

53,025,938; in the preceding year the figures were respectively 29,550,741 bushels and 81,628,478 bushels. In 1884, the Australasian Colonies exported 19,466,921 bushels, as compared with 7,481,949 bushels in 1883. These figures help to show the great increase in production in the East, and to explain the present extremely low prices. Mr. Bookwalter, an American, says:—"No revision of the laws "by which American trade is bound can restore American "supremacy in the grain markets of the world. The Amer- "ican farmer no longer holds, as once he did, the position of "dictator in the European market." In 1880, of the total quantity of wheat exported (principally to European countries) by the chief wheat producing countries, the share of the United States was 69·13 per cent, in 1884 it was only 40·34 per cent., and was probably still lower in 1885.

**Benefit of  
National  
Policy to  
the farmer**

285. The above statements must also be considered with reference to this country, and though with increased railway and transport facilities, and with the natural advantage of superior quality, it is believed that Canadian wheat will not be driven out of the English market by eastern produce, in spite of the excessive cheapness of labour in those countries, yet the advantage cannot fail to be seen of having a fiscal policy that, by creating a home market for almost the whole amount of Canadian grown wheat, has given the farmer better prices for his grain, and prevented him from being the large sufferer he otherwise would have been through the fall in prices.

**Exports of  
Canadian  
wheat.**

286. The exports of Canadian wheat in 1886 were 3,419,168 bushels, while the total home production was probably about 33,000,000.

**Wheat  
product of  
the world.**

287. The wheat product of the world in 1885 was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,110,000,000 bushels, excluding the product of China and Asiatic Russia.