

	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.
Eggs	199,636	11,698
Wool	15,486	566,401
Horses	480,525	62,321
Sheep	642,231	45,708
Poultry	52,023	8,978
Hides, raw.....	283,430	1,664,857

Now, Mr. Speaker, wool is an article produced by the farmer and it is an article which is not produced in excess of the demands of our home market. If there is one single article which would be enhanced in value in the Canadian market by the imposition of a duty, surely it is wool; but yet in this instance the farmer is obliged to compete with the markets of the world. The woollen manufacturer requires that not only his wool, but his dye stuffs and raw materials shall be duty free, and if he has any important machinery to be brought in, a special Order in Council is passed to enable him to do so without paying duty. It seems manifestly unfair, and to my mind misleading, for the Government to pretend, that by putting a duty upon articles which our farmers produce largely in excess of the requirements of the home market; that they are giving them protection, while they refrain from putting protection on such a commodity as wool which is not produced in excess of the country's needs. The same might be said with regard to raw hides. That is a product of the farm, which we exported only to the value of \$283,430, while from the United States alone we imported to the value of \$1,664,857. The farmers of Canada might derive some little benefit from having a duty imposed upon hides and wool, taxes are imposed upon articles which they are obliged to use, and yet the Government allow hides to go on the free list. Let us take the list of some of the raw materials imported free of duty for the benefit of the manufacturers:

RAW MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTED DUTY FREE.

	Value.
Diamonds, unset.....	\$ 169,619
Grease for manufacturers.....	266,306
Hides, raw.....	1,866,333
Raw silk.....	203,040
Wool	1,085,254
Raw sugar	8,382,150
Tobacco unmanufactured	1,753,992
Cotton for manufacturers.....	2,997,071
Nets, seines and hooks, for use in the fisheries	434,530
Gutta percha and india-rubber, crude..	976,948
Wire rods for wire-makers.....	510,783
Steel rails for railways.....	1,748,669
Tin in blocks, and tin plates.....	1,274,512

It will be seen, Mr. Speaker, that necessaries for the use of the fishermen were imported free to the value of \$434,530. Now, I have no objection whatever to the fishermen being allowed the privilege of importing their nets, twines, seines, and so forth, duty free, but I do not know why the farmer should not be considered on the same footing.

There is no industry in this country which requires a greater amount of labour for the amount of revenue received from it, than that of farming. Speaking for the farmers of the eastern townships, they each one of them will require to work his whole family in order to make 5 per cent upon his investment, and if the farmers were to figure a fair ordinary wages on the work of their families on the farm, they would have to throw in the use of the whole capital invested and get nothing in return. So long as that state of affairs exists, it seems to me that it is the bounded duty of this Government, instead of inflicting further burdens on the people in the way of taxation, to inaugurate a system of economy. Surely there is plenty of room for economy in the administration of affairs by this Government. I cannot see why the Government machinery should cost more to run to-day than in 1878, and if it does cost more, hon. gentlemen opposite are to blame for it. The increase in the population at all events, does not justify any increase in expenditure, and it is quite plain that there is great opportunity for retrenchment. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have given you the free list of the raw materials of the manufacturer, and I will now on the other hand give a table showing some of the manufactured goods imported, and the amount of duty paid thereon:

DUTIABLE GOODS TO CONSUMERS.

	Duty paid.
Cotton goods.....	\$1,139,068 41
Drugs, dyes, medicines.....	364,419 24
Rubber goods.....	157,800 11
Leather goods.....	200,552 88
Musical instruments.....	83,488 19
Oilcloth	74,344 12
Woollen goods.....	2,876,873 17
Silk goods.....	539,257 56
Ribbons, silk.....	197,905 42
Thread, cotton.....	84,864 82
do linen	31,240 25
do silk	6,239 38
Sewing machines.....	26,886 40
Needles, sewing and knitting.....	10,392 92
Farm implements.....	79,112 73
Carriages, carts.....	44,059 68
Window and plate glass.....	159,590 65
Glassware, lamps, chimneys.....	187,256 55
Bicycles	100,040 41
Coal, bituminous.....	843,841 89
Tools—carpenters' and mechanics'..	139,670 46

It will be seen that on woollen goods imported, and used by the farmer to a large extent, the people of this country were called upon to pay \$2,876,873 duty, and that while the manufacturer has his raw material free, the farmer has no protection on the wool he produces. This table will give you a little idea of the extent of the duties collected on many of the manufactured articles, the foundations of which are duty free to the manufacturer. Now, with regard to our trade with the British Empire, I find that it is as follows. Our exports to the British Empire were as follows:—