

and that it is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established between those places; that the section between Rat Portage and Winnipeg, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, has been completed and transferred under the terms of the contract to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now operated; that considerable progress has been made on the eastern section, commencing at Callander Station, and that the vigorous prosecution of the work on that portion of the line during the present year has been provided for:

That in British Columbia the work upon the section between Savona's Ferry and Emory's Bar is being carried on, with every prospect of its completion within the time specified in the contract, and that the line from the latter place to Port Moody, which has been carefully located during the past season, is now being placed under contract with a view to its completion at the same date as the section from Savona's Ferry to Emory's Bar:

That upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company, the work has been most energetically carried forward. That during the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and that of this, one hundred and sixty-one miles are completed and open for traffic:

And that the company have, in addition, graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines.

We share the pleasure expressed by Your Excellency in being able to state that the traffic on the Intercolonial Railway has largely increased, and that this line was during the last fiscal year, for the first time in its history, worked without loss to the country.

We are glad to learn that the works on the Welland Canal were then so far advanced that the waters of Lake Erie were introduced for its supply in June last, and that in September the new portion of the Canal between Allanburg and Port Dalhousie was opened for traffic.

We are pleased to know that a monthly line of steamers which has been subsidized under the authority of Parliament, is now plying between the Dominion and Brazil with good hopes of a mutually profitable trade.

We shall read with great interest the Report of a Royal Commission issued to inquire into the question of factory labor, and into the best means of promoting the comfort and well-being of the workingman and his family, without undue interference with the development of our manufactur-

ing industries, which Your Excellency is pleased to say will be laid before us, and shall give it our most earnest consideration.

Your Excellency may rest assured that we shall give our best attention to the several subjects mentioned by you, and to the general business which will come before us, and that we thank Your Excellency for the expression of your full confidence in our patriotic desire and our ability to forward the best interests of the country.

HON. MR. OGILVIE—I believe that the duty has devolved upon me of seconding the Address. I certainly, on this occasion, would have much preferred to have heard some person else do it, who could discharge the duty with more ability. The subject has been gone over, however, so well by the hon. mover of the Address that there is but little left for me to say.

The country during the last year or two has been visited with marked prosperity: the farmers from one end of the country to the other have been blessed with large crops and very good prices. I probably know a little more about the industrial portion of the great centres of population in Canada, and I think there are but very few people who live in Canada that have taken any notice of what has been going on during the last two or three years who will not be more than surprised, if they take the trouble to enquire, at the great strides that have been made during the last four years in our manufactures, and not only in a few things that not long ago it was supposed we could make in Canada, but in many branches. It is but a short time since almost the whole of us who live here supposed there were only three or four articles which it would be possible for us to manufacture here; to-day we are manufacturing a very large portion of what we require, from the coarsest fabrics to the very finest. We are manufacturing the finest silks and cottons, I believe, that are produced anywhere in the world, and manufacturing establishments are continuing to increase every day. In iron the progress is quite as marked, and the very best proof that we have of it is that not only in our large cities but in our small villages wherever you can find waterpower, and even where water power does not exist and steam is used, you can find hardly any man out work: at least there are no idlers going about, the same as we