

instance, can estimate the benefit to the farmer, that he has at his door manufactories of boots and shoes, clothing, furniture, foundry-goods and implements, where the products are procurable without the agency of numerous middlemen and where they are all adapted to his special needs?

Why is it, that the farmers of the Western States, where harvest labor is two to three dollars per day, are able to produce wheat, transport it a thousand miles by rail and three thousand miles by sea and compete in Europe with the water freighted wheat of Russia, where harvest labor is procurable at ten cents per day? The perfection and infinite variety of labor saving machinery, which are the direct result of mechanical skill, invention and opportunity stimulated and developed by protected manufacture in the country, (the condition and needs of the farmer being thoroughly understood by the mechanic who serves him) largely contribute to the American and Canadian farmer's ability to compete in cereals with the cheap farm labor of Europe. If the farmer complains that he pays a profit on the needed implements, he should also recollect that, but for the system of which I speak, the implements might not have been produced or be procurable at any price.

Hon. Mr. Mills, at Fergus, and Mr. Charlton in the House of Commons, have attempted to make Canadian farmers happy by the idea that the American consumer pays the duties upon farm products exported to the United States. They marshal a long array of figures, borrowed from United States Custom House returns, which, if correct, show a very considerable advance in the prices of horses, horned cattle, sheep, wheat, wool, barley, rye and other cereals, from the abrogation of the Treaty down to the present time. One fact is clearly established, but it is not the one they aim at, namely, that during the period of high protection in the United States, the prices of these articles in the United States markets have very materially advanced—indeed that they have advanced more than thirty per cent, as will appear by adding the United States Customs duties to the prices at which these articles are entered.

That the American farmer has had the full advantage of this remarkable increase of price, is not to be disputed. But that the Canadian exporter has had a similar advantage, is by no means established. On the contrary, the Eastern Townships farmer knows that when an American drover pays to his neighbor living across the line, two hundred dollars for a pair of oxen and pays him only one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for a pair of similar size, condition and quality, that the difference of \$33 going to the United States Treasury, is a direct loss to him and not to the American consumer.

Similarly, the Nova Scotia farmer knows that the buyer of potatoes for the Boston market pays to the farmer in Maine 16 cts. per bushel

more than 10 cts. per bushel, the freights being paid by the Boston purchaser. American duties on some lumber paid the duty years has cost

In the 18th century, which the American duty, these are exceptions to the general rule. Particular quality is obliged to prevail in the mass of our exports so small in comparison with the United States. A little tribute to our friends, and muddled elusions.

I intend to require the element must be the minds of either capital or labor. Inconsiderate well founded manufacturing manufacturer all administrative lightened co-extend the manufacturing policy of her security can Government which possible success fostered only degree of protection

I intended in the Hon. the