

be about 2 millions of dollars a year. Do you realize that this is about the amount which the Canadian farmer loses yearly by the duty levied on the barley which he exports? A letter in one of the papers last week showed that it cost the farmer at least 2 millions a year to market the barley crop of Canada in the United States. Is it possible that for the sake of so small a sum as 2 millions a year, Canada is to be forever tied up in her present isolated and restricted condition? Why, the simple, unobtrusive, unprotected hens of Canada bring as much revenue into the Dominion as this sum amounts to. From the exportation of 14 or 15 millions of dozens of eggs, upon which there is no duty levied in the United States, a sum very nearly equal to 2 millions is realized. Must it be said that, for the sake of a sum which these unobtrusive little creatures can produce, that Canada is to be shut out from the greatest market in the world for the absorption of her products? The triumphant cackle of the fowls in the barn-yard of every farmer is a protest against such statesmanship. It cannot be that, to compensate English manufacturers for a sum so insignificant, one-half of the continent of North America is to remain undeveloped. It would be better, indeed, for a subscription to be made in the country, or for the government of the land to enforce a direct taxation to pension English manufacturers, and all dependent on them, to the extent of the Canadian profit, rather than that forever their interests should interfere with the vast concerns of this continent.

A GREAT NEAR-BY MARKET.

Take the wide range of marketable articles which Canada produces now, and can produce under Commercial Union, and see the enormous measure which their production would reach, if a free market can be had among the greatest money-making, money-spending aggregation of humanity that the world has ever seen, and which in the goodness of Providence, is right at her doors. Next to being possessed of almost fabulous wealth in the productive forces of her agricultural regions, and in her natural resources, is the advantage which an abundant demand and a great market near by affords to her. The range of articles affected, and the resources to be developed under an open market, are so important and so full of potentialities of profit, as to make the loss to the