

appointments has been very great in the past, not only in elevating and directing the tone of public life amongst us, but in securing for Canada, in the persons of retiring Governors, most devoted and influential friends in the councils of the Empire. The present Governor General and the noble lady who shares his joys and responsibility are not strangers to us; indeed, we may claim them as belonging to ourselves, and, as a farmer, I rejoice in the elevation to the Vice-royalty of Canada of a practical and enthusiastic Canadian farmer. It was my good fortune, in the summer of 1892, when on the Pacific coast, to pay a visit to one of the farms of our Governor General in the beautiful valley of the Okanagan, and I was impressed with the greatness of the work that Lord Aberdeen was there doing. I had not at that time seen the Governor General, nor was I very well acquainted with his political career, but I was struck with the educational character of his work in the introduction of new modes of husbandry in that part of our Dominion, and it is a matter of congratulation to the farmers of Canada that the gentleman who has been called to the very high and responsible position of Governor General is one who takes such an active interest in agriculture.

The Speech from the Throne expresses satisfaction at the increased trade and continued progress of our Dominion. It is a cause for congratulation at the present time, when the nations of the earth have suffered from a wave of depression, which has been felt with painful effect in the great republic to the south of us, that in this country we have experienced so little of its effects. It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction to Canada that such is the fact. The speech refers to the great increase in the trade of Canada within the last two years, and expresses satisfaction that a large proportion of that increase is due to an extension of our commerce with Great Britain. While I am proud of any extension of our commerce with the nations of the world, I think I speak the sentiment of Canadians generally, when I say that it is always a ground of satisfaction when the trade follows the flag, and when the increase of our commerce is well maintained with the countries which own allegiance to our Sovereign the Queen. In this connection I shall quote the following figures:—

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1890-91.....	\$ 91,328,384
1891-92.....	106,254,984
1892-93.....	107,228,906
Increase in 1891-2 over 1890-91..	\$14,926,600
1892-3 do 1891-92..	973,922
1892-3 do 1890-91..	15,900,522

Our trade with the neighbouring republic has also made satisfactory progress during the same period. Although there was a slight falling off in 1892, the increase has been marked in 1893:—

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

In 1890-91.....	\$ 94,824,852
1891-92.....	92,125,599
1892-93.....	102,104,986
Decrease in 1891-92 compared with 1890-91.....	\$ 2,698,753
Increase in 1890-91 over 1891-92..	10,019,387
1892-93 do 1890-91..	7,286,634

Increase of trade with Great Britain for two years 17·4 per cent.

Increase of trade with United States for the last two years 7·6 per cent.

There are several reasons which, I think, make it satisfactory that this increase of trade has occurred with Great Britain. An increase of trade strengthens the bonds of union which, I am sure, we are all desirous should exist between Great Britain and Canada. There is another consideration, that whatever trade we once secure with Great Britain is more likely to be permanent than the trade that we have with any other country. We do not apprehend any danger from very serious fiscal changes, or from any unfriendly attitude towards us, and for that reason we may count on more permanent trade with Great Britain than with other countries. There is another feature of our trade with Great Britain that makes it satisfactory, and that is that the British market generally calls for better products than other countries, and it stimulates the people of Canada to send what they have to spare to the markets of the world in the very best form, in order to command the highest prices. I have often met the statement that our tariff discriminates against the trade of Great Britain, that the fiscal policy of Canada imposes a larger duty on British than on United States goods. That I regard as an incident of all tariffs. On looking over the figures, I find that the very same result occurred under the different tariffs that we have had since confederation, and I attribute it to the fact that Great Britain is not