

vent of the McKinley tariff. It gives the prices actually paid at New York per box of 108 pounds for an average grade of Melyn charcoal tin plates for a series of years. In 1880, \$8; in 1890, \$6.05; in 1896, \$4.45. The Bulletin also publishes a table giving the average wholesale yearly prices per box of 108 pounds for imported Bessemer tin plates I.C., 14x20 at New York, freight and duty paid, also the average yearly prices of domestic tin plates per box of 100 pounds, at New York for the same years, as follows:—1886, foreign, \$3.80, domestic, \$3.63; 1897, foreign, \$3.90, domestic, \$3.26; 1898, foreign, \$4.00, domestic, \$2.99.

The battle was long continued and hotly contested, but protection won the day, in that in 1880 American consumers had to pay \$8 per box for British tin plates, while in 1899 the price for the same article, through the force of protected competition, was reduced to \$4 per box, American made plates selling at less than \$3.

According to the Iron and Coal Trades Review, of London, the total exports of tin plates from Great Britain to Canada in 1904 were more than 6,000 tons less than the exports of the previous year. This is indeed a big shrinkage of this particular trade with the Mother Country. The total value of all tin plates and sheets imported into Canada in 1904 was \$1,461,811 against \$1,751,507 in 1905, an increase of \$286,696. Our imports from Great Britain in 1904 were valued at \$1,215,700 against \$1,206,906 in 1905, a decrease of \$8,794. Our imports from the United States in 1904 were valued at \$246,111 and in 1905 at \$544,601, an increase of considerably more than 100 per cent., a fair conclusion from the facts being that no tariff preference or other fortuitous circumstances can, in a few years, prevent all our imports of tin plates from coming from the United States.

Why not adopt the same policy as the United States, and build up an industry at home, that will, in a few years, supply all our needs for the article? If the tin plates consumed in Canada were made here it would give employment to several thousand additional Canadian workmen, most of whom would be paid very high wages. The sum representing wages only would not be retained in one industry, but would be distributed among many others. The iron ore miners would be called upon to produce more iron ore, the limestone quarrymen would be required to produce more limestone, the coal miners and coke producers would be asked for additional thousands of tons of coal and coke. The blast furnacemen would be required to smelt additional thousands of tons of pig iron. The lead smelters would have a home market for thousands of pounds more of lead. The cattle raisers and abattoirs would be called upon to supply additional thousands of pounds of tallow and oil. The chemical works would be called on to supply additional thousands of pounds of sulphuric acid, and Canadian lumbermen would be called on to supply additional millions of feet of lumber for boxes, etc. There would also be an active demand for fire clay and bricks, oils, lubricants, etc., and there would be additional thousands of mouths of hungry working people whom Canadian farmers would be called upon to feed.

Why not have a Canadian tin-plate industry?

CANADIAN TRADE.

The total exports of Canada for the five months ending November 30 of the current fiscal year were greater by five millions than the total exports for the whole of the fiscal year 1895. The increase in domestic exports for the five months over the same period of last year was in round figures \$18,000,000, and the gain in the aggregate trade for the five months was \$26,000,000. These figures denote the remarkable expansion that has taken place in the trade of Canada in the last decade. Taking the several items in the exports, it will be seen that during the five months agricultural products increased by ten millions, manufactured articles by one million, animals and their products by four millions and a half, and fisheries by about two millions. Exports of products of the mine and of the forest remained stationary. The gain in the importation of free goods is only about half a million, whereas dutiable goods show a betterment of about seven and a half millions. In the statement appended it must be borne in mind that the exports given are those of domestic produce only:

IMPORTS.

Article—	Nov., 1904.	Nov., 1905.
Dutiable goods.....	\$11,284,965	\$13,746,974
Free goods.....	10,174,270	9,739,518
Total.....	\$21,459,235	\$23,486,492
Coin and bullion.....	321,136	149,595
Grand total.....	\$21,780,371	\$23,635,887
Duty collected.....	3,383,577	3,722,392
	5 mos., '04	5 mos., '05.
Dutiable goods.....	\$62,430,244	\$69,863,976
Free goods.....	42,172,945	42,633,145
Total.....	\$104,603,189	\$112,497,121
Coin and bullion.....	4,554,586	4,038,427
Grand total.....	\$109,157,775	\$116,535,548
Duty collected.....	17,704,705	18,928,144

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	Nov., 1904.	Nov., 1905:
The mine.....	\$2,131,921	\$2,812,522
The fisheries.....	1,912,044	1,976,080
The forest.....	2,952,903	3,139,811
Animals and produce....	3,346,760	9,366,126
Agriculture.....	3,471,290	9,669,428
Manufactures.....	1,606,497	2,100,933
Miscellaneous.....	5,471	7,894
Total.....	\$18,426,886	\$29,072,794
	5 mos., '04.	5 mos., '05.
The mine.....	\$15,179,926	\$15,282,328
The fisheries.....	5,564,269	7,340,767
The forest.....	17,840,010	18,034,634
Animals and produce....	34,501,279	39,135,464
Agriculture.....	12,641,023	22,744,436
Manufactures.....	8,350,952	9,222,702
Miscellaneous.....	21,688	30,751
Total.....	\$94,099,147	\$111,791,082