

kinds, about \$90,000,000; oil and oil cake, \$88,000,000; tobacco, something like \$28,000,000, and about \$12,000,000 of products of the forest,—while miscellaneous articles such as leather, quicksilver, tallow, coal, live cattle, etc., make up a sum of \$40,000,000 more. The net result is that the total exportation of manufactures from the United States, reduced to gold value, is very little more than \$58,000,000 or \$54,000,000, which, in proportion to our population, is rather less than the exportation of manufactures from Canada, which amounted to about \$5,320,000 of the same kinds of articles. If there is any advantage at all it has been on the side of Canada, which is exporting quite as many manufactures in proportion to population and area as the people of the United States, notwithstanding the fostering protection they have so long enjoyed. And, Sir, if, deducting the article of coin and bullion, you compare our gross exports during that year with the exports of the United States you arrive at this result:—That our gross exports, making the requisite reductions, are about \$72,500,000, against theirs of about \$575,000,000, gold value,—in other words, the exports of Canada, *per capita* are fully one-third larger than the total exports of the United States. Indeed, I am not certain that the percentage may not be properly placed very considerably higher. It must be borne in mind that the reduction of the imports into the United States has taken place on a vastly smaller importation *per capita* than that into Canada, and that, at this moment, whereas the United States, with all their great advantages, are not exporting much more than \$11 or \$12 *per capita*, we in Canada are exporting at least \$18; and whereas they only import \$10 or \$11 *per capita*, we in Canada, even in a season of great depression, are importing about \$22 *per capita*. In other words, Mr. Speaker, our general trade is fully twice as great as that of the United States, and not only do we both buy more and sell more than they do in proportion to our population, but we sell and buy on better terms for ourselves, because the much talked of balance of trade in favour of the United States, although it may mean their slow recovery, may, and probably does mean, that they are paying a great deal more for the articles they are importing, than they are worth, and may also mean, and probably does mean,—as is freely alleged to be the case in regard to the exportation of certain manufactured articles,—that they are encouraging an artificial commerce at the expense of the American tax-payer. Now, comparing the result of our fiscal policy with the result of the American fiscal policy, I say boldly, that so far as these figures show,