average annual export of animals and their produce has been $5,099,000 greater for the last three years and a half than during the previous five years. The average annual export of agricultural products during the last three and a half years has been $5,286,000 greater than during the previous five years. The experience of the American farmer under protection has been of the same character. In 1880, after 20 years of protection, the promise of a home market was so far from being realized that the food exports of the country reached the enormous sum of $397,000,000. Of every 100 bushels of wheat raised in that country 36 were exported. The truth is that either Canada or the United States will require to produce more manufactures for export than for home consumption, (as is now done by England,) before a home market can be furnished;and this cannot be done under protection, for if the domestic manufacturer requires protection against the foreign manufacturer he cannot export goods and compete with him in foreign markets where both meet upon the same footing.

## RESULTS OF THE N. P.

The N. P. imposed a rate of duties that largely increases the cost of sugar, that increases the cost of stoves and har ware, that increases the cost of ploughs and all agricultural implements, that makes cottons and woollens dearer than would have been the case under the previous tariff, and that benefits a few individuals at the expense of the masses. The poor man's fuel is taxed. The food consumed by the inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces is taxed. The lumbermen's implements and outfit are heavily taxed. The farmers' goods and tools are furnished him at higher rates than would have been the case if the Cartwright tariff had remained in force, and the same is true of the laborer and the fisherman. A revenue tariff would have afforded ample protection and caused fair returns to all the manufacturing enterprises of the country. The N. P. affords undue protection to the sugar refiner and the cotton and woollen manufacturer,and permits the realization of profits greatly exceeding a fair interest upon the capital invested, while it taxes the iron, the coal and other materials used by a great number of manufacturers and makes their business less remunerative than would be the case under a judiciously arranged revenue tariff. It is a policy which benefits a very few individuals at the expense of the farmer,the lumberman,the laborer and the fisherman.

## PROTECTION TO THE FARMER.

The advocates of the N. P. sought to secure the support of the farmer by promising a home market and duties upon grain. It has been shown that the home market promise has failed. The promise of protection through the imposition of grain duties has proved equally delusive. Duties upon cotton and woollen goods in England would not affect the price there because England supplies her own wants and exports largely. For the same reason a duty upon grain cannot raise the price in Canada, except in the case of Indian corn, because we raise enough to supply our own wants and have a large surplus for export. So long as this is the case the price received for the surplus governs the price of the whole. The American farmer is protected by grain duties. If the American duties benefitted him, why was it necessary to protect our farmers against the grain of the protected American farmer? Our grain imports from the United States were almost exclusively of grain passing through our canals to the European market. Its importation was beneficial to us because we secured the carrying trade. Our canals were constructed for the very purpose of securing as large an amount of this trade as possible. If any portion of this American grain was entered for consumption it simply increased by that amount the surplus of Canadian grain available for export, and had no influence upon the price paid to our farmers.

## INDIAN CORN WAS IMPORTED

in considerable quantities for consumption because it was cheaper than our own coarse grains, and the country made a handsome profit by buying corn at a cheap rate and selling a corresponding amount of oats, peas, rye and barley at a higher rate. The importation of