

admit that that is not a sufficient answer to the statement of hon. gentlemen opposite, that the cost was increased to the consumer, because the price of raw sugar has been lower than it was; but when we take into account the cost of yellow and refined sugar during the past five years, I believe you will find that the consumer has had his sugar as cheap as he would have had if he had imported it from the United States and England, under the tariff which prevailed in 1877 and 1878. What has our policy done more than that? In 1878 only 6 per cent. of the sugar consumed in the Dominion of Canada came direct from the country of its production; last year 89 per cent. came from the country of its production, and only 11 per cent. from Great Britain and the United States. That is my answer to the statement of the hon. gentleman who said that the duty on sugar meant a great loss of revenue, and an increased cost to the consumer. The revenue received during the last year on account of the increased quantity of raw sugar imported, although the value was low, was greater than the revenue of years previous. All this shows that we have not only obtained the usual revenue from sugar, but that we have given employment to a large number of people. We have restored to Canada an important industry. Our trade with the West Indies has increased by 40 or 50 per cent., and our policy with regard to sugar has been eminently beneficial to the whole Dominion of Canada. Well, Sir, the next industry I come to is the cotton industry. We recollect the statements made by hon. gentlemen opposite about the cotton lords. The sugar refiners, the cotton lords and the woollen manufacturers were the favorites; and their industries were the three pet industries of the Government.

Mr. BLAKE. Do not leave out the iron.