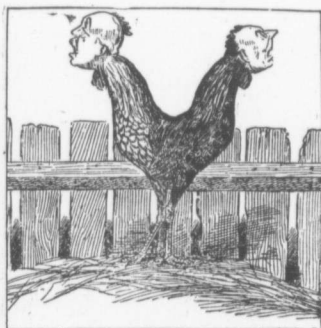


down as good doctrine, that a factory in Halifax or Peterboro was as valuable as one in Birmingham or Manchester. Mr. Kendrey said that the woollen industry in Canada had been practically ruined by the preference. Mr. Kendrey is a woollen manufacturer. He wished it distinctly understood that he was opposed to the preferential policy, advanced by Mr. Chamberlain, in every particular. As he understood it, the policy was briefly, that the manufacturing should be done in England, and that Canada should grow the wheat.

The woollen industry itself is the latest illustration of the fact that Canadians do

British goods, which brought the duty on British woollens down to 23 1-3 per cent. Parliament at the last session adopted a law abolishing this preference, and placing a duty of 30 per cent flat on this class of goods coming in previously under the preferential tariff. Mr. Fielding in announcing that change, felt constrained to say that the Liberals accepted "the principle" of preferential trade, and he assumed that the Conservatives did not differ from the Liberals on the principle, and added:—"Therefore we say to the British people that Canada is practically a unit in supporting the principle of preferential trade." After proceeding to knock out the principle by discarding it in the matter of woollens, Mr. Fielding added:—"We must be content to leave the matter at that for the present." At the time of the budget we took the view that this expression of opinion was purely voluntary and unwarranted, and Mr. Kendrey's attitude now, as well as the action of the government of Canada then, make it clear that Canada is practically hostile to the principle of British preference. It was popular when it was introduced, and it served the purpose of sugar-coating the pill of leaving the tariff barriers up as against the United States.

The continued refusal of the British government to reciprocate or make a single concession, or to take Canadian cattle off the schedule, as well as Mr. Chamberlain's sneering reference to the preference being of no use to them, these things have led to a change in the public feeling of Canada, that was recognized by the government itself last session, and in fact by parliament which unanimously assented to the abolition of the preferential tariff on woollens, as well as on some other articles.



AN ABNORMAL DEVELOPMENT.

not believe in a British preference in the tariff, and the government itself has recognized this by abolishing the British preference on woollens during the last session of parliament. The duty on cloths, wearing apparel and goods of that kind was 35 per cent subject to a preference of 1-3 off on