

In one month alone, last year, they exported over 94 millions of pounds of the products of the hog to the European markets. Yet we are told that we ought to take the duty off pork from the United States by means of unrestricted reciprocity, and that it would have the effect of providing a profitable market for exporters from Canada. That may be so, but I am unable to draw any such conclusion from the facts as they exist. This trade question, I admit, is one that is very prolific of argument. I might occupy your time for hours in discussing it. It is worth studying, and while I ask the forgiveness of the House for referring to it at the length I have done, I may explain that I should not have done so, had it not been for the remarks of the hon. gentleman opposite yesterday. Departing a little from the line of argument which I have just been following, if you will examine the following table showing the aggregate trade with Great Britain and United States for the last five years, you will find that the conclusions I have indicated are absolutely warranted by the figures :—

	With Great Britain.	With United States.
1888.....	\$ 79,383,745	91,053,913
1889.....	80,422,515	94,059,844
1890.....	91,743,935	92,814,783
1891.....	91,328,384	94,824,352
1892.....	106,254,984	92,125,599

Last year, the tide was taking a turn and our trade with Great Britain exceeded our trade with the United States by over fourteen millions. I know it has been said that this is not a matter for congratulation, that if the farmers had the nearer market which some are clamouring for, the trade would not be flowing to England, but would be going across the border. I admit that that may be so to a certain extent, but if it were so, the profit derived by those who are exporting to a foreign country would not be so great as it is to-day, from the simple reason that our products would be purchased by middlemen in the United States, either for purposes of exportation or to take the place of products of the United States which had been exported; consequently, the purchaser in this country would be minus just the difference between that which he would receive from the middleman, and that which he would receive from the consumer himself. The hon. gentleman said also, that we had not progressed in our exports or in our imports as was indicated and claimed by the party

in power, that is to an extent which added to the material prosperity of the country. If he will look at the mining industry, although that is comparatively in its infancy, he will find that we exported last year 137,934 tons of coal in excess of the year before. We exported 9,880,975 pounds of nickel, the product of the mines of the northern section of the country, more than was exported the year before. That industry is just beginning to develop, and I hope that at no very distant day, instead of exporting the matte, or ore, from this country, we shall have industries established and factories in operation, so as to produce the pure article, and not enrich the United States by the cost of the labour employed in bringing the metal to a perfect state. If you will look at the importation of raw materials, you will find the same result. We imported of cotton, tobacco leaf, raw silk and wool, 2,068,985 pounds more than the year before. If we imported that quantity of these materials in the raw state more than we imported during the previous year, it is an evidence that the industries in this country are increasing their output to that extent precisely, and if the industries are increased to that extent in the use of that enormous quantity of raw material, then the labour, in order to manufacture the articles, must be greater, and wages be better than the year before; and so on in almost every vocation of life. Referring again to the amount of exportation, we exported last year leather goods, ships, cottons, implements and carriages (this does not include the settlers' effects to which the hon. gentleman referred yesterday) \$732,494 worth more than we did the year before. In addition to this, as the speech refers to the continued progress of the country, I will offer a few figures as to what the result of the last six months has been, the six months ending on the 31st December last. During the six months ending on the 31st December, 1891, the imports amounted to \$59,615,848 and during the last six months of 1892 they had risen to \$60,322,000. The exports for the last six months of the year 1891 were \$71,738,049, and for the last six months of the calendar year which has just ended, they were \$74,256,707. The increase in the imports was \$506,875; and it is a gratifying fact that the exports of this country, of all classes of goods, increased during that six months (and were by far the largest exportation during any corres-