

they can be in line with British free trade. They may adopt the customs and excise tariff of Great Britain, but it will be impracticable for them to adopt the stamp duties and other taxes which are imposed by the Imperial Government. Now, we find that in Great Britain the following amount of taxations raised under the following heads :—

Customs	£19,715,000
Excise	25,360,000
Stamps (excluding fee, &c., stamps)..	13,805,000
Land tax.....	1,040,000
House duty.....	1,410,000
Property and income tax.....	13,470,000
Post office.....	10,400,000
Telegraph service.....	2,480,000
Crown Lands (net).....	430,000
Stamps in lieu of fees.....	832,563
Interest on advances.....	220,396
Interest on Suez shares.....	198,829
Allowance from the Bank of England.	170,970
Miscellaneous	862,714
Add local taxation.....	7,214,202

Total national income..... £97,609,579

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the Imperial Government imposes customs duties to the extent, in round numbers of \$100,000,000, or five times the amount we raise by our customs duties in Canada. I presume the Liberals, if they ever get to power, will adopt that line of policy, and in order to do so, they must impose a duty on tea and other articles which are now admitted free for the benefit of the consumer. When such a policy is generally understood and properly explained to the electors of Canada, I have no hesitation in predicting that, after the next general election, the defeat of the Opposition will be more overwhelming than ever it was before. The hon. member for Antigonish (Mr. McIsaac), called attention to the effect of the National Policy on the farmers of the country generally, and the farmers of this country particularly, and he referred to the vacant houses and boarded windows in Antigonish as evidence of the disastrous results of our protective system. I am fairly familiar with the condition of things in that beautiful agricultural county which he represents, and I am free to admit that in passing through it, you will find some vacant houses and boarded windows. But, strange to say, the farmers' sons who left those houses vacant and boarded up their windows have not gone to free trade England; but they have crossed the line to the United States, there to live under a much higher protective tariff than we have in Canada. It is not owing to the fact that we have a National Policy here that these men have emigrated to the United States. The farmers' sons of the county of Antigonish, as is the case in many of the rural districts throughout the country, find that their occupation on the farm is not to their taste, and they move towards the large cities in Canada and the United States. Naturally, they go to the United

Mr. CAMERON

States, where they have a wider field for their energy, and enterprise, and pluck, and I am happy to say that to my own personal knowledge the sons of farmers who left vacant houses in Antigonish have been very prosperous in the United States under the high protective tariff of that country. I have no doubt whatever, Sir, that if they had gone to the western part of this great Dominion they would have succeeded equally as well. Forty years ago the tide of emigration from the maritime provinces to the United States commenced, and it continues to the present day, and it will continue unquestionably, because those who have gone there and prospered in times past have been encouraging their people to follow them. In that way many have left us and more will follow. It is often stated in this House that under the National Policy the farmer is not fairly treated. As the son of a farmer, and as a farmer myself, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no line of industry in this Dominion so well protected as the farming industry. It is simply idle for the Liberal party of Canada to endeavour to mislead the farming community into the belief that they are not fairly treated under the National Policy. In times gone by, when education was not so general as it is to-day, it might perhaps be possible to fool the farmers by such fallacies. My own experience is, that there is no class of people in this Dominion who so fully realize the advantages they derive from the National Policy as do the farmers. They have all the products of the soil protected, and protected to a very large extent. They have their pork protected, their beef protected, their cheese protected, their mutton protected, their eggs protected, and, in fact, everything which is produced on the farm: and in this way, not only the products of the soil, but also those important adjuncts of the farming business, namely, pork, beef, cheese and other lines, are protected also. There are some hon. gentlemen in this House who are farmers—I am sorry to see they are not in their places just now—who complain bitterly that they do not get free corn for the finishing off of their cattle. Now, it is quite evident that those gentlemen, who speak so loudly in that direction, are not farmers any more than millers are. They are running a line of manufacture which is specific. They raise cattle, and hogs, and horses, and they are very anxious, in the same manner as millers are anxious, to have feed for their lines of products as cheaply as possible. But would it not be unfair for the agriculturists of this Dominion that their customers, and possibly their best customers—as millers are their best customers—would have an opportunity of squeezing down their prices, to the lowest possible figure, by allowing the agricultural products of the other side of the line to enter into competition with the agricultural products of Canada, in order to en-