

increase. We may surely estimate that our revenue would have increased one-third as fast as theirs during the same period under the influence of the same cause.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY estimates the revenue from Customs the present year at \$20,500,000. This is a sum over \$5,500,000 greater than would have been required to meet the expenses of the Government had the Liberal party remained in power, and that vast sum represents the amount of needless taxation to which the people of Canada are subjected under the present Government.

### THE N.P. DOES NOT SECURE CONTROL OF CANADIAN MARKETS.

It was asserted when the present tariff was under consideration that it would secure so great a development of the manufacturing interests of the country as to give to the Canadian farmer a home market. We have seen that the Canadian farmer is farther from a home market than ever before. But let us enquire whether the exclusive control of the markets has been secured to the manufacturer, and whether the import of goods that can be manufactured in Canada has ceased.

### IMPORTATIONS CONTRASTED.

Our importations of cottons, woollens, and iron, steel, and the manufacturers of the same, for different periods were as follows:—1874, Cottons, \$11,341,000; Woollens, 11,160,000; Iron Steel and manufactures of the same 12,934,000 Total, \$35,435,000.

For the year ending June 30th, 1879, after five years operation of a revenue tariff policy the importations were as follows:—1879, Cottons, \$6,535,000; Woollens, \$6,992,000; Iron, Steel, and manufactures of same, \$6,457,000; Total, \$19,984,000.

In 1881, after three years operation of a protective tariff, the importations were as follows:—1881, Cottons, \$10,267,000; Woollens, \$8,739,000; Iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, \$12,460,000; Total, \$31,466,000.

Showing an increased importation in these articles of \$11,481,000, or 60 per

cent. under the three years of protection.

### COMPARISON BETWEEN 1877 AND 1881.

As a carefully prepared estimate of the total amount of goods susceptible of manufacture in Canada imported in 1877 has been prepared, and much labor would be involved in preparing one for the year ending 30th June, 1879, and as the difference between the two would not be material, a comparison of the importation of goods susceptible of manufacture in Canada is made between the year 1877 and 1881: 1877, Importation of goods susceptible of manufacture in Canada, \$42,830,000; 1881, Importation of goods susceptible of manufacture in Canada, \$58,695,000. Increase in 1881 as compared with 1877, \$15,865,000, or 37 per cent.

This showing does not indicate a very remarkable degree of success in attaining control of the Canadian market. During this protective period our export of manufactures has fallen off over \$1,000,000 per annum. In many lines our imports from the United States have largely increased; and the increased importation of goods which might be manufactured in Canada is actually much greater than the returns indicate, owing to the great increase in smuggling since the increased duties made the inducements to do so greater.

### THE NET OUTCOME.

The net results of three years operations of the N. P. may be very briefly and fairly summarized as follows:

1. It has not given the farmer a home market; but, on the contrary, our exports of farm produce have steadily and rapidly increased.

2. While causing the farmer to pay more for cottons, woollens, stoves, hardware, implements, glass, blacksmith goods, waggons and carriage goods, furniture, sugar, and a large list of articles needless to enumerate, than he would do under a revenue tariff, with lower duties and free coal and iron, it has conferred no benefit upon him through the imposition of grain duties, because