

TRADE OF CANADA FOR THE THREE YEARS, 1896, 1906 AND 1908 COIN AND BULLION EXCLUDED.

	1896.	1906.	1908.
Total exports, home products....	\$109,707,805	\$235,483,956	\$246,960,968
Total imports, for consumption..	112,785,189	287,207,412	358,428,616
Total trade	222,492,994	522,691,368	605,389,584
Total exports, Agriculture	50,591,000	120,518,297	131,462,717

AGGREGATE TRADE OF CANADA, INCLUDING FOREIGN PRO- DUCE AS WELL AS COIN AND BULLION.

	1896.	1906.	1908.
Exports	\$121,013,852	\$256,586,630	\$280,006,606
Imports	118,011,508	294,286,015	370,786,525
Total aggregate trade	239,025,360	550,872,645	650,793,131

THE TARIFF.

Efforts have been made to induce the farmers of Canada to favor higher protection, to the end that there might be thus provided for the agriculturists a larger and better home market.

The present Government has followed a different policy with very successful results. *It has either put on the free list or reduced the duty on very many of the articles which may be considered as the farmers' raw material.*

Among those placed on the free list are:

- Corn, for feeding purposes.
- Wire, for fencing purposes.
- Binder twine, chains, mould boards, or shares.
- Crude petroleum for fuel.
- Cream separators and steel bowls for same.

Substantial reductions were made on the following articles picked out at random from the tariff items:

- Mowing machines, harvesters, reapers.
- Portable engines, horse powers, and traction engines, for farm purposes.
- Windstackers, threshing machines, separators, and parts thereof.
- Axes, scythes, sickles, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, and pronged forks.
- Hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers, snaths and other agricultural implements not otherwise specified.
- Stoves of all kinds for coal, wood, oil, spirit or gas.
- Lubricating oil, reduced from six cents to two and a half cents per gallon.
- Kerosene (coal oil), reduced from six cents to two and one-half cents per gallon.

Besides the reductions under the general tariff there is the preference on goods imported from Great Britain and some other parts of the British Empire, in the vicinity of thirty-three per cent.

The whole tariff has been so reduced that the rate on the total sum of our importations has decreased no less than from fifteen to sixteen per cent, compared with what it was in 1896.