

years, and only an average of \$81,000,000 for the second period, so that the average increase is only \$18,000,000 a year, though our population was steadily increasing, but not to the extent that we supposed it was. Again, the statistician shows that the export during the first period was \$17.28 per head, and during the second period \$17.50. Now, the next item I come to is the exports of products of the forest. In the first decade they amounted to \$261,000,000, and in the second decade \$250,000,000, an average of \$21,782,000 a year for the first period and of \$22,727,000 a year for the second period. Under the stimulus of the National Policy, and of increased immigration and labour, we only increased the exports of our lumber to the extent of \$1,000,000 a year. The next item is the exports of the products of the mines. During the first twelve years we exported of products of the mine \$42,000,000 worth, and in the second period only \$39,000,000, showing a decrease of \$3,000,000. I now come to the exports of manufactures. The National Policy, of course, was intended to develop manufacturing, and therefore it was to be expected that it would have the effect of bringing in raw material which would be manufactured in the country and sent out, giving profit to the country by the increased labour and adding to our prosperity in that way, but the result with regard to our manufactures is the same as with regard to our mines. There has been comparatively no increase in the export of our manufactures, and our manufacturers have really been working in order to supply our own people and have not added to the wealth of the country at all, so far as their power to export manufactured goods is concerned. That is quite evident from the figures that I have been bringing down. The total export of manufactures during the past twelve years was \$34,000,000, and during the second period \$40,000,000, an average of \$2,800,000 for the first period and of \$3,600,000 for the second period, an increase of less than a million dollars a year over the first period when our manufacturers were not assisted in any way. Then the foreign trade passing through Canada shows but a small increase. It was \$98,000,000 for the first period and \$102,000,000 for the second period. The carrying of the trade of foreign nations is of great value to a country. It assists the home people to main-

tain their transportation facilities in an efficient state. It is of very great value, and whatever charges are imposed for carrying foreign produce through a country benefits our own people, but we find that the increase in the second period over the first is but \$4,000,000. Then I will take the export of coin and bullion—I presume that means the export of gold and silver. I find that during the first twelve years the exports of the precious metals amounted to \$79,000,000, and that during the second period it fell to \$46,000,000. Those hon. gentlemen who come from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, where gold is produced, know that it costs nearly 3s. 6d. to get one dollar's worth of gold, and that any excessive taxation or impost on the labour used in producing that may check the production, and it must be something of that kind that has checked the production of it in this country, because we see that the export has been decreased 50 per cent. The gold is still there, and will still be taken out by giving the labour engaged in the production of the precious metals a better and cheaper mode of working it, and I have no doubt the export will come up again and be of great value to the country. The next thing that I come to is the export of agricultural produce produced in the country. In the first period we exported \$187,000,000, and in the second \$201,000,000, an increase of only \$14,000,000. Now, this is an agricultural country. We occupy the best position on the continent for the production of wheat, and our exports of agricultural products should have shown a larger increase than I have mentioned. We must not forget that since the National Policy was imposed we have opened up the great North-West. Prior to 1880 that great country was a sealed book, so far as Canada was concerned. I think it was in 1878 that the first train ran in that country. It is since the National Policy was imposed that the country to the west of us has been brought into the statistical returns that I am quoting. Notwithstanding the opening of that great country, and the fact that we have a virgin soil there capable of producing largely—land ready for the plough, requiring no forest to be cut down, and only requiring that the people shall go in there and break it up to produce crops—notwithstanding the fact that this magnificent territory has been added to the Dominion, we find that between 1880 and 1890 the exports of agricultural produce have