

of iron and other metals, only partially manufactured, and which might with accuracy be classed as raw materials, are not included in the totals above indicated, and out of three and a-quarter millions of dollars included under this head I think it just to say that the import of raw materials, to be used in our mills and factories, now has to be stated as exceeding thirty-one millions of dollars.

It speaks volumes for our National Policy that nearly the whole of this enormous advance has been since its adoption—the figures being, under the official head, viz :

1868	\$ 5,365,000
1878	6,655,000
1888	28,361,000

In cotton alone the advance has been from 1,250,000 lbs., in 1868, to 33,500,000 in 1888. Finally—and once more apologizing for the length of time during which I have trespassed on your patience—may I be permitted to refer to the nostrums which are being so persistently urged upon us by our kind neighbors to the south and a few impractical men among ourselves. We believe ourselves to be doing well, to be in good health, to be satisfied with our condition and to need no physician. But we have patent panaceas for ailments from which we do not suffer forced upon us—Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, &c. Now, all these prescriptions are, to my mind, founded on an incorrect diagnosis.

Let me state this view in the light of facts. In 1868, of our total exports—principally farming products—61 per cent. went to the United States and 34 per cent. to England.

In 1887 the position was reversed—35 per cent., only, went to the United States, and 60 per cent. went direct to Great Britain.

The process was a gradual one during the intervening years, but slowly and surely it has reached its present proportions, as stated above.

Now, it is notorious that of the exportable products of the Dominion, almost without exception, the United States is a producer and exporter herself. She acted towards this Dominion as a middleman, intervening between the producer and the consumer. The true consumer is Great

Britain, and the consequence of the abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and of all the little measures of hostility which have cropped up of late years, has only been to divert the trade, so that the services of the middleman have been dispensed with, and with them the cost of his intervention.

Hon. gentlemen, I think that the only result of the blasts which have occasionally assailed us has been to impel us to draw more closely around us the sheltering cloak of our present benign Constitution. I express my conviction that if true to ourselves the future of this great country is not in any sense doubtful.

HON. MR. PERLEY—My short Parliamentary experience, together with a reasonable amount of modesty, would lead me to decline to second the Address which has been so ably moved by the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat. However, I know that in commencing a task that could be performed very much better by any hon. gentleman in this Chamber than by myself I will have the kind indulgence of every Senator here. However fortunate the people of Canada may have been in the selections which Her Majesty has made of gentlemen to preside over this Dominion as Her representatives, I am sure that on no former occasion has She exhibited more wisdom in Her choice than in the appointment of His Excellency, Lord Stanley, as Governor General of Canada. I am aware that during the very short period that His Excellency has been a resident of this country he has received many expressions of friendship for himself and loyalty to the Crown from the people of Canada; and while he has not had an opportunity of visiting every part of this vast Dominion, I am sure when he sees those portions of the country that he has not yet visited he will find equal friendship and loyalty prevailing amongst the people there. When he visits the far western part of Canada, which I have the honor to represent here, he will hear as decided expressions of loyalty and esteem as he has heard in the older parts of Canada. Allusion has been made in the Address to the non-acceptance of the Fisheries Treaty so ably framed by wise and discreet statesmen, at Washington. It was a treaty