

\$120,814,750, or 59.5 per cent.; and from all countries, \$202,791,595.

In our issue of December 18, 1903, was presented a similar tabulated statement, showing the trade of Canada with Great Britain, United States and all countries in the fiscal year 1903. The statement showed in detail the values of a selected list of 200 different manufactures of dutiable goods imported into Canada in that year, and the rates of duty imposed thereon under the general tariff, a discount of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being allowed upon certain imports manufactured in Great Britain, admitted under the tariff preference in favor of that country. The statement also showed in like detail the values of 80 different non-dutiable manufactures, and products of similar character, which indicated the sources of origin of what, to Canadian manufacturers, were their raw materials.

The values of these 200 different lines of dutiable goods imported into Canada in 1903, and the sources from which they were drawn, were:—Great Britain, under the preferential tariff, \$4,702,490, or 9.3 per cent.; United States under general tariff, \$42,526,606, or 83.5 per cent., and all other countries under general tariff \$3,582,674, or 7.2 per cent., the total of such imports being \$50,812,770.

The sources from which the 80 different non-dutiable articles were imported in 1903 were:—Great Britain, \$5,610,733, or 10.9 per cent.; United States \$40,658,727, or 79.5 per cent.; all other countries, \$4,952,308, or 9.6 per cent., the total value of them being \$51,221,768.

The total value of all merchandise imported into Canada for consumption in 1903 was \$233,790,516, of which \$136,796,065 was dutiable, and \$96,994,451 was non-dutiable, the dutiable goods paying \$37,110,354, or at the rate of 27.1 per cent.

The value of all goods imported from Great Britain in that year was:

Dutiable under general tariff.....	\$7,046,411
Under preferential tariff	35,163,754
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Total dutiable ..	\$42,210,165
Free goods	16,686,736
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Total dutiable and free

\$58,896,901

The value of all goods imported for consumption in Canada in 1903 from the United States was:

Dutiable ..	\$68,538,323
Free.....	69,066,872
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Total

\$137,605,195

The amount of duty collected upon these dutiable goods from the United States was \$17,069,881, or at the rate of 25 per cent.

RETALIATION AND ITS REMEDY.

Recently at a Republican convention in Boston, Mr. Moody, the Attorney-General of the United States, announced that the American Government will soon invite Canada to enter upon an arrangement involving, as he said, "real, not sham, reciprocity." We presume

that Mr. Moody's idea is that Canada is to be invited to enter into an arrangement that will result in a reciprocity treaty between the two countries. Time was when Canada would have welcomed such a treaty; but having been rebuffed time and again, and discriminated against in every tariff law that the United States has enacted since the expiring of the old treaty, self respect has impelled her to look elsewhere for other markets for her products, and for more friendly terms for entrance into other countries. Canada is not hankering at this time for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. But she is now as ready and willing as ever to deal fairly with other nations, including the United States. We buy more merchandise from that country than we do from Great Britain—a great deal more; more per capita than any other country except, perhaps, Great Britain. Last year our purchases of American manufactures were valued at \$123,000,000 but there was a scant showing of reciprocity in the purchase of Canadian products by the United States.

The jug-handled arrangement has become unbearably tiresome, and, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, we are going to "do something." No one comprehends better what this means than Attorney General Moody. But while he sees the gathering clouds he imagines that their effects may be diverted by a reciprocity treaty. In this, however, he will find himself mistaken. He does not comprehend the temper and disposition of the Canadian people. He does not diagnose the case correctly, and he does not prescribe the proper remedy. His idea seems to be that, while maintaining his present unfriendly tariff rates on Canadian products, Canada meanwhile continuing her present low rates, important concessions are to be made on both sides. Canada will agree to no such arrangement. The jug-handle business won't work. No, there must be two handles to the jug. Mr. Moody need not worry about his "real, not sham, reciprocity"—it takes two to make a bargain; but while it is none of our business how our American friends regulate their tariff, we suggest that as a basis for more equitable and friendly trade relations between the two countries there be a lowering of those features of the American tariff that were intended to cripple Canadian trade.

It will be noticed that this journal has on frequent occasions suggested the adoption by Canada of a system of dual tariffs, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has fallen in with the idea. He made a declaration to this effect in his speech at Hamilton on October 10, and again at Peterborough on October 20, at which latter place he said:

The tariff is a live issue, but the Government has taken the position that it is not advisable to have frequent changes in the tariff. What is wanted in the tariff is stability. By this it is not intended that it was to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians. This is a young and growing country, and conditions are changing, and this makes it imperative that there should be changes in the tariff. I believe that the time is approaching when there should be another revision of the tariff. When this is decided upon, and it will probably