"The repeal of the Corn Laws in England in 1846, "whereby all preference in favor of Canadian grain was "abolished and trade consequently diverted from the St. "Lawrence, now began to produce telling effects upon the "credit and revenue of the country, from which it took "many years of industry and perseverence to recover."

But the facts above recorded are as nothing in comparison to the injury inflicted on Canada by the diversion of the tide of emigration to the United States, where they constitute a no insignificant element in the building up, not alone of an all powerful rival of the colonies, in the Home Market, but also a growing rival of England in the colonial markets. Free Traders assert that a protected country cannot compete with free trade England in a neutral market, but the plain logic of facts is against that assertion, as the United States does compete with England in many lines of goods in Canada, Australia, the West Indies, many of the States of South America, and but lately a United States factory received an order from the Russian Government for 12,000 tons of armor plates, a transaction amounting to over $250,000. Such orders formerly went to England. That fact is significant. Germany of late years has appropriated a considerable share of the India trade. Italy, France and other nations are also increasing their exports to foreign markets, of manufactured goods. And to further show the utter fallacy of that free trade contention, Mr. Hammond, M. P., who has been an alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne for 40 years, said at a banquet in Sunderland on the 12th inst.

" In 1885 we received forty-five million* worth of manu- "factured goods and twenty-five million worth of partially "manufactured goods into this country. In 1890 the "figures had risen to sixty million worth and thirty million "worth respectively, and in 1892 to sixty-five million "worth and thirty-five million worth. They were sold and "displaced so much of our own manufactured goods which