

thing in it whatever: or else he was propounding a proposition that is very much in accordance with the one we have here. What is this proposition? It is the levying of specific duties exactly where the hon. gentleman left them. The *ad valorem* on all sugar below No. 14 is 30 per cent. instead of 25, but that is no increase, because it is stated distinctly that when sugars are imported direct from the West Indies, there shall be no duty collected on packages, which is equal to a reduction of 5 per cent. We put it precisely where it was in that respect. On refined sugar or sugars above No. 14, we give 5 per cent. more additional to the refiner. It is protection against this undue operation of the bounty system of the United States, which has destroyed sugar refining for the last five years in this country. That is our proposition. There is only 5 per cent. difference on sugar above No. 14. The hon. gentleman says that the people of Canada lose \$1,000,000 by it. I have made some calculations on this matter; I may be entirely wrong, but I will give you the result of them. He says that the revenue last year was \$2,900,000.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. TILLEY: I understood him to say that the revenue was \$2,900,000, and the receipts, under this tariff, would be \$1,900,000, which would be a loss of \$1,000,000.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: I will tell the hon. gentleman what I said, and what I think he must have understood. I had the public returns in my hand, from which I was reading. I read to him then, what he must know—and it is perfectly absurd for him to affect ignorance—that we got \$2,500,000 last year, of sugar revenue, and by his present taxes it would cost the country \$2,920,000 if that sugar was brought in in the same quantities and the same values as now; but if, as is probable, the sugar is manufactured in this country, the total revenue would be \$1,900,00, or thereabouts.

Mr. TILLEY: I understood him to say revenue, but that answers my purpose very well, because it enables me to give my statement, which is directly opposite. Now, I have made up here what I think will be the result, under

this tariff of next year, as compared with what it cost last year. Last year we imported 105,240,000 lbs. This year I am supposing the whole will come in to be refined. And there is another point, with reference to the trade in the United States, and in England.

Under the operation of the law we now ask the Parliament to approve, there will be little refined sugar coming from the United States, but, under its operations, we will have large imports from England. Mr. Tilley then dwelt on other branches of the sugar question, and showed that \$8,633,644 were paid on sugar imported and consumed last year, as against \$8,293,000 for the next year, the difference in favour of the consumer being \$340,000 in addition to the benefits conferred on the country by refineries, and the employment given to the people and Canadian vessels. Mr. Tilley then read the following statement, showing the imports from Great Britain and the United States, for 1878, and the proposed increased duty on the same:—Agricultural implements from Great Britain, \$9,592; from the United States, \$132,053, 7½ per cent., increase; animals from Great Britain \$3,084, from the United States \$338,015, 10 per cent. increase; breadstuffs from Great Britain \$21,884, from the United States, \$13,350,777, 15 per cent. increase; carriages from Great Britain \$2,130, from United States \$83,504, 7½ per cent. increase; clocks from Great Britain \$7,420, from United States \$59,710, 17½ per cent. increase; coal, anthracite, from Great Britain \$7,503, from United States \$1,468,523, increase 50c. per ton; bituminous coal from Great Britain \$323,055, from United States \$1,169,731, increase 50c. per ton; copper manufactures from Great Britain \$8,637, and from United States \$15,884, 12½ per cent. increase; cotton manufactures, specific and *ad valorem* from Great Britain \$1,203,830, from United States \$2,472,184, 10 per cent. increase; coarse earthenware from Great Britain \$40,000, from United States \$40,000, 10 per cent. increase; dried fruit from Great Britain \$166,018, from United States, \$261,000, 7½ per cent. increase; green fruit from Great Britain \$134,460, from United States \$333,334, 10 per