

From which it will be seen that the average rate of duty levied upon dutiable imports from Canada into the United States was very much higher than that levied upon dutiable imports from the United States into Canada.

Following is an analysis of the imports of manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States made with a view of ascertaining the proportions of such goods which may be termed "moderately" or "highly protected" in that country, but which are, nevertheless, sold to Canada at prices which compete with those of Great Britain. According to the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns the total value of manufactured and unmanufactured merchandise imported into Canada from the United States during the fiscal year 1889-90 was as follows:

Dutiable.....	\$18,652,610
Free of Duty.....	4,300,887
Total.....	\$22,953,497

Of this merchandise the following proportions were protected in the United States by custom duties as follows:

Varying from 45 per cent. upwards, value.....	\$8,026,000
" " 35 " " but under 45%.....	2,547,450
" " 25 " " " 35%.....	1,783,600
" " 20 " " " 25%.....	5,529,470
Less than 20 per cent.....	766,990
Total.....	\$18,652,610

Nearly 80 per cent. of the manufactured goods imported from the United States were of the "protected" class, the duty varying from 20 per cent. upwards, and over 46 per cent. were "highly protected" by duties varying from 45 per cent. upwards. It will be noticed that by far the largest portion of our imports is of the very highly protected class. Canada imported more largely of the following descriptions of goods from the United States than from Great Britain:—Hardware, including metals and manufactures thereof; gutta percha, rubber and leather and manufactures thereof; books, stationery and wall paper; drugs, dyes and chemicals, and miscellaneous and fancy wares other than dry goods.

Under these circumstances it is clear that any concessions intended to increase the commerce between Canada and the United States should come from the latter country. Existing relations showing conclusively that that country occupies the position of greater advantage.

Canada is inclined, however, to make some further moderate concessions, but she will not give away all she has and sacrifice all she hopes to be for any measure of reciprocity. If the United States does not meet her in a spirit of fairness; if that country insists upon sacrifices that Canada cannot accept; and if the McKinley barrier is maintained against the entry of Canadian products into the American market, Canada can and should re-coup herself by the imposition of duties that would discriminate in favor of commercial friends and against commercial foes. The nearly \$20,000,000 of American manufactures imported into Canada should be made to pay as high a duty as the United States imposes upon similar Canadian manufactures when imported into that country. If this were done offers for reciprocity would come from that side.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER
\$1.00 PER YEAR.

A DISCRIMINATING TARIFF NECESSARY.

SPEAKING of reciprocity between Canada and the United States the *American Economist* says:

Reciprocity with Canada would be a thing quite different from reciprocity with Brazil. Canada produces very little, if anything, which we need but cannot ourselves produce. Unrestricted reciprocity with her would indeed be a surrender of the principle of Protection. One of the prominent features of the new tariff bill is the increase in the height of the tariff wall along the Canadian frontier. The legislators who stand for the principle of protection in framing a tariff bill, pronounced a stiff duty on Canadian products essential to the policy of protection. To abolish these duties not would be a change of front on the tariff question. The principal items in Canada's exports to the United States were last year in round numbers as follows:

Horses.....	\$1,500,000	Barley.....	\$5,000,000
Cattle.....	59,000	Wheat.....	109,000
Rye and oatmeal.....	150,000	Lumber.....	8,000,000
Coal.....	2,000,000	Mackerel and Salmon.....	700,000
Beans.....	1,000,000	Eggs.....	2,000,000
Sheep.....	1,000,000		

These are, of course, the things which Canada would expect to come into the United States duty free under any reciprocity treaty she would be willing to make. Every one of them would come into direct competition with an American industry. The farmer especially would be hurt.

The *Economist* might have been more precise in its figures, thereby making a better showing for its side; and to assist it in its argument we show the value of importations into the United States from Canada in 1890 of such articles as it alludes to, as follows:

Farm animals—horses, cattle, swine and sheep...	\$2,832,739
Grain and products—flour, oatmeal, etc.....	5,522,794
Coal.....	2,309,064
Products of the forest.....	10,247,640
Products of the fisheries.....	2,850,528
Eggs.....	1,793,803

Total value of these selected articles.... \$25,556,568

The American duty upon these articles is as follows:

Horses.....	\$30 per head to 30 per cent.
Cattle.....	\$2 @ \$10 per head.
Hogs.....	\$1.50 per head.
Sheep.....	.75 cents @ \$1.50 per head.
Barley.....	.30 cents per bushel.
Oatmeal.....	.1 cent per pound.
Rye flour.....	.4 " " "
Wheat.....	.25 cents per bushel.
Wheat flour.....	.25 per cent.
Beans.....	.40 cents per bushel.
Cabbage.....	.3 cents each.
Eggs.....	.5 cents per dozen.
Peas, green.....	.40 cents per bushel.
Peas, split.....	.50 " " "
Peas, dried.....	.20 " " "
Potatoes.....	.25 " " "
Apples.....	.25 " " "
Bacon and ham.....	.5 " " pound.
Poultry, dressed.....	.5 " " "
Coal.....	.75 " " ton.
Timber, squared.....	.4 " " cubic foot.
Boards, plank, etc., hemlock, whitewood, basswood.....	\$1.00 " M ft.
Boards, white pine.....	1.50 " " "
Boards, other.....	2.00 " " "
Lumber, planed.....	.50 cents @ \$1.50 per M ft.
Shingles.....	.20 @ 30 per cent.
Fish, fresh, 1/2 cent @ 1 cent per pound.	

On the other hand Canada imports largely of these same lines of products from the United States, the value of the imports in 1890 being as follows: