

1895.....	
1896.....	31,131,737
1897.....	32,979,742
1898.....	29,412,188
	<u>32,500,917</u>
Total 1895-1898	
1899.....	\$126,024,584
1900.....	37,060,123
1901.....	44,789,730
1902.....	43,018,164
	<u>49,206,062</u>
Total 1899-1902.....	
Total 1895-1898.....	\$174,074,079
	<u>126,024,584</u>
Increase for 1899-1902	\$48,049,495—38 per cent
Total 1891-1894.....	
Total 1895-1898	\$165,261,641
	<u>126,024,584</u>
Decrease for 1895-1898	\$ 39,237,057
Or 31 per cent.	

It will be noticed that during the first four years 1891-94, there was a considerable importation from Great Britain, slightly decreasing in the latter year. In the second period, 1895-98, there was a decided decrease until the last year, when the re-action commenced. In 1899-02, with the full effect of the preference in force, there was a very marked increase.

In any comparison of the trade between Canada and other countries and Canada and Great Britain, as an evidence of the value of the preference it is not fair to take the total trade. The preference does not apply at all to free goods. It also does not apply at all to spirituous liquors or tobacco. Therefore, if we want to examine the effect of the preference, we must eliminate free goods, liquors and tobaccos from the calculation. There are also a number of heavy articles and of raw materials which come from the United States, and some things which are produced in the United States and not produced in Great Britain which no amount of preference would induce Canadians to buy from Great Britain. They therefore can fairly be eliminated from the comparison. If we do this we find that in 1897 the duty on all the goods coming from Great Britain before the preference was 27.65 per cent. The same goods coming from the United States paid a rate of duty of 26.53 per cent, rather more than one per cent lower duty. In 1901, under the preference, the same goods paid a rate of 21.05 per cent of duty coming from Great Britain, and 24.59 per cent coming from the