

"in spite of the preference which Canada has given us, her tariff has pressed and still presses, with the greatest severity upon her best customer and has favoured the foreigner, who is constantly doing his best to shut out her goods." Now this position, in the light of recent movements and discussions on the part of the Canadian manufacturers, is more valid to-day than it was two years ago.

But, say some, when cornered on this point, let Britain supply the goods now furnished to Canada by other countries, such as the United States, Germany, France, etc., and the preference will surely aid her in doing so. The reply to this is twofold. In the first place, if the present preference of one-third has not enabled Britain to even hold her own with foreign countries, she will have still less chance of doing so when the tariff is raised all round. For one of the chief objects of the proposed increase is to shut her out of those lines in which she now has an advantage in the Canadian market. In the second place, a detailed study of Canadian trade with Britain and her leading foreign competitors, especially the United States, reveals the true reason why neither the present preference nor any other that is at all within the range of practical politics, can greatly increase the proportion of British goods imported into Canada.

Nearly sixty per cent. of Canada's imports come from the United States, and when we examine them more closely, we find the great majority to be made up of such goods as coal, raw cotton, corn, wheat, raw tobacco, cattle and other live stock, petroleum, twine, carriages, machinery, settlers' effects, fish, farm implements, India rubber, coin and bullion, etc. More than one-half of