

be produced within a country should be admitted free of duty as far as the necessities of revenue will permit. The traders, on the other hand, always select this class of articles as the most suitable for customs duties. Thus during the calendar year 1904 the free trade British Government collected on tea, coffee, chicory, and cocoa alone, duties amounting to £8,424,264, that is about \$41,000,000. Quite a large revenue was also obtained by the British Government from duties on dried fruits, such as figs, prunes, raisins and currants. When there is a duty on articles that cannot be produced in the country it is not for the purpose of protection, but as a means of raising revenue. The nearer we approach to the British system of free trade the more of such revenue taxes we will have.

Any woman who wants tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, raisins, currants, figs, oranges, lemons, bananas, prunes, dates and other fruits which cannot be grown in Canada to come in free of duty, should urge her husband to vote for protection. These would be just the kind of articles our rulers would select for high taxes if we had free trade or a tariff-for-revenue only. Protectionists aim to get rid of all such taxes on things which cannot be grown in the country.