

Now there is not one of the articles above enumerated the source of whose importation can be affected by the tariff. If duties, high or moderate, were levied upon any one of them, the extent of the trade might be dwarfed, but the place of origin would not be changed in any degree. They are, for the most part, natural products which constitute the raw material of manufacturers, and are put on the free list for the purpose of encouraging and fostering industrial enterprise in Canada. More than one-third of our imports from the United States are embraced in this list, and as manufacturers grow and prosper in the Dominion, the purchase of these goods from our neighbours will increase; but will any one pretend to say that the enlargement of an import trade so constituted implies tariff discrimination against Great Britain, or tends to impair British connection? Then, Canada buys a considerable quantity of farm produce from her neighbor, upon which duties are levied, partly for revenue and partly for protective purposes. The list comprises natural products not exported from Great Britain to any appreciable extent, as the following statement of imports by Canada during the fiscal year 1890 will show:—

	From Great Britain.	From United States.
Beans.....	\$ 156	\$ 15,809
Corn.....	1,170,022
Oats.....	565	97,970
Peas.....	1,472	6,312
Rye.....	6	271
Wheat....	111	149,994
Bran and flour....	18,688	1,122,852
Soft cor.....	141,348	3,549,943
Live st.....	2,565	345,368
Butter and cheese....	5,709	77,228
Lard.....	258	301,028
Meats.....	18,152	1,611,043
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Totals.....	\$189,030	\$8,447,840

Here again we have a list of articles the source of importation of which cannot be affected by the tariff, although the extent of the trade may be. Deducting these items of natural products,