| Year, | Entered for Consumption. | Duty. |
|---|---|---|
| 1868 .......... | $ 71,985,306 | $ 8,819,431 62 |
| 1869 .......... | 67,402,170 | 8,298,909 71 |
| 1870 .......... | 71,237,603 | 9,462,940 44 |
| 1871 .......... | 86,947,482 | 11,843,656 75 |
| 1872 .......... | 107,709,016 | 13,045,493 50 |
| 1873 .......... | 127,514,594 | 13,017,730 17 |
| 1874 .......... | 127,404,169 | 14,421,882 67 |
| 1875 .......... | 119,618,657 | 15,361,382 12 |
| 1876 .......... | 94,733,218 | 12,833,114 48 |
| 1877 .......... | 96,300,483 | 12,548,451 09 |
| 1878 .......... | 91,199,577 | 12,795,693 17 |
| 1879 .......... | 80,341,608 | 12,939,540 66 |
| 1880 .......... | 71,782,349 | 14,138,849 22 |
| 1881 .......... | 91,611,604 | 18,500,785 97 |
| 1882 .......... | 112,648,927 | 21,708,837 43 |
| 1883 .......... | 123,137,019 | 23,172,308 97 |

The value of exports to the United States fell off in 1882-83 to $41,668,723, as against $47,940,711 in 1881-2. Other fallings off in the exports were, France, from $825,573 in 1881-82 to $617 730 in 1882-83; to Germany, from $253,114 to $133,697; to Holland, from $365,198 to $27,599; to China and Japan, from $106,675 to $105,-388; to Italy, from $655,267 to $451,-473. The increases were, Great Britain, from $45,274,461 in 1881-2 to $47,145,217 in 1882-83; Spain, from $108,082 to $164,925; Portugal, from $149,744 to $179,843; Belgium, from $142,358 to $195,705; Newfoundland, from $1,974,823 to $2,187,338; West Indies, from $2,995,572 to $3,125,031; South America, from $941,162 to $1,489,957; Australia, from $340,608 to $375,065. The value of the goods entered for consumption from Great Britain in 1882-83 was $52,062,465, as against $50,597,341 in 1881-82; from the United States $56,032,333, as against $48,-289,052 in 1881-82; from France, $2,316,480, as against $2,097,358 in 1881-82; from Germany, $1,809,154, as against $1,480,004; Spain, $584,972, against $462,219; Portugal, $63,349, against $51,912; Italy, $104,440, against $93,086; Holland, $297,201, against $248,043; Belgium, $415,407, against $503,-210; Newfoundland, $765,935, against $908,-509; West Indies, $4,369,260, against $4,023,-384; South America, $1,464,671, against $1,373,617; China and Japan, $1,645,529,042; Switzerland, $336,040, against $268,093; other countries, $880,057, against $1,139,057.

But a time came when the prosperity of the country, as indicated by these returns, suffered a check and for three or four years, particularly from 1875 to 1880 the falling revenue of the country engaged the attention of thoughtful minds throughout the Dominion. It is not to be expected that the whole wisdom of any country is to be found within the four walls of Parliament. On the contrary, there are as many wise and prudent men outside of Parliament as there are inside. Those prudent minds at once grasped the fact that our revenues were falling off, and each in his own sphere enquired what was the cause. It was accounted for in several ways, by poor prices for the products of the country, poor crops, and bad markets abroad. Many people asked themselves could any policy be devised by which the prosperity of the last few years could be restored, and the deficits 'that had been recurring from year to year put an end to. Many leading merchants, bankers and thinkers, both in the press, on the platform, in the council chamber and in the different departments of life in this Dominion, thought that such a policy might be inaugurated. We found living side by side with us a nation of some 50,000,000 of people who had successfully adopted the policy of protection to their own industries. They had gone through a gigantic war, they had seen their incomes wasted, their revenues exhausted, and their securities going down from par to 40 cents on the dollar, and the thoughtful men of that country believed that the best way to restore prosperity was to adopt the policy of protection. And what has been the result?

We find them to-day with an overflowing treasury, with their securities standing perhaps the best of any in the world, and all this, in my estimation, at all events, is due to the fact that they fostered their native industries. If the United States obtained such results, why could not a similiar policy be inaugurated here? The Reciprocity Treaty with our neighbors had been abrogated, and the Dominion was being made a slaughter market for the manufactures of the United States. A National Policy was advocated in the press and on the platform, and received the assent of the public. There was no better course that a young country like this could pursue. We could not stand still, with our industries prostrated and a deficit in the revenue every year: some policy must be inaugurated to restore the prosperity of the country. I think the introduction of the National Policy has to a very great extent done that. A new departure was made; capital and enterprise were coupled together and walked together, as it were, hand in hand throughout the land, building up our manufactories, diffusing wealth among the people, and, above all, impart-