

Taking totals and from all countries, we have :

Total imports, home consumption, 1882-86.....	\$75,251,232
“ “ 1889-93.....	70,972,717
Imports from Great Britain, 1882-86.....	44,125,291
“ “ 1889-93.....	39,718,373
“ United States, 1882-86.....	29,683,187
“ “ 1889-93.....	28,162,406
“ Other countries, 1882-86.....	1,442,754
“ “ 1889-93.....	3,091,938
Proportion from Great Britain, 1882-86.	58·6 p.c.
“ “ 1889-93.....	56·0 “
“ United States, 1882-86.....	39·4 “
“ “ 1889-93.....	39·6 “
“ Other countries, 1882-86.	2·0 “
“ “ 1889-93.....	4·4 “

It is thus apparent that Great Britain has lost an average of \$881,373 a year ; the United States have lost an average of \$304,160 a year, and other countries have gained an average of \$329,837.

640. Taking the last year of the old tariff (1886) and the latest year of the new (1893), examination shows that Great Britain's goods were tariffed in Canada to the extent of 10·9 per cent in 1886, and in 1893 to the extent of 15·2 per cent. In 1886 the United States goods were tariffed to the extent of 22·7 per cent, and in 1893, 26·2. It is thus seen that the United States goods were tariffed in 1886 11·8 per cent higher than those of Great Britain, and in 1893 11·0 per cent higher, showing that on the whole the tariff has not caused a discrimination against Great Britain.

641. With respect to the proportion of free and dutiable goods, the returns for 1886 show that the free were 37·3 per cent, and dutiable 62·7. In 1893 the free were 39 per cent, and dutiable 61, showing an increase in free goods. In 1886 the imports from Great Britain were : Free, 39·4 per cent, and 60·6 dutiable. In 1893 there were free 42·4, and dutiable 57·6 per cent. In 1886 the imports from the United States were 9·3 free, and 90·70 dutiable. In 1893 there were 11·8 and 88·2, respectively. The increase in the free goods from the United States is due to the fact that all mining machinery was practically upon the free list in 1893.