

and the only market for about one half of our farm produce. If we examine the Dominion exports for the last year we will understand how large a quantity of our most important farm produce finds a market in the United States, and what a small proportion of the same articles find their way to England.

We exported,

	To Great Britain.	To the United States.
Horses.....	\$ 26,975	\$2,113,782
Sheep.....	303,009	918,334
Poultry.....	1,127	110,793
Eggs.....	18	2,156,725
Hides.....	7,070	454,105
Wool.....	470	216,918
Flax.....	121,807
Barley.....	3,838	6,454,003
Beans.....	405,534
Hay.....	84,610	822,381
Malt.....	105,183
Potatoes.....	245	195,576
Vegetables.....	514	52,660
Total.....	\$427,876	\$14,124,801

These figures show that Canada sold to the United States thirty-four times as much of the above articles as to Great Britain. The farmer does not however get the above \$14,124,801. On his way to the market he is stopped by a customs officer, and is compelled to give to the latter a large portion of the money he has received. Without figuring out exactly the duty on each article, it is safe to say, the farmer was compelled to hand over between three and four millions of the above sum to the officer guarding our frontiers. The farmer is therefore so much the poorer.

This is not however the full measure of his loss. As the tariff now stands, since the McKinley Bill came in force trade in the above articles, or at least many of them, is practically prohibited. Look at the items for horses, eggs, barley and hay and we find over ten millions of dollars of trade practically cut off. This is not only an explanation of one of the great causes of depression but also a most alarming state of affairs.

2. Let us now examine the artificial barriers which increase the price of nearly everything the farmer has to buy in the course of his business.

The following list will show the average number of implements used on farms in our Province, the value, and the amount of duty paid on each:—