

United States, or more than 3 1-2 per cent higher rate when coming from the United States than when coming from Great Britain. This shows the advantage of the preference which we give on goods coming from Great Britain, and accounts for the immense increase in our importations from Great Britain, while the increase in the importations from the United States is very largely from such goods as are not obtainable by Canadians in Great Britain. We give in tabulated form a few of the lines of goods of which we import many million dollars' worth annually, with indication of the reduction in duty under the preferential tariff.

Articles.	Average rate of duty under Conservative Tariff on importations of 1896.	Average rate of duty on importations under Preferential Tariff, 1901.
Iron or steel manufactures	.25.65 per cent	11.56 per cent
Woolen goods.....	.31.71 per cent	23. per cent
Cottons	.28.53 per cent	20.43 per cent
Earthenware and Chinaware ...	.30.20 per cent	20.02 per cent
Manufactures of flax, hemp and jut	.22.25 per cent	18. per cent
Glass and manufactures of... ..	.25.60 per cent	17.11 per cent
Hats, Caps and Bonnets.	.30.00 per cent	20.00 per cent
Gloves and Mitts....	.35.00 per cent	23.33 per cent
Leather and manufactures of.. ..	.20.11 per cent	10.70 per cent

These, it will be noted, are largely necessities of life and industry.

Another advantage of the preference has not been so thoroughly understood. By the above table, the difference between the duty on these goods coming from Great Britain and coming from the United States is obvious. But as a matter of fact, when these goods are imported from the United States, they are supplied in most instances to the Canadian consumer at the same price as if they had paid the preferential duty as coming from Great Britain, the Yankee producer being obliged to pay the difference of the duty. A concrete example will show the way in which this comes about.

Supposing a Canadian importer wanted to import one thousand dollars' worth of cottons. He can get it either in the United States or in England. The price in either country would be one thousand dollars, we will say. If it comes from England, it pays 20.43 per cent, or \$204.30 duty. If it comes from the United States, it pays 28.53 per cent, or \$285.30 duty; a difference of \$81.00 in the