

To complete this comparison we repeat here the percentages of increase of our exports. for the period 1897-1902 over 1891-1896, in juxtaposition with those of the United States.

Expressing in percentage the results of the exports by classes in the preceding table, we find that they compare with the United States exports for the same period as follows:

CANADA.				UNITED STATES.			
Agriculture ..	57.8 p.c.	increase	over '91-'96	30.03 p.c.	increase	over '91-'96	
Manufacture ..	75.77 p.c.	"	"	99.51 p.c.	"	"	"
Mines. . . .	267.20 p.c.	"	"	39.72 p.c.	"	"	"
Fisheries. . .	9.98 p.c.	"	"	17.82 p.c.	"	"	"
Forests	18.12 p.c.	"	"	57.19 p.c.	"	"	"

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The question of our Preferential Tariff in favour of the Mother Country is one that has excited a good deal of controversy, and been a good deal attacked by our Conservative friends.

In examining the details of our trade, we find that the great bulk of our exports are bought by the Mother Land. Our preference was given for the purpose of first relieving the Canadian taxpayer by a large reduction of duty, and secondly for aiding the trade between Canada and Great Britain. Many people even in the Mother Land do not seem to appreciate the extent to which this preference has succeeded in stimulating trade between Canada and Great Britain. The following tables will show the effects. For the purpose of a fair comparison, the last twelve years are divided into three portions of four years each, the full preference being only effective during the last four years, although the Fielding tariff came into force during the fiscal year 1897.

Statement showing the value of Canadian Imports from Great Britain entered for consumption during the last twelve years—1891-1902 inclusive—comparing three periods of four years each. (Trade & Navigation Report, 1902, Page 5.)

Years.	Imports for consumption.
1891.....	\$ 42,047,526
1892.....	41,348,435
1893.....	43,148,413
1894.....	38,717,267
Total 1891-1894	\$165,261,641