . .	3,183,984.17	3,645,646.04	461,661.87	
1901.. . . .	3,421,192.19	3,837,376.18	416,183.99	
1902.. . . .	3,888,126.10	3,883,016.96		5,109.14

N.B.—The loss of revenue in 1899 and subsequently was caused by the reduction in the Imperial letter rate from 5 cents to 2 cents, which went into effect on the 25th of December, 1898, and by the reduction in the domestic letter rates and in the letter rate from Canada to the United States, which went into effect one week later, namely on the 1st of January, 1899. (Page XI Postmaster General's Report, 1902.)

It also appears from the Postmaster General's Report, Page 5, that the following was the total net revenue and expenditure for the periods referred to:—

	Total Net Revenue	Expenditure
1897 to 1902.... .	\$20,406,981.49	\$22,312,778.22
1891 to 1896.... .	16,508,221.87	20,674,919.00
Increase for 1897-1902 .. .	\$ 3,898,759.62	\$ 1,637,859.22
Average Annual Increase	\$ 649,793.27	\$ 272,976.53

The change in the Imperial letter rate from five cents to two went into effect in December, 1898, and the reduction in the Canadian rate from three cents to two cents went into effect on the 1st of January, 1899. These reductions account for the check in the fiscal balances shown in the table; but notwithstanding these reductions, and notwithstanding the enormously greater number of post offices and of letters carried and of mail routes managed, Sir William Mulock has in the last year shown an absolute surplus in the Post Office management, which under our predecessors showed a deficit of over three-quarters of a million dollars in a year.

In this calculation, the postal arrangements for the Yukon, which did not exist under our predecessors, are properly and fairly eliminated, to show a correct comparison.

Estimated number of letters posted in Canada during the years ended June 30th, 1891-1902 (Postmaster General's Report, Page XIX.)

Total for 1897-1902.....	992,750,000
Total for 1891-1897.....	637,853,000
Increase for 1897-1902	354,897,000
Average annual increase	59,149,000
Annual average 1897-1902	165,458,333
Annual average 1891-1897	106,308,833
1891	97,975,000
1896	116,028,000
1902	213,628,000

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Liberals may be well satisfied with the showing of the management of the Intercolonial Railway. Under the Honourable Mr. Blair, that railroad has been brought into the City of Montreal, the roadbed has been vastly improved, the equipment has been brought up-to-date, and today any Canadian may be proud of the trains which are run on our National railway. While before Mr. Blair took hold of the Department, the Intercolonial was a synonym for slow trains, poor equipment, and utter disregard of the time tables.

With this improvement it is gratifying to know that the financial success of the road has also been much greater. The following table shows that the earnings have more than kept pace with

the expenditure. The only interruption to this satisfactory showing being the year before last when owing to a very sudden increase in the price of coal, and owing to a very considerable increase in the wages paid out, to the general prosperity of the country, there was a deficit. The last fiscal year, however, shows a fortunate turn to the condition of affairs as compared with the two previous years.

The following table shows the working expenses, gross earnings and profit or loss, each year since July 1, 1891:

Year	Average miles in operation.	Working expenses.	Gross earnings.	Profit.	Loss.
1890-91.. ..	1,094	\$3,662,341.94	\$2,977,395.38		
1891-92.. ..	1,142	3,439,377.00	2,945,441.97		\$684,946.56
1892-93.. ..	1,142	3,045,317.50	3,055,499.09	\$20,181.59	493,935.03
1893-94.. ..	1,142	2,981,671.98	2,987,510.27	5,838.29	
1894-95.. ..	1,142	2,936,902.74	2,940,717.95	3,815.21	
1895-96.. ..	1,142	3,012,827.62	2,957,640.10		55,187.52
1896-97.. ..	1,145	2,925,968.67	2,866,028.02		59,940.65
1897-98.. ..	1,201	3,327,648.51	3,117,669.85		209,978.56
*1898-99.. ..	1,301	3,675,686.21	3,738,331.44	62,645.43	
*1899-1900.. ..	1,301	4,431,404.59	4,552,071.71	120,667.02	
1900-1901.. ..	1,301	5,450,422.64	4,972,235.87		488,186.77
1901-1902.. ..		5,574,563.80	5,671,385.91	96,822.61	

*The working expenses include the rental paid for leased lines.

