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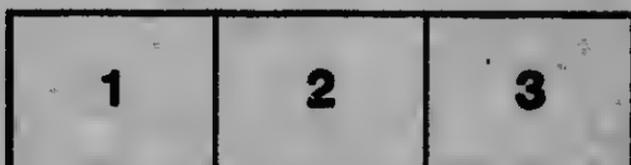
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**What the Liberal
Government has
done for the
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RECORD OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY UNDER LIBERAL RULE.

	1896	1908
Total Foreign Trade.....	\$239,025,360	\$650,738,200
Total Imports.....	118,011,508	370,731,594
Total Exports.....	121,013,852	280,006,606
Total Trade of Canada with Great Britain.....	95,542,446	220,556,507
Exports of Canadian Produce to Great Britain..	62,717,941	126,194,124
Exports, produce of the farms of Canada, to all Countries.....	50,591,002	121,171,199
Exports, produce of the Mine.....	8,059,650	39,177,133
" the Forest.....	27,175,686	44,170,470
" the Fisheries.....	11,077,765	13,867,368
" Manufactures.....	9,365,3 ^c	28,507,124
Railway Traffic, tons carried.....	24,266,825	63,866,183*
Railway Mileage.....	16,270	22,452
Discounts in Banks at 30th June.....	224,507,301	584,732,914
Deposits in Chartered and Savings Banks.....	245,029,143	650,126,232
Capital of Banks.....	61,701,007	96,057,255
Assets of Banks.....	320,937,643	945,685,708*
Net Life Insurance in force.....	327,800,499	689,324,506*
Public Debt per capita.....	\$50.82	\$40.50

(*) Figures are for 1907—the last available.

ANOTHER RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	12 years from 1885 to 1896, under Con- servative Rule	12 years from 1897 to 1908, under Liberal Rule.
Total Foreign Trade.....	\$2,626,221,618	\$5,152,259,709
Total Exports.....	1,223,269,429	2,445,580,746
Exports, Farm Produce.....	531,512,525	1,106,237,882
" the Mine.....	62,646,897	336,488,492
" the Fisheries.....	86,153,089	141,027,256
" the Forest.....	283,379,991	396,769,109
" Manufactures.....	69,281,235	214,443,075
" Bacon and Hams.....	18,827,928	135,156,311
" Butter.....	10,513,348	51,680,095
" Cheese.....	127,611,428	247,790,332
" Wheat.....	45,338,791	212,677,659

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

According to Statistics published by the Census and Statistics Department of the Government in 1907, based upon the Census taken early in 1901, and an intercensal enquiry made in 1906, it would appear that astonishingly great progress has been made in manufacturing in Canada. The record is as follows:

	1900	1905
Capital invested in manufacturing establishments.....	\$446,916,487	\$833,916,155
Wages paid to labour in factories.....	113,249,350	162,155,578
Value of products of factories.....	481,053,375	706,446,578

According to the Census taken early in 1901, the population of the North West Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, amounted to.....

419,512

By a special Census taken in 1906, it appeared that such population had increased to.....

808,863

The number of Farms in the said North West Provinces in 1900 were.....

54,625

and in 1906.....

120,439

The Immigrants that came into the country between the 1st January, 1897, and the 31st March, 1908, numbered 1,219,943.

During the last 12 years of Conservative rule, the Homestead Entries made in the West only amounted to 36,926. Compare this with 233,064 for the 12 years the Liberals have been in power.

WHAT THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE FOR THE NATION SINCE 1896.

It is proposed in this pamphlet to show very briefly what the Liberal Government has done to promote the peace, prosperity and general welfare of the Canadian people, and to develop the wonderfully rich resources of the country which are our common heritage.

The Liberal Government has no boasts to make, and is not vainglorious. It submits its record to the people, confidently believing that a calm, dispassionate and careful consideration thereof, will bring about a triumphant verdict in its favour.

There is no doubt whatever that a wonderful change for the better has taken place in Canada during the period the Liberals have been in office. The Canada of to-day is as different from the Canada of 1896 as day from night.

Marvellous progress in every sphere of industrial activity has been made—as is evidenced by the records set forth on the first pages of this pamphlet—and by reason thereof a new spirit has arisen among Canadians—a spirit which means greater pride in their country, and a most hopeful view as to its future development. Abroad, Canada is now looked upon as one of the rising nations. It is the premier colony of the Empire, and is held in the highest respect and admiration by the people of the Mother Country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran Liberal Premier, has been described as the foremost statesman in Greater Britain.

The Liberal Government has been a working Government; it has been doing things for Canada all the time, according to the best of its belief and ability.

The Government invites a calm and studious review, by every elector, of its record as disclosed in this pamphlet. It has no fear of the decision that will be arrived at by the general electorate if a fair and just verdict be given; it humbly believes that it is entitled, on its record, to a renewal of the confidence of the people.

CONDITION OF CANADA IN 1896.

To fairly and properly appreciate what has been done, it is necessary to consider the conditions which prevailed when the Liberal Government took office in 1896. It is no exaggeration to state that the country was then PRACTICALLY AT A STANDSTILL; BUSINESS WAS STAGNANT; MANUFACTURERS WERE DISCOURAGED; FARMERS WERE DISSATISFIED. THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT HAD BROUGHT DISORACE UPON THE COUNTRY BY FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES. THE GOVERNMENT HAD STOPPED DOING THINGS. SCANDAL AFTER SCANDAL OF THE ORAVEST CHARACTER WERE BROUGHT TO LIGHT. THE PUBLIC DEBT WAS BEING LARGELY ADDED TO EVERY YEAR, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT THE BURDEN OF TAXATION WAS VERY HIGH. THE COUNTRY WAS ALMOST RENT ASUNDER BY RELIGIOUS DISCORD CAUSED BY TYRANNICAL HANDLING OF A DELICATE QUESTION IN THE WEST.

PEACE RESTORED.

The first thing the Liberal Government did was to restore peace—the Manitoba School Question being settled by a skilful, reasonable and intelligent compromise.

Peace having been restored, the Government began to lay the foundations broad and deep of a Great Nation.

THE TARIFF.

The Conservative Customs Tariff, which bore heavily on the consumer, and which was not even fairly arranged in the interests of the manufacturers, was promptly revised.

In their revision, the Liberal Government steered clear of adopting extreme views. Conflicting interests were carefully considered, and the Government arranged their Tariff so as to give all sections of the community a fair show. The farmer was benefitted by Binder Twine, Barbed Wire, Indian Corn, Cream Separators, and other articles, being placed on the Free List, and by the reduction of duties on Agricultural Implements, and staple goods of daily necessity, notably, Coal Oil, and Cotton and Woollen goods. Manufacturers were helped by a reduction of the duties on raw materials, and by a more intelligent grouping and arrangement of the Tariff. The development of the Iron and Steel, and Lead Mining industries were helped by means of Bounties.

From time to time since the first revision changes were made, and in 1906 a general revision took place.

As regards all these changes, the Government kept steadily in view the one object—TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE WHOLE PEOPLE, AND NOT FAVOUR UNDULY ANY PARTICULAR SECTION.

Tariff revision is best judged by the results. What are they?

TAXATION REDUCED.

In 1896, under the Conservative Tariff, \$18.28 was the average amount paid upon every \$100 worth of goods imported into the country.

Under the Liberals, the average rates per annum have been as follows:

1897.....	\$17.87
1898.....	16.95
1899.....	16.70
1900.....	15.98
1901.....	16.06
1902.....	15.09
1903.....	15.87
1904.....	16.28
1905.....	16.04
1906.....	15.73
1907.....	15.66

If, since the Liberals have been in power, the Conservative average rate of taxation in 1896 had been levied upon all the imports, nearly Fifty Million Dollars more duties would have been collected. That is the fair measure of the reduction of taxation brought about by the Liberals.

INCREASE IN TRADE.

The next test to apply to the Tariff is the growth of Foreign Trade, and here we have a record of wonderful progress.

In 1896 our total Foreign Trade was..... \$239,025,360

In 1908 our total Foreign Trade was..... 650,738,200

During the 12 years under the Liberal Tariff, the aggregate Foreign Trade amounted to \$5,152,000,000, as against \$2,626,000,000 during the last 12 years of Conservative rule.

These are only sample figures.

See the first pages of this pamphlet for complete records of the progress and prosperity under Liberal rule.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

For many years it was the fashion among Conservatives to pose as the only true loyalists in Canada. They wrapped themselves up in the Union Jack and ingloriously used it as a cloak for their many political shortcomings, but, what did they ever do to promote British trade? Absolutely nothing. They jawed and jawed for years, but never came within a thousand miles of taking action.

One of the first things the Liberals did was to grant a preference to British goods, which was increased from time to time, and is now on the average about 1-3—that is to say, the Customs duty upon British goods is about 1-3 less than that levied upon goods from other countries.

RESULTS OF THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The prestige of Canada was greatly increased.

The hearty good-will of British capitalists, and the British people generally, was secured.

It meant substantially reduced taxation to the Canadian consumers.

It largely increased imports from Great Britain.

THE IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

1896.....	\$32,824,505
1908.....	94,362,383

No doubt, also, the good feeling produced helped us to sell more goods to Great Britain.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1896.....	\$62,717,941
1908.....	126,194,124

The adoption of this Preferential Tariff brought about the denunciation of the Belgium and German Treaties, which prevented British colonies from making preferential trade arrangements with the Mother Country.

PREFERENCE EXTENDED TO BRITISH COLONIES.

The Preferential Tariff was extended to most of the British colonies, and in return Canada secured a preference in the markets of New Zealand, South Africa and Barbados.

As a result of the preference in New Zealand, the canneries of British Columbia captured almost the entire trade of that country, and shut the canneries of the United States out.

By a Treaty entered into with Japan the Canadian products in that country are guaranteed Most Favoured Nation Treatment, that is to say, are placed under the Minimum Tariff of Japan. This will undoubtedly prove of great advantage to Canadian manufacturers and producers, and particularly to those located in British Columbia.

CANADA LED THE WAY TO THE EMPIRE.

The example of Canada in establishing the Preferential Tariff has been followed by nearly all the British colonies.

SURTAX IMPOSED AGAINST GERMANY.

Germany, because we gave a preference to our Mother Country, discriminated against us by placing our goods on their Maximum Customs Tariff.

The Liberal Government promptly retaliated by imposing a Surtax upon German goods, that is, they made German goods subject to a higher tax, by one-third, than the goods of any other country.

ANTI-COMBINE LEGISLATION.

To prevent combines in manufactured articles, which would be detrimental to the consumers, a law was passed empowering the Government to reduce or remove Customs duties where it was established that any combine injurious to the general public interest existed. This legislation was taken advantage of by the Government to break up a monopoly in Newspaper Print, and, generally, it has been most beneficial in its effect.

DUMPING OF GOODS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES PREVENTED BY A NOVEL AND SKILFUL PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

Our manufacturers were protected against imported goods in competition with theirs, being slaughtered in our markets.

INTERMEDIATE TARIFF.

In 1906 an Intermediate Tariff was adopted. This places a lever in the hands of the Government to bargain with other countries for trade advantages. The principle underlying this Tariff is "favour for favour."

CANADA NOW PRACTICALLY MAKES HER OWN TREATIES.

Recently, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, acting for Canada by virtue of plenipotentiary powers given to them by the British Government, concluded a

Trade Treaty with France, which has been approved by the Parliament of Canada, and now only awaits the approval of the French Parliament to bring about its ratification.

If this Treaty be ratified, as is confidently hoped, it will be found of great advantage to Canadian trade. The list of articles covered by the Treaty is very much larger than the list of articles specified in the old French Treaty, and it is in every way a much better Treaty for Canada.

It is worthy of special note that this is the first Treaty ever made by negotiation of Canadian statesmen without the assistance of statesmen representing Great Britain, our Mother Country.

In connection with this Treaty the British Government took the wise view that Canada ought to know her own business best, and should be left free to negotiate her own Treaties, subject, however, to the concurrence of the British Government. This is undoubtedly a long step forward in the nation-building of Canada.

TRANSPORTATION.

The many problems connected with Transportation were among the first to which the Government directed special attention. They fully recognized that in this country of such magnificent distances it was vitally necessary to provide in the interests of producers the best possible transportation facilities. In no better way than that can the farmer be helped. They also had a full appreciation of the fact that the geographical situation of Canada gave it a great advantage in the grain carrying trade of the continent. With both these objects well in view, the Government adopted a bold progressive policy which they have steadily followed, with magnificent results.

Though much has been done, much still remains to be done, and if the Liberal Government is allowed to complete its plans (of which there does not appear to be any doubt) we will have before many more years roll by the large bulk of the grain carrying trade of the American Continent going through Canadian channels to the old countries.

The work accomplished to date may be summarized as follows:

(1) The St. Lawrence Canal System, which, under the Conservatives, was progressing very, very slowly, was rushed to completion, and by 1900 a clear channel of 14 feet was available from the Great Lakes to Ocean Ports in Canada.

(2) Special and energetic attention was directed towards improving conditions of,—

(a) Harbours on Lake Superior, where the Western grain is delivered by railways and transhipped.

(b) Harbours for transhipment in Ontario.

(c) The lines of route between Ontario and Montréal.

(d) The harbours for receiving, storing and shipment for ocean voyages.

(e) The ship channel between Montreal and Quebec to the sea.

(f) Extension of the Government Telegraph System down the St. Lawrence.

Aids to navigation in the shape of Lighthouses, Range Lights, Fog Horns and Alarms, and lightships were provided at hundreds of places. In this connection Canada was very much behind the age in 1896. To-day other countries recognize that Canada is in the van of progress in Marine Lighting.

Montreal, with the improvements that have been made, and those designed, will very shortly be one of the most modern ports in the world.

The St. Lawrence Channel is to-day a riverway along which the largest boats of the Canadian lines can navigate with security.

Western Grain, which had been coming through American ports, is now coming through Montreal in ever increasing quantities, and the ports of New York and Buffalo are becoming alarmed at the formidable competition for which Montreal is responsible.

In this connection the following striking admission was made by "The Mail and Empire," the chief Tory organ, in an editorial published September 1896:

"In shipping circles at New York and other North Atlantic ports of the United States, envy, and something like panic have been produced by the steady set of the outward wheat forwarded to Montreal. During the past three months the Canadian port has received more wheat from the interior than have all its rivals of the United States put together."

Canal Tolls and Tonnage Dues were abolished in 1903.

MARINE INSURANCE REDUCED.

The very best evidence that could be adduced to prove the wisdom of the Government's policy in improving the St. Lawrence route is that since 1900, when the improvements began to take effect, the rates of Marine Insurance on cargoes of vessels, and on the vessels, have steadily decreased. The following are the rates which prevailed for each year from

	On Butter, Cheese and merchandise, per \$100.	On Grain, per \$100.
1900.....	84½c.	99c.
1901.....	63½c.	78c.
1902.....	55½c.	78c.
1903.....	49c.	56c.
1904.....	45c.	50c.
1905.....	37c.	41c.
1906.....	45c.	45c.
1907.....	38c.	38c.

It is estimated conservatively that the saving caused by the reduction of insurance amounted last year to \$922,000, that is to say, that much money has been saved to shippers and producers of Canada, by the wise expenditures of the Government.

NEW RAILWAY ACT, AND RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The new Railway Act passed in the Session of 1903, under which the Railway law was amended and vastly improved, and by which a Railway Commission was appointed, is universally admitted to be one of the best legislative enactments that has been passed by the Parliament of Canada in the general interests of the people, and even strenuous opponents of the Government have felt constrained to accord them a measure of credit for it. It is no exaggeration to state that the Railways are now under almost complete Government regulation and control, to the great advantage of the public, and without being prejudicial to the best interests of the Railways themselves. The new Act, and its enforcement by the Railway Commission, has remedied vexed grievances under which the farmers laboured in respect of fences, gates, cattle guards, drains, farm crossings and fires.

The Commission has absolute regulative powers in regard to rates, preferences, discriminations, rebates, and secret rates; power to compel equal, proper, and reasonable facilities for shipment to all persons and companies; to regulate traffic agreements; to regulate and supervise highway and railway crossings, and the general construction of railways; to investigate accidents, and to have supervision and control over all matters touching the convenience and safety of the public, and employees of the railway.

It is not proposed to cite in this synopsis evidences of the good work of the Railway Commission. The public is well aware of it, and it has their hearty approval.

The telegraphs and telephones were placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission at the last Session of Parliament.

AIDS TO RAILWAYS.

To open up the country to development, the Liberal Government has pursued a generous policy of aiding Railway Companies to build new railways. During the 12 years they have been in power, Railway Subsidies to the amount of 21 million dollars have been paid.

In Conservative days Railway Subsidies were a gift, but the Liberal Government has made it a condition that the railway companies shall perform service by way of carrying the mails to the extent of a fair annual interest on the amount of the Subsidies.

The construction of new railways—particularly in the West—has also been encouraged by guaranteeing the bonds of the railway companies. In all human probability the Government will never have to pay a dollar under such guarantees.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The construction of the National Transcontinental Railway, which is now well under way, is a truly national policy that commands the admiration and confidence of the people. The Opposition in Parliament were compelled by the force of public opinion to admit the necessity for the construction of the Railway. Their chief criticism was regarding the manner in which it should be built.

Splendid progress has been made with the construction. It was recently stated by the Chief Engineer that the line would in all probability be completed by the 1st of December, 1911.

Up to the 31st March, 1908, the expenditure on this road amounted to \$27,074,131.

What will this Railway mean to Canada?

It will practically double the industrial and productive area of the country. The map of civilized Canada will be rolled up 200 miles. Through it opportunity will be doubled for every man in Canada. It will be the shortest and best all Canadian line from tide-water to tide-water across the continent.

It will be the only all British Railway across the continent under one management.

It is located so as to be most secure from foreign invasion, giving depth and, therefore, strength, to our country.

It will give development and competition in transportation to 1,200 miles of grain-growing country in the West.

It will develop vast coal fields on the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace Rivers, for the supply of fuel to the prairies.

It will give the most northwesterly part of the prairie region, which is furthest from the Atlantic, a short outlet to the Pacific.

It will connect the railway system of Canada with 2,000 miles of steamboat navigation on the Athabasca, Peace, Laird and Mackenzie Rivers, their great lakes and the Arctic Ocean.

It will develop mining and lumbering in northern British Columbia and provides facilities for profitable interchange of mutual necessities between the prairies and the mountain regions of the far west.

It ensures a third railway outlet from and through the wheat fields to the lakes.

It will develop a thousand miles of northern Ontario and Quebec, at present unknown and inaccessible.

It will cut nearly 200 miles off the present Intercolonial distance between Quebec and Canada's nearest winter port, St. John.

It induces the investment of over one hundred millions of British capital in Canada; and correspondingly interests the British public in Canada's welfare.

Co-operation with the Grand Trunk Company secures effective, satisfactory and business-like operation; ensures fulfilment of all engagements, provides business from the start, and secures the Government from payment on its guarantee.

By that co-operation all principal points in eastern Canada are put in direct connection with the West without extra cost.

It will transfer the through-traffic interests of the Grand Trunk, from the Western States to Western Canada.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The announcement made recently in Parliament by the Government that they intended to build the Hudson's Bay Railway was hailed with the highest appreciation, not only by the people of the West who are more directly interested in it, but by Canadians generally. It is a bold progressive step in keeping with the forward spirit of the age, and the sturdy courage of the new Canadianism.

At the last Session of Parliament \$200,000 were voted towards surveys of the Railway, and the surveyors are now in the field.

Speaking at Niagara Falls on Sept. 15th, 1908, Sir Wilfrid made the following announcement regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway:

"The government will build the railway, the Government or rather a Company will be entrusted with the operating," he said, "but whatever we do all the terminals and the elevators shall be built by the government, and retained under all and every circumstance by the government, so as to insure the largest measure of benefit possible to the Canadian people in the Northwest provinces.

IMMIGRATION.

The Liberal Government were quick to see that to develop the country and its great resources, increased population was necessary, and they at once instituted a vigorous immigration in Great Britain, Europe and the United States, which has been steadily, and with unflagging zeal, pursued throughout the years, with the most magnificent results.

The old Conservative Government had no immigration policy to speak of, and what was worse, they were not successful in retaining the few immigrants that came to our shores. Their policy and administration were not sufficiently attractive even to retain the native born. No less than a million of our sons and daughters departed to the United States during the last 10 or 12 years of Conservative rule.

Since January 1st, 1897, 1,219,943 immigrants have come into Canada.

The effects brought into the country by these immigrants, exclusive of personal baggage and cash, amounted to \$67,442,532.

If the Government were to be judged alone on their immigration policy, the honest verdict of the people could not be otherwise than in their favor. Nothing better has been done in the history of Canada to promote its development.

Most of the immigrants have taken up homesteads in the Great North West, and have become producers—thereby adding tremendously to the wealth of the country. Every immigrant who has taken up farming in the North West has added to the traffic of railways, and to the opportunities of Canadian manufacturers.

DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT WEST.

Concurrent with the vigorous immigration policy, the Government took every means in their power to make it easy for settlers to get well started in the West. Every effort was put forth to make the new comers, as well as the old

timers, perfectly satisfied and contented. Land speculation, which was rife under the Conservatives, was stopped. Homestead laws were simplified and made more liberal. Local agents were appointed to many places to facilitate homestead entries. More liberal terms were given to settlers to buy school lands. Settlers were granted liberal timber permits. Bondsmen (farmers) were relieved from seed grain liability extending back to 1885. Tree planting was started, and 11 million trees have, up to date, been set out. The grain elevator grievances of Western farmers were removed.

The Manitoba Grain Act and the Grain Inspection Act passed at the last Session protect the high standards of Western grown grain from inferior mixtures, and secures to the farmer the increased values attaching to those standards.

In one hundred other ways, too numerous to mention in this synopsis, the farmer in the West has been encouraged. The keynote of the Government has been—"The public lands to the bona fide settler on the most generous and liberal terms."

In eighteen years the Conservative Government voted 56,000,000 acres of land to railway companies, or enough to supply 411,000 homesteads of 160 acres each—or sufficient to support a population of 2,000,000.

In twelve years since coming into power the Liberal Government have not given one acre of land to a railway. The land has been reserved for the settler who got 35,000,000 in homesteads.

The development that has taken place in that wonderfully fertile agricultural portion of the Dominion, in recent years, has been marvelous, and is something that every Canadian ought to be proud of.

To illustrate: According to the Census of 1901, the population of the North West, including Manitoba, amounted to 419,512.

In 1906 a special Census was taken by the Government, and the figures show that the population had then increased to 808,863.

The number of farms being worked there, in 1901, was 54,625, and in 1906 there were 120,439, or more than double what there were in 1901.

By increasing the population of the productive area of the country, the Government have helped the manufacturers in the best possible way.

As every Canadian of the North West knows the great development brought about a legitimate demand from the people there for local Government, and in conformity with their wishes two new Provinces—Saskatchewan and Alberta—were created making nine in all in the Dominion—a nice array.

HOW THE LIBERALS HAVE AIDED AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

It would take a very large volume to adequately set forth all the Liberal Government has done to develop the great agricultural wealth of the country. The Hon. S. Fisher, a practical farmer, highly skilled in the science of farming, has been at the head of the Agriculture Department, and he would be a bitter opponent indeed who would not give him credit for doing a vast amount of good work.

He instituted a complete equipment of cold storage refrigeration transportation for our perishable products, and it is admitted to-day to be the best in the world.

He also provided for a complete systematic supervision, inspection of handling and transit of Canadian food products from the point of production in Canada to the markets in England.

Result: Our perishable products are placed on the British market in their original prime quality, and their reputation has been greatly enhanced. They also command much higher prices.

Mr. Fisher shortly after taking office secured the abolition of the quarantine on cattle between the United States and Canada. The effect 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.

A Live Stock Commission was appointed to deal with live stock production and management.

The Veterinary Department was completely re-organized and brought up to a high state of efficiency. A new meat inspection law rigidly enforced has ensured British and foreign markets for us where the inspection is very strict.

Hog Cholera was stamped out in Western Ontario.

Auction sales of pure bred stock were inaugurated.

The efficiency and practical usefulness of the Dominion Experimental Farms has been greatly enlarged. In connection with agriculture the Liberals spent in the last twelve years, \$5,441,607, as compared with \$1,453,274 during the last 12 years of Conservative rule. There has never been a word of serious criticism of this increased expenditure in the interests of the farmers.

BUTTER MAKING IN THE WEST.

Butter-making in creameries had under conservatives been a failure in the Northwest Territories. Disused creameries there were taken over by the Liberal Government 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.

A Fruits Marks Act has resulted in our getting the start of the United States in the British markets for fruit. United States Consuls in Great Britain have become alarmed over it and have warned their people that they must follow our example or lose the trade to the Canadian producer.

Special attention was directed to our great Cheese trade, and a revolution in the curing of cheese has been brought about by experiments conducted by the Department in cool curing, with the result that higher prices have been secured in Great Britain for our cheese so cured.

A Seeds Branch was added to the Department to promote the use of pure seeds.

Tobacco growing and curing have been developed.

The poultry trade has been greatly stimulated by improving the methods of fattening poultry and packing it for market, and also by improving the methods of transporting eggs.

ANNUITIES FOR OLD AGE.

One of the best examples of advanced legislation ever placed upon the statute books of Canada is the Act passed at the last Session of Parliament providing for the issue of Government annuities for old age.

The object of the Act is to place within the reach of every man and woman in Canada a means by which he or she may make provision for old age.

The scheme briefly is this:—Any Canadian wishing to obtain a Government annuity when he becomes old is required to deposit with the Government a certain sum (whatever he likes) per week or at irregular intervals. The Government adds 4 per cent. compound interest to moneys so deposited with them; and when the depositor reaches the age of 55 or 60 the Government will pay him each year for life thereafter an annuity based upon his deposits with 4 per cent. compound interest.

The advantages of the scheme are as follows:—

1. There will be no charge or deductions for administration. **THAT EXPENSE WILL BE BORNE ENTIRELY BY THE GOVERNMENT.** A much larger annuity will therefore be paid than could be paid by a Life Insurance or Annuity Company, which of course requires to make deductions to enable them to run their business.
2. The Dominion of Canada will be the security.
3. The depositor will have the satisfaction of knowing that his savings cannot be dissipated by extravagant or dishonest management.
4. The law provides that there shall be no forfeiture for any cause of deposits made by any one, and also that they cannot be seized for debt.
5. A depositor may withdraw his deposits with interest compounded before his annuity becomes due.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Labour Policy of the Liberal Government has been of the most energetic, progressive and liberal character.

Laurier has certainly stood by the working men. He has placed innumerable laws on the Statute Book to better their condition, and he has always been willing to hear and redress their grievances.

The following summary of the legislation will be interesting and instructive:

- (1) The abolition of the sweating system in connection with Government contracts.

- (2) The establishment of a Department of Labour.
- (3) The publication of a monthly journal known as the "Labour Gazette."
- (4) The adoption of a fair wages policy with regard to all Government contracts.
- (5) The passing of an Act (known as the Lemieux Act) to aid in the prevention as well as in the settlement of strikes or lockouts in all industries connected with public utilities, and requiring that an investigation shall take place before a strike or lockout in such industries is declared. Since the passage of this Act settlements were arrived at without strikes in 38 cases out of 40.
- (6) The passing of an Act to restrict the importation and employment of aliens.
- (7) The passing of an Act to prevent immigrants being induced by fraudulent representations to come to Canada; as a consequence of representations from the Government a similar law was enacted in the Imperial Parliament to prevent emigrants from Great Britain being induced by fraudulent representations to come to Canada.
- (8) The passing of an Act for the protection of workmen engaged on public work.
- (9) The placing of a prohibitive tax of \$500 on Chinese labour; this for the protection of Canadian labour.
- (10) Legislation for the prevention of accidents on railways.
- (11) The appointment of important Labour Commissions to investigate matters of immediate concern to labour—for example, the Commission to enquire into the conditions under which the Bell Telephone Company's employees were obliged to work, and which resulted in a reduction of hours, and other improvements.
- (12) The conclusion of an arrangement with Japan of the limitation to a number satisfactory to Canada of emigrants from that country to Canada, and reducing Japanese immigration to nominal figures.
- (13) An arrangement effected with the British Government for a practical cessation of immigration from India.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES GREATLY INCREASED.

On two different occasions the Government acting upon the urgent and pressing requests of the provinces, increased the subsidies payable to them out of the revenues of the Dominion. The subsidies paid to the provinces last fiscal year amounted to \$9,032,774.89, as compared with \$4,235,664 in 1896.

This is money returned by the Liberal Government direct to the people. This important item should be borne in mind when considering the increased expenditures.

POST OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Post Office Department by the Liberal Government is at once the pride of its friends and the envy of its opponents. Whenever this Department is mentioned to Conservative politicians, they gnash their teeth and say vain things—and no wonder.

The results that have been achieved in the Department under Liberal rule constitute a splendid monument to the efficiency of the administration, and ought to be a source of the greatest satisfaction to the whole people of Canada. What are the facts?

For years under Conservative rule there was a deficit averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million dollars per annum in the accounts of this Department. In the face of this huge deficit, the Conservative Postmaster General, and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, then Finance Minister, declined to grant reduced postal rates, for which the people were clamouring.

In two short years under the Liberals, the deficit was reduced to \$47,000 and immediately thereafter, the postage rates were reduced as follows:

On inland letters posted in Canada the rate of postage was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. The letter rate from Canada to the United States was lowered from 3 to 2 cents per ounce.

The letter rate from Canada to Great Britain, and to every part of the British Empire was dropped from 5 to 2 cents per half-ounce; and, subsequently, (in October, 1907), it was made 2 cents per ounce.

These reductions coupled with the rapid progress of the country brought about a great increase in the volume of correspondence with consequent augmented postal revenues. Within a few years after they went into operation the Department showed a surplus of \$5,109 in 1902. Each year since then the surplus has steadily increased, and last year it amounted to \$1,101,827.

Further reductions in postal rates were made as follows:

From 2 to 1 cent on drop letters mailed in cities for delivery in the same city.

From 8 cents to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb. on Canadian newspapers sent from publishers in Canada to subscribers in the Empire; on such papers sent by the general public to correspondents within the Empire the rate was reduced from 8 to 4 cents per pound.

The Money Order Branch which in Conservative days suffered severely from competition of Banks and Express companies whom the Conservatives were afraid to offend was galvanized into great activity. The charges for orders were re-adjusted and reduced, and a postal note system more convenient for the remission of small sums up to \$10 was adopted, with the result that the business in money orders and postal notes increased from \$13,000,000 in 1896 to \$55,284,595 in 1908—an increase of 323% compared with an increase of only 9% during the years from 1890 to 1896.

The Post Office Department set the pace for the Express companies and Banks and forced them to lower their rates and extend their accommodations to the public.

The number of miles the mails are carried were in 1908, 43,986,149, against 30,551,683 in 1896—showing that there has been a great extension of postal facilities.

In all justice "Well done, good and faithful servant," should be said by the Canadian people to the Liberal Post Office Department.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Another great Postal Reform will immediately be instituted—one which will no doubt be hailed with satisfaction and delight by the farmers of the country. The Government has decided to inaugurate a system of Rural Mail Delivery. An official and authoritative announcement was made on the subject by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster General, at Niagara Falls, to an audience of 15,000 people, on September 15th, 1908. Mr. Lemieux spoke as follows:—

"There is in store for Canada another great postal reform which is of particular interest to the farming community. I refer to that system known as the free rural mail delivery.

"This system, which is only an expansion of the letter delivery from the cities to the rural sections of the country, has been in vogue for a long time in Great Britain, France and Germany. Now lately it was adopted by the United States. I have stated in the House of Commons that it was not possible for Canada at the present time to assume a similar burden, and my statement was based on the well-known fact that conditions which would warrant rural delivery were thick populations and large revenues. Such is the case with Great Britain, with a population of forty-four millions and an area of 120,000 square miles, i.e., about the size of Ontario, with six times the population of the whole Dominion.

"In the United States there is an area no larger than that of Canada to be served; but there is a population of eighty-three millions as against six here, and a postal revenue of one hundred and eighty-three millions as against nine here.

"In other words, with, say, an equal area, there is in the United States a population fourteen times as great as ours, and a revenue twenty times as great to bear the cost of the free rural mail delivery. Let it be remembered also that the United States only adopted the system when they had seventy million people, and a postal revenue of over eighty millions.

"As I have often stated in Parliament, it is a splendid system, which I admire greatly, and which can be introduced step by step in Canada. For some two or three years, acting under my instructions, the officers of the Department have been studying the main features of rural free delivery as operated in the United States, with a view to the possible introduction of a scheme in accordance with our revenue, population and physical conditions.

The System Evolved.

"Towards that end the Postoffice Department has evolved a scheme of rural free delivery and collection from the present system of stage routes, whereby the rural population of the country may be able to receive and post all ordinary mail matter at their doors, instead of having to drive to the nearest postoffice for that purpose.

"I have therefore determined, with the consent of my colleagues, to equip all existing mail routes in Canada with rural delivery boxes, under regulations to be published and enforced shortly. At the junction of every concession line with the main road the people will also be given the privilege of having boxes located for the receipt and collection of their mail as desired.

"THE DEPARTMENT HAS MADE ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF THE SCHEME, AND WILL AT ONCE PROCEED TO INAUGURATE IT. This system of rural mail delivery can be introduced at a cost which the country can afford to pay. It will evolve and expand gradually, with the growth and development of Canada, and at a ratio of cost that will not prove burdensome. It is, on the whole, a great postal reform which will be hailed with delight by the farmers of Canada."

This great boon to the farming community has only been made possible by the economical and prudent business handling of the affairs of the Postoffice Department by the Liberal Government. In Conservative days huge annual deficits in the finances of the Department—deficits averaging three-quarters of a million dollars—were recorded, and in the face of them the Tories could not grant even the reform of reduced postage rates. The Liberals by wise and careful administration made large surpluses take the place of large deficits, reduced postage rates, and now are able, within their means, to inaugurate a system of rural mail delivery. The comparison speaks for itself and needs no comment.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

(1) No part of the administration of the Government is more commendable than its administration of the finances of the country. The Liberals throughout Canada point with pride to it, and well they may.

(2) IN A NUTSHELL—WE HAVE PAID OUR WAY, AND SPENT LARGE SUMS IN GREAT PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, WITHOUT ADDING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT TO ANY APPRECIABLE EXTENT, AND WITHOUT INCREASING THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE.

(3) Customs taxation was reduced from \$18.78 per \$100 worth of goods imported in 1896, to \$15.66 in 1907. If the Conservative average rate of Customs taxation had been applied to all the imports since 1897, \$50,000,000 more Customs duties would have been paid.

(4) Postal rates, another important source of revenue, have been substantially reduced.

LARGE SURPLUS EVERY YEAR.

In the 12 years of Liberal rule, the total surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure amounted to \$113,039,106, or about 9¼ millions per year.

During the last 12 years of Conservative Government, the total ordinary expenditure was greater than the total revenue by \$4,984,902.

REVENUE.

In 1896 the total Revenues of the country amounted to \$36,618,590. It had remained within a few millions, more or less, of that figure for 12 years.

Under reduced rates of taxation, as has previously been explained, the Revenues swelled each year under the Liberals, until last fiscal year when they reached the large total of \$96,054,505.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE.

The ordinary expenditure of Canada increased from \$36,949,142 in 1896, to \$76,641,451 in 1908, and, at the same time, the revenue—under reduced rates of taxation—increased from \$36,618,590, to \$96,054,505.

The increase in expenditure is undoubtedly large, but it is absolutely justifiable, and it is no larger in proportion than the increase in the development, and in the business of the country.

An examination of the returns of the foreign trade of the country, and of the business of railways, banks, manufacturing establishments, and business houses, shows that the increase has been in even a larger ratio than the increased expenditures of the Government.

In this connection the following figures are instructive:

Total Foreign Trade, 1896.....	\$239,025,360
1908.....	650,738,200
Assets of Banks, 1896.....	\$320,937,643
1908.....	945,685,708
Discounts in Banks, 1896.....	\$224,507,301
1908.....	584,732,914
Deposits in Banks, 1896.....	\$245,029,143
1908.....	650,126,232
Railway Traffic, tons carried, 1896.....	24,266,825 tons
1907.....	63,866,183 tons

According to the reports of the Census Department, the capital invested in manufacturing establishments in Canada increased in the last five years from 1900 to 1905, from \$446,000,000 to \$833,000,000, while the value of the products increased from \$481,000,000 to \$706,000,000.

As Sir William Van Horne said, Canada was living in a back street in 1896. It no longer lives there, but has moved up to a fine building, on the corner lot, of the main street of the commerce of the world.

There is scarcely a well established business in Canada that has not doubled, and, in many cases, increased more than that within the last decade. As a business man's expenses increase with the expansion of his business, so do those of a Government with the advancement and development of the country.

The Government has kept pace with the progress of Canada, and has made generous expenditures for public works, which will return to the people a thousandfold in the future.

In considering the increase in expenditure, it is necessary, in all fairness, to remember that there has been in recent years a large increase in wages, and in the cost of supplies of all kinds. It is impossible to state, with any degree of accuracy, the actual increase of expenditure caused by this increase in wages and cost of supplies, but that they have been an important factor is undoubted.

The following brief explanation of the principal items in which increases have taken place, is instructive:

First we will take the administration of Justice.

This service cost in 1896.....	\$ 758,270
And in 1908.....	1,224,510
An increase of.....	466,240

This increase is due to the fact that a large number of new courts have been provided, and others extended, to meet the development of the country, and it has also been necessary to increase the salaries of the judges.

No serious criticism has ever been advanced in regard to this additional expenditure.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

For Civil Government, by which is meant the Civil Service at headquarters in Ottawa, the expenditure for 1896 was \$1,396,628 and in 1908 it was \$2,088,416.

Here again the increased business of the country has necessitated large additions to the number of Civil Servants, and the increased cost of living has necessitated higher pay to the Civil Servants.

If the Government is accused of extravagance in this connection, the obvious answer is that the Civil Servants themselves have been complaining about the insufficiency of their salaries.

IMMIGRATION.

Expenditure in 1896.....	\$ 120,199
" 1908.....	1,074,696

This increased expenditure is absolutely and completely justified by the magnificent results which have accrued, and are accruing to the country.

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

In 1896 the Dominion Government paid to the provinces by way of Subsidies—which is the largest source of income the provinces have—the sum of \$4,235,664.

On two different occasions the Government, acting on the urgent and pressing requests of the various provinces, increased the amount of such Subsidies, and the amount now paid in that way is \$9,032,774 per annum, which is considerably more than double what was paid in 1896.

This is money returned directly to the people, at the request of the people's representatives.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE.

The Public Accounts has a main sub-division of expenditure entitled "Collection of the Revenue," which comprises the expenditure for Customs, Dominion Lands, Excise, Post Office, Public Works, Railways and Canals, and Trade and Commerce, for collecting the Revenue.

The aggregate of the charges under that head in 1896 amounted to \$9,291,162, and in 1908 to \$20,727,323.

The Revenues, of course, expanded largely during the period—the expansion being from \$36,618,590, to \$96,054,505.

The only true way to test whether there has been extravagant expenditure in this connection is to find out the percentage cost of collection of the Revenue. The fact is, that in 1896 the percentage cost of collection was 25%, whereas in 1908 it was only 22%, a difference of 3%.

If the same percentage had prevailed last year as obtained under the Conservatives in 1896, the expenditure would have been \$2,881,635 more than it was.

LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE, OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.

Expenditure in 1896.....	\$ 647,508
" 1908.....	3,716,763

The explanation of this is that Canada was away behind the age under the Conservatives, in this connection. The officials and ministers were altogether

too conservative in their ideas, and did not have a proper appreciation either of the necessities of the country, or of its great possibilities for development. The Liberal Government is proud of its increased expenditure, to make the coasts and riverways, and inland waters of our country, easily and safely navigable. Canada is now in the van of progress among the nations of the world in these respects.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure in 1896.....	\$1,299,768
" " 1908.....	8,721,326

This large increase is due to the forward policy of the Government in promoting development and improvement of harbors and rivers, the construction of public buildings, the extension of telegraph systems, etc., etc.

ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Expenditure in 1896.....	\$ 210,877
" " 1908.....	1,218,242

This increase is largely in aid of the agricultural interests of the country.

It might be mentioned here that in the last 12 years the Liberals have spent \$1,453,274 in promoting agriculture, as against \$5,441,607 spent during the last 12 years of the Conservatives.

This expenditure needs no defence.

It has been productive of excellent results, and no one knows this better than the farmers themselves.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Expenditure in 1896.....	\$1,136,713
" " 1908.....	5,498,183

This increase is quite justifiable—the Militia having been brought up to a high state of efficiency.

The recognized Conservative critic of the Militia in Parliament has repeatedly endorsed the policy of the Government. The only fault he has ever found has been that the expenditures were not large enough.

PUBLIC DEBT.

During the 18 years of Conservative rule, they added to the Public Debt no less than \$118,000,000; whereas, during the period the Liberals have been in office, the total addition to the Debt is only \$19,463,427. If it had not been for the fact that the Liberals spent \$27,000,000 in the construction of the Trans-continental Railway, there would be, instead of an addition to the Debt, an actual reduction of about \$7,000,000.

The Debt per head of the population, in 1896, was \$50.82, and to-day it is only \$40.50.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

It is a notable fact that something like \$163,000,000 have been spent by the Liberals on Capital and other special expenditures, outside of the ordinary

expenditure of the country, and that all of this huge sum has been provided out of the revenues of the country, except \$19,000,000.

During the last 12 years the Conservatives were in office they spent on Capital and special expenditure \$94,827,380, all of which they borrowed.

The Liberal Government has lived within its means. The Conservative Government added largely to the Public Debt every year, and did not do one-half the Liberals have done in public works, for the present and future advantage of the country:

Bear in mind that while the Government obtained large revenues sufficient to enable them to pay their way, and make large provisions for public works of a productive character, they have done so without increasing the burden of taxation. On the contrary, the rates of taxation bearing upon the people have been considerably less. This cannot be successfully contradicted.

GOVERNMENT BONDS HIGHLY FAVORED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Through the efforts of the Government, Canadian Government securities were placed by the British Government on the "Trustee List" in Great Britain, which comprises only the most gilt-edged investments, such as British Consols, etc. The advantage to Canada through this will be seen when it is explained that the difference between the selling price of a security admitted to the Trustee List and one excluded from it, is from two to three points in a hundred.

The fact that the Canadian Government securities were admitted to the most favored list in the British money market has no doubt operated, and will continue to operate, advantageously to Canadian business securities offered for sale in Britain.

The Opposition, by the way, long coveted this favor, and seriously attempted to secure it, but without success.

MORAL: Different methods produce different results.

FINANCIAL CREDIT OF DOMINION.

Extracts from speech of Hon. W. S. Fielding in the House of Commons, July 17th, 1908:—

My hon. friend (Hon. G. E. Foster) has much to say and is very much alarmed about the credit of Canada. He thinks some dreadful things are going to happen. I again remind my hon. friend that there is not a sentiment in his speech to-night that is not to be found in the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and himself in the year 1896, and in their speeches of the years following. It is an old, old story of the dreadful things that are going to happen, but which never do happen. My hon. friend talks of the credit of Canada to-day as suffering. But away back in 1896, the illustrious leader of the Conservative party said just the same thing. Now there are some foolish ideas about the credit of Canada. One respected member of this House who had not given the matter much consideration, though he is usually well informed, solemnly advanced the argument one day in the course of discussion that because we borrowed money some years ago for 3 per cent. or less, and have since paid as high as 4 per cent., and sometimes higher, therefore the credit of the country was going to the dogs

Well, that is a foolish argument. Money is a commodity which, like other commodities, rises and falls in value; whenever you find an abundance of money, money is cheap, and when you find money scarce, then money is dear. Now if we want to make comparisons of the credit of Canada, there is abundant material to enable us to do so. The true way to test the credit of Canada is not to ask how much we paid years ago and how much we pay now, but how much did we pay years ago in comparison with some standard security, and how much do we pay now in comparison with the same standard security. Now the highest standard security is the British consols, of which I may say something later. Let me make a comparison now with that very high class security known in financial worlds as Indian government stocks as quoted in London. In 1896, India 3 per cent. stock at its highest quotation was 115, and the Canada 3 per cent. stock at its highest quotation was 107. There was a difference against Canada of 8 points. Turn to the situation now. In recent quotations, the highest for India 3 per cent. stock was 93, while the highest for Canadian 3 per cent. stock is 97. So we have this position, that in 1896 Canada was 8 points worse than India; in this present year, Canada is 4 points better than Indian government stock. Now, if we make a similar comparison with the great corporation stocks of London, which are of very high class, it will be found, if you make the same comparison, that Canada has come closer to them, and is often on even terms, but certainly very much closer to them than in 1896, and that is a true comparison.

Not very long ago, and this has a very important bearing on the credit of Canada, a member of the British Parliament put on the Order Paper a question to Mr. Asquith, who had not then left the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. This member of Parliament called the attention of Mr. Asquith to the fact that Canadian 3 per cents. stood at a higher price than some of the securities guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and he wished Mr. Asquith to explain how it was. Mr. Asquith was not willing to admit that, on a close calculation, there was that discrimination against guaranteed securities of the Imperial authorities. But at all events, we had this fact, that the two securities were so close together that there was a dispute between financial men in the British Parliament as to whether the guaranteed securities of Great Britain or the securities of Canada occupied the highest place.

ALL RED ROUTE

On July 9th, 1908, the following resolution, moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was carried by the House of Commons, the whole of the Conservative members voting against it.

That at the Imperial Conference lately held in the city of London, England, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That in the opinion of this conference the interests of the empire demand that in so far as practicable, its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communications, travel and transportation; and that to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost; that for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect, such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, in equitable proportions.

That it is desirable that steps should be taken with all convenient speed to achieve the results aimed at in the said resolution.

That this House doth hereby endorse the terms of the said resolution, and that Canada is prepared to assume her fair share of the necessary financial obligations.

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Governments of Australia, Canada and New Zealand should, with as little delay as possible, agree upon a definite plan for carrying into effect the terms of the said resolution of the Imperial Conference, the same to be submitted for the consideration of the Imperial and Colonial Parliaments.

ACTIVITY IN THE TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Conservatives did very little to promote the interests of Canadian commerce in other countries. The most they did was to appoint about 4 or 5 Trade Representatives, only one of which was of the first rank. These Representatives reported at odd intervals to the Department in a perfunctory way, and without method or supervision. Their reports were published by the Department in a Quarterly Report, and by the time of publication the information was in most cases valueless to business men.

Under the Liberals, the Trade Commissioners have been largely increased, there being now 18 in all, of the first rank, located in the following countries:

Great Britain,
Australia,
British West Indies.
China,
France,
Japan,
Mexico,
Newfoundland,
South Africa,
Norway.

The frequent reports made by these Commissioners, which are of a practical business-like character, are published in a Weekly Report by the Department, and such reports are widely disseminated, without charge, to manufacturers and business men throughout the Dominion. Anyone can have them, free, upon application.

A system of obtaining trade enquiries from all quarters of the world and communicating them to Canadian business men, was also established by the Liberals. No such system was in operation under the Conservatives. During the last calendar year, these trade enquiries numbered close upon nine thousand.

The Department has also procured full and accurate information regarding the Customs Tariff of other countries, and it is therefore in a position to be of valuable service to Canadian business men.

Every few years our Trade Commissioners abroad are brought back to Canada to enable them to keep in touch with the development that has taken place.

EXHIBITIONS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES.

Special attention has been paid by the Government to exhibits of the resources of Canada at exhibitions throughout the world. In this way a large amount of money has been spent, to the great advantage of the country. The various exhibits which have been shown at Glasgow, Paris, St. Louis, Buffalo, Dublin, London, Japan, New Zealand, and other places that might be mentioned, have been of the finest character, reflecting the highest credit upon the country. Canadians who have seen these exhibits are unanimous in their praise of them, and in commendation of the enterprise of the Government. The arch of Canadian wheat erected in Whitehall, London, at the time of the Coronation of our great and good King, was, in fact, worth millions of dollars as an advertisement of Canada.

MODERN TRADE STATISTICS.

In the interests of business men, Statistics of Imports and Exports have, since 1900, been published monthly, as well as annually.

It was found that the information contained in Annual Trade Reports was too ancient at the time of publication to be of practical business value.

PACIFIC CABLE AIDED.

Substantial financial assistance was given towards the construction of the Pacific Cable—that great Imperial project which has been for some years an accomplished work. Canada bore its full share of this expenditure.

YUKON DEVELOPMENT.

Law and order were established in our new Territory, the Yukon district. A Telegraph line was constructed to the Yukon.

ASSAY OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN VANCOUVER.

An Assay Office was established in Vancouver, which materially aided in retaining our Yukon trade.

CANADA HAS NOW ITS OWN MINT.

There has recently been completed in Ottawa a Canadian Mint of the most up-to-date and substantial character. This mint is now turning out silver and copper coins, and in a short time gold coins will be produced. The building equipment of this Mint is a great step forward for Canada, and it adds immensely to our dignity as a nation, as well as being a source of profit.

COLD STORAGE FOR FISHERMEN.

A system of Cold Storage for bait was established, whereby sea fishermen are enabled to get fresh bait all the year round.

BINDER TWINE INSPECTION.

A drastic law was passed to prevent frauds on the farmer in regard to Binder Twine, and an Inspector was appointed to enforce it. The result of the Inspector's work has been that many Binder Twine manufacturers have been penalized for selling poor and "short" twine.

PRE-PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN ARRANGED FOR.

An arrangement was made in 1902 whereby Canadian Customs duties on postal parcels can be pre-paid at postal offices throughout Great Britain. This has been generally well received by British settlers in Western Canada, and it has removed a great deal of friction. Parents in England who want to send out gifts to their sons, who are making homes for themselves in the West, can do so, without being subject to the emharrassment of the boys having to pay Customs duties on this side.

BRITISH WAR SUPPLIES PURCHASED IN CANADA.

Acting upon strong representations from our Liberal Government, the Imperial Government placed large orders aggregating millions of dollars in Canada for military supplies during the progress of the Transvaal War.

LAND GRANTS TO SOUTH AFRICAN VOLUNTEERS.

The services rendered to Canada and the Empire by the young Canadians who served as soldiers during the recent war in South Africa, were fittingly remembered by the passage of an Act of Parliament, making each of them a free grant of land of 320 acres as a bounty.

USE OF OPIUM PROHIBITED.

Unless when authorized by medical men, the use of opium is prohibited. The use of tobacco by young people has also been greatly restricted.

LORD'S DAY LEGISLATION.

An Act was passed by the Liberal Government in 1906, entitled "The Lord's Day Act," the governing principle of which is the carrying out of the Divine precept that there shall be one day of rest in seven.

This was a very difficult and delicate question to deal with, and the Government is entitled to credit for having solved it, and for having passed legislation which is heartily approved by all right thinking people in the Dominion.

When this legislation was under discussion, the Government consulted with representatives of all the Christian denominations.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

An Act was passed at the last session of Parliament providing that hereafter all appointments and promotions to and in the Civil Service at headquarters,

Ottawa, will only be made after a competitive examination in which those who excel will receive the reward of merit. In this way political influence is eliminated.

A Commission has recently been appointed to carry out the Act, and it is noteworthy that the Commissioners appointed by the Government, namely Professors Short and La Rochelle were highly commended by the public press.

This is the first real start towards Civil Service Reform that has been made in Canada, and it will no doubt prove to be the forerunner of advanced legislation along that line.

CAPITAL CITY OF THE DOMINION IMPROVED AND BEAUTIFIED

All patriotic Canadians must naturally have a pride in the Capital City of their country.

Shortly after Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned to power, he promised to make Ottawa the "Washington of the North," and he has faithfully implemented his promise. By substantial financial grants, which have been expended by an independent commission of capable business men, Ottawa has, in the last few years been wonderfully improved and beautified, and is to-day one of the most attractive cities on the North American Continent.

THE GERRYMANDER WIPED OUT.

The iniquitous Franchise Act of the Conservatives, known as the Gerrymander, was wiped out, and a fair distribution of seats was made by a Committee of the House of Commons.

In this re-distribution, justice and fairness prevailed, and it is worthy of note that the Conservatives have never seriously questioned or criticized it.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Great Improvements. Militia Now Highly Effective. Ross Rifle Acknowledged to be the Best.

Canada neither expects nor desires war, but she wishes her citizen soldiers to be prepared to defend their homes and native land if the occasion arises.

In this spirit the Liberal Government have instituted a great many important reforms in the Militia service, bringing it up to a high point of efficiency.

The following new branches and services have been provided: Army Medical Service, Ordnance Corps, Engineers' Corps, Army Service Corps, to take charge of supplies and transportation, a Musketry Instruction School and an Intelligence Branch.

The pay of the Militia has been substantially increased—from 50 cents per day to a possible \$1.00.

The Artillery is being re-armed with the best up-to-date guns.

The output of cartridges from the Dominion Arsenal have increased from one and a half millions to 13 millions annually, and a large reserve store is being accumulated.

Rifle ranges have been built in a great many centres and it is the intention of the Government to continue their progressive policy in this regard.

Rifle associations have been instituted—free rifles and ammunition being supplied to members.

A permanent central training camp has been established at Petewawa, on the Ottawa River. The military reserve at this place is large enough to mobilize the whole Canadian forces on it.

A Militia Council was established with the Minister of Militia as chairman and all branches of the service represented thereon.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY HELPED.

The Barracks at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimault, B.C., which from time immemorial have been manned by troops from the Mother country, were, with the consent of the Imperial Government, taken over by Canada, and they are now manned with Canadian soldiers, the entire expense being borne by the Dominion Government. During the last fiscal year the expenditure in this connection was \$1,216,417.

ROSS RIFLE.

The Government encouraged the establishment of a rifle factory in Canada—the first of its kind—which is manufacturing for Canadian troops, the "Ross Rifle."

The Tories have made a determined effort to prove that this rifle is no good, but it is a notable fact that the Conservative member of Parliament—Colonel Sam. Hughes—who for years has been recognised by the Opposition themselves as their militia critic, not only declared the rifle to be the best in the world, but openly quarrelled with his party over it. Not in words but in effect Colonel Sam told his party on the floor of Parliament that they were making fools of themselves by opposing the Ross Rifle.

As was to be expected, the Colonel was bitterly attacked by his own friends, but he never wavered in his strenuous support of the new rifle, and recent events have completely vindicated him.

At the last Bisley Rifle Meeting held a few months ago, the Ross Rifle broke all records, and created the greatest enthusiasm among riflemen. Here are some brief comments from the English press on its performance:—

ENGLISH PRESS ON ROSS RIFLE.

MORNING POST, July 16th. "Long range champion—breaks all records—a rifle of wondrous precision."

DAILY EXPRESS, July 16th. "Records broken at Bisley—fine Canadian rifle."

DAILY TELEGRAM, July 15th. "Record scoring."

NEW YORK HERALD, July 16th. "Champion of the year."

FIELD, July 18th. "Performance phenomenal."

DAILY MAIL, July 15th. "Success to the new Canadian rifle; an unexpected and altogether wonderful appearance."

STANDARD, July 15th. "Triumph for Ross Rifle"—"Ross beats all the world's rifles." "Lee-Enfield now obsolete; scrap it."

NOTTINGHAM GUARDIAN, July 17th. "Many experts declare that Ross better than new U. S. rifle. Ross Rifle renders Lee-Enfield obsolete."

MORNING POST, July 15th. "An individual triumph" — "Lee-Enfield hopelessly behind."

EVENING STANDARD, July 15th. "Achievements truly remarkable."

DAILY EXPRESS, July 15th. "Victory for the Ross Rifle from Canada."

THE TIMES, July 16th. THE MERITS OF THE ROSS MATCH RIFLE—"After having been yesterday in the unhappy position from a patriotic point of view of being forced to compare our own service rifle and that of the United States, very much to the disadvantage of the former, it is a pleasure to-day to refer to one that has been much in evidence during the first three days of the meeting and which can claim to have been designed, manufactured, and used as a service weapon within the limits of the Empire." (Then follows a column of praise).

THE SPHERE, July 25th. "A plague of possibles."

MORNING POST, July 16th. "Mr. Jones shot throughout with the Ross Rifle and has undoubtedly succeeded in demonstrating that this arm, which has been served out to the Canadian Militia is of wonderful precision."

RESULTS ACHIEVED IN CANADIAN CAMPS.

In all the Camps of Instruction, with the exception of Goderich, the Ross Rifle has been used for target practice this year, and, as might have been expected, owing to attacks in Parliament and certain newspapers, the rifles were subjected to the closest possible inspection and criticism. In all over two thousand rifles have been issued and each fired by from 5 to 10 different men, many of whom never handled a rifle before. The rifles were thus subjected to the most severe possible test; that of being manipulated by untrained men. The results have been most satisfactory. No accidents of any kind have occurred and the musketry practice of 1908 show better results than any heretofore, in the Camps of Instruction. Statistics of the camps are not yet in hand so that a detailed statement of results cannot be given, but taking Niagara, the largest training camp in Canada, as an example where some 5,000 men are trained, here, as in other camps, the firing was done with the Ross Rifle, and only 20 men out of this large number failed to qualify, while in 1907 when the firing was done with the Lee-Enfield Rifle, some 400 men failed and thus lost their efficiency pay. In Three Rivers, Levis, Sussex and Charlottetown Camps, there is less than 1 per cent. of failure, whereas the regulations have been more rigidly enforced than ever before.

Rifles and ammunition are undergoing constant changes and improvement, and the Ross Rifle has, like the rifles of other countries, been modified in accordance with experience.

The Minister of Militia, in spite of ignorant criticisms by so-called experts, has adopted the principle of manufacturing a rifle in Canada, and authorised changes as required. The results speak for themselves in the splendid showing made by the Ross Rifle in the hands of the Militia, who, after all, are the men to whom we look to for defence in time of trouble, certainly more than to politicians whose only interest in the rifle is to make capital for election purposes.



