

a matter of much consequence whether the increase is due to our trade with one country more than with another. I would find no great pleasure in contemplating the fact, if it were a fact, that the increase of our export trade has been wholly with Great Britain. Canadians care very little where their money comes from, providing it comes; and instead of having to rejoice that the increase in our export trade is altogether with Great Britain, I rejoice more to find that it has not only increased with Great Britain, but with the United States and some other countries as well. I merely allude to the fact, because these statements furnished to His Excellency should not be received without being enquired into, and a true estimate formed of them. What concerns me more, and is more pertinent to my motion, is the fallacious statement found in the latter clause of this section, in which the hon. Minister of Customs tells us that this increase of ten million dollars odd is composed principally of Canadian produce and manufactures. Now, that is put in such a way as to be wholly misleading. I would, indeed, that that were the case. But the question arises, how is it that a statement of this kind should be made when the facts do not bear it out. I will generously suppose that the hon. Minister of Customs, in the multiplicity of his duties, had not time, personally, to examine the statement. That would be a charitable construction on my part. But I have to tell the House that while the gratifying fact remains, that the Exports of our agricultural products, products of the forest, our animals and other products largely exceeded in 1881 the exportation of 1880, though the latter also exceeded the exportation of the previous year, we are, when we look at the exports of our manufactures, gazing, instead of upon a bright picture, upon as gloomy a picture as it is possible for us to conceive. If the hon. gentlemen opposite find any consolation in the fact, shown by the Trade and Navigation Returns, that our export trade of manufactured goods is dying out surely and quickly, then let them have all the consolation they can derive from it. In the year 1878, and years previous to that, a most gratifying state of things existed as far as our export trade was concerned, and qualifiedly, as far as our home trade in our own manufactures was concerned. Through the liberal measures taken by the late Government, in aiding and assisting the manufacturers of this country, and in exhibiting at the great gatherings in Philadelphia, Melbourne, and Paris, the products of our manufacturing industries, thus calling the attention of the world to the stage of progress we had reached in this respect, by this means a large export trade in manufactured goods was brought into existence in this country, and we have no reason to doubt that if the wise and prudent policy then adopted continued to prevail, the increase in the export of our manufactured goods might have gone on to the present time. What are the facts? I might point out to you the fact that, with reference to the products of the forest, there has been a very gratifying increase. Comparing, first, 1880 with 1879, we find that, through our products of the forest, we brought back into this country, in gold, \$3,593,048 more than in the year 1879. We find that, in exchange for animals and other products, we brought back \$3,486,973 in 1880 over 1879; of agricultural products, \$2,664,864. Thus, in these three items, the production of which the Tariff imposed by hon. gentlemen opposite was not able to change or lessen, because, fortunately, heaven's rain and heaven's light are given free to man, and are beyond their power to hinder or hamper. we had an increase of wealth in this country, in the year 1880 over the year 1879, of \$9,744,885. Now compare the past year, 1881, with the year 1879, and what do we find in these three items? We find in the products of the forest, \$11,698,553 more money brought into this country in the year 1881, from that item, than there was in 1879. Of animals and their products, we find brought into this country, in 1881, \$7,239,615 more than in 1879.

In agricultural products, we find brought back in gold to this country, \$1,638,863 more gold in 1881 than in 1879; or, in these three items, we find an increase of the wealth of this country of \$20,577,031 in the year 1881 over 1879; or, put these figures together, and we find that in the last two years there has been an increase in the wealth of this country, from these three items alone, of \$30,321,916. Sir, we can readily understand that Ministers, when they gazed upon the Trade Returns—when they took in the fact that during the past two years we have had \$30,000,000 of gold more brought into this country from sources with which they had no power to interfere in the slightest degree—we can understand how it is that the Minister of Finance, at one time disposed to share the credit with Providence, was good enough this year, in the light of these figures, to attribute the prosperity of the country to that source from which really comes the blessing of a merciful Providence. They have, however, interfered with the blessings of Providence in a measure, because if they had left our manufactured products alone, as they were forced to do from sheer inability, except in a slight degree in the articles before mentioned, we might have had the gratifying result declared to this House of an increase of gold brought back to this country as a result of increased shipments of exports of our manufactured goods. But, Sir, what tale do the books tell with reference to that matter? I have the figures here, and I find that in the year 1878, the last year of the Mackenzie Government, we exported, after supplying our home wants, \$4,127,705 of manufactured goods. In that year, and in the year before that, owing to the encouragement received by those manufacturers, that legitimate encouragement which those manufacturers will always receive and must receive from the effects of a revenue Tariff, we were able to bring back of foreign gold into this country, as a result of the sale and manufacture of those articles, \$4,127,705. Thirty different countries of the globe had Canadian manufactured goods in their midst in the year 1878. But what is the tale now? What was the tale told last year? An increase of those sales? No, Sir, but a decrease in the year 1880 from 1878 of \$885,088. Come down to the year 1881 and compare that year with the year 1878. Is there any revival? Sir, the agricultural industry has revived, we have better crops. Our lumbering industry has revived, larger sales and better prices. Animals and their products have brought higher prices. There is increased wealth from that source. But how about manufactured goods exported in the year 1881? Why, Sir, while we exported in 1878, \$4,127,705, this year the exportation has decreased to \$3,075,095, or a decrease this year of \$1,052,610, an increase in exports, during the past two years, of over \$30,000,000 in agricultural products, &c., &c., but a decrease in the export of manufactured goods of nearly \$2,000,000, or 50 per cent. reduction on the total exports. I have taken the trouble to classify them somewhat. These figures are fraught with interest. I am one of those who believe in the manufacturing industries of this country; I like to see them developing. I am one of those who want to see our manufactures, not restricted to the home market alone; but, unhampered by these duties that are tying the hands of manufacturers, placed in such a position as a revenue Tariff will place them in, by enabling us to give cheaper goods at home, while they can compete with foreign nations abroad. I find we have some fifty-eight articles of manufactured goods that we export, and, as I said a moment ago, we have had a decrease in those fifty-eight articles, from the year 1878, of \$1,052,610. I have classified them in order to enable us to see which particular manufacturing industries are being injured by the Tariff now in force, for I hold, as I will endeavor to show at a later stage of my remarks, that the Tariff is greatly to blame for the deplorable fact that I have