

| | <i>Percentages of Total Canadian Imports</i> | | <i>Percentages of Total Duty Collected</i> | |
|------------|--|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | <i>From G. B.</i> | <i>From U. S.</i> | <i>On Brit. Imps.</i> | <i>On Amer. Imps.</i> |
| 1896 ----- | 29.82 | 52.91 | 36.39 | 38.42 |
| 1903 ----- | 25.19 | 58.86 | 26.52 | 46.0 |

From this we learn that whereas between 1896 and 1903 the percentage of British imports has declined from 29 to 25, the percentage of American imports has increased from 52 to 58. But on the 25 per cent. of British imports in 1903, notwithstanding the preference, 26 per cent. of the whole revenue was collected, while on the 58 per cent. of American imports only 46 per cent. of the total revenue was collected.

Now what these figures indicate, and what might be illustrated with much greater detail did time permit, is this: In the first place, we obtain from Great Britain mainly manufactured goods. Such raw materials as she sends us are, as a rule, not her own product. To considerably increase the importation of British manufactured goods, beyond what we have always taken because we needed them or could not produce them ourselves, would involve cutting in upon our own manufacturers, as in the case of the textile and metal industries, where under the preference the chief increase in British imports has been secured. Now our Canadian manufacturers strenuously object to sacrificing any part of the home market to competitors in Britain, and that they are quite capable of making their objections felt is evident from the partial repeal of the preference at the last session of the Canadian Parliament. Once assure them adequate protection, however, (and Americans will quite understand what that signifies,) and they have no serious objection to taking as much further protection against the world beyond the empire as the Canadian people may be willing to grant them, under the impres-