Canadians at a lower price than they had been sold under a so-called revenue tariff of 17½%, and after this was proved to him he did not make a free trade speech in the House. The common claim is that the manufacturer adds to his cost the duty and keeps the price just below the foreign price. This assumes that there is only one manufacturer or that there is no competition between the manufacturers. We find that internal competition between manufacturers is sufficient to make them content with a fair profit and the consumer gets the benefit of the competition.

We Canadians do not ask Englishmen to lay a burden upon themselves for the benefit of the colonies. We think that a change can be and that one will soon be made in the English tariff, and we suggest that when such change is made the position of all parts of the Empire be taken into consideration, and if a revenue can be had by a tax on goods made by our competitors that it is better to tax competitors' goods than it is to tax goods made in the Empire.

We Canadians believe we are turning trade to the English manufacturers and merchants when we encourage other portions of the Empire to deal with Canada.

Some years ago Canada imported over 60% of her raw sugar from Germany and under 2½% from the British West India Islands and British Guiana. When Canada gave Great Britain a preference in her tariff Germany asked for a like preference under threat of putting Canada on the maximum tariff list, and would not listen to the Canadian argument that Great Britain was a portion of the Empire to which Canada belonged and