

show that every Government, and every Parliament, have been fully alive to the importance of this matter; and it is probable that before Parliament rises there will be an application to the House for further aid in this direction, in order that we may secure a larger proportion of the export trade of the United States, if it is possible to secure it. There can be no doubt as to the policy of the Government on this question, when it is remembered that it has been the policy of the Government, in legislating for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to direct the trade of the great West, during the summer, through Montreal and Quebec, and during the winter, through the open ports of the Dominion. The House may rest assured that no step will be taken by the Government that will in any way diminish the extent of the exports of the United States, or of our own country, from our own ports. Then, again, Sir, it was said that this Tariff would not prove to be a Protective Tariff; and that if it did prove to be a Protective Tariff, it would not be a Revenue Tariff; that we were on the horns of a dilemma, and must fail one way or the other. Is it necessary for me, Sir, to produce any data to show that it has been a Protective Tariff? Well, I think I will, because before this discussion closes, I have no doubt that, because the increased purchasing power of the people of Canada has been such that they have gone on largely increasing the consumption of imported and Canadian manufactured goods, some hon. gentleman opposite may argue that this is an evidence that this Tariff has failed to be a Protective Tariff. I have a few figures which I think it is important to give, in addition to the evidence that must have come to the attention of every hon. gentleman, no matter where he has gone throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. If his eyes were open, he must have seen new industries arising, large extensions being made to existing industries, and a largely increased population engaged in them. In 1877-78, the quantity of wool imported into Canada for manufacturing purposes, was 6,230,081 lbs., against 9,646,684 lbs., in 1881-82, an increase of 50 per cent., besides an increased consumption of our own wool. The raw cotton imported, in 1877-78, amounted to 7,243,413 lbs., against 19,342,059 lbs., or an increase of over 175 per cent. Nothing can show more accurately the increased manufacture of cotton goods, than the extent of the imports of raw material, because we produce no raw cotton in the country. With reference to hides. In 1877-78, the value of the imports was \$1,207,300, while, in 1881-82, the value was \$2,200,000, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Then the consumption of coal is a very good test of the extension of machinery driven by steam. In 1877-78, the consumption of coal, not including British Columbia, was 1,665,401 tons, and, in 1881-82, 2,525,297 tons, an increase of 859,896 tons. That shows the extent of the demand for the article that is necessary to create the power to drive the machinery of our various industries in Canada. Then we have another test. Go where you will, my experience has been that the manufacturers of machinery are full of orders—so full, in fact, that they are unable to supply their customers, who are, therefore, obliged to order from the United States in some cases. Wherever we go, we find the manufacturers smiling, and looking perfectly satisfied with what they have to do. In 1877-78, the value of the machinery imported into Canada was \$283,633, while, in 1881-82, it was increased to \$2,194,446, an increase of nearly 700 per cent., besides the greatly increased quantity of machinery manufactured in the country—which gives unmistakable evidence as to the increase of our manufacturing industries. As to our friends' fears about the progress of our manufacturing industries, I think that fact ought to be sufficient to quiet them. It was also alleged that the Tariff would increase the price of coal, and would not promote the development of the coal beds of

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Canada. In 1879, I stated that the opinion of the Government was that in four or five years the quantity of the coal raised in Canada would increase 400,000 tons. Within four years it has increased between 500,000 and 600,000 tons. It is, therefore, evident that this policy is developing the coal beds of the Dominion. I may state that the indications are, in Nova Scotia alone, at two points within a short distance of the coal mines, the consumption of coal this year by two manufactories will be 70,000 tons in excess of that of last year. I think this is pretty good evidence that, as far as the development of this particular industry is concerned, the policy has been a success. Then, again, there was another industry the Government stated it was their policy to encourage—the reestablishment of the refining of sugar here, and the restoration of our sugar trade with the countries of produce. We had lost our direct trade with the sugar producing countries to such an extent that, in 1877-78, but 6 per cent. of the sugar consumed in the Dominion came direct from those countries. That has been changed. Last year 87 per cent. of the quantity consumed came direct from the sugar producing countries. That shows pretty clearly, I think, that we have reestablished our trade with the West Indies. It was said, however, that this policy would put millions into the pockets of a few rich men, the sugar refiners, and give employment to a limited number, but would cost the people in the increased price of sugar so much money that it would be better for them to pay the board of the men who were to be engaged in those refineries rather than depart from the old system. Now, I have in my possession a carefully prepared statement of the value of refined sugar in New York and the Dominion, at stated periods in every month during the last year; and, according to that statement the consumers of Canada had their refined sugar—this table applies particularly to granulated sugar, but it is still stronger with reference to the other sugar—at a saving to them of 67 cts. per 100 lbs. during the last year. If that be the case, and if but 100,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar were consumed in the Dominion, that would represent a saving of \$670,000. It may be quite true there was some deficit in the revenue as the result of this; but take a-half off the amount and put it into the revenue, and you have still a very large and handsome sum saved by the people of Canada. In addition to the building up of this important industry, and the reestablishment of our trade with the sugar producing countries, we give employment directly and indirectly to thousands of people besides fostering an industry which the Government and Parliament thought it was highly desirable should be restored. The results, in my opinion, are so satisfactory that hon. gentlemen opposite who opposed this policy will have now to abandon their objections.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). Will the hon. gentleman give the figures in New York and Montreal?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. I shall be very happy to do so. I was not in this House in 1874, but I read the Budget Debate. The then Finance Minister expressed regret that there was no ex-Finance Minister to reply to his Budget Speech. Considering the reply he obtained from a gentleman who was not an ex-Finance Minister, I will not venture to say anything of the kind on this occasion, because I may find that I may meet a more formidable opponent than I did formerly. I am sure I will meet a much more courteous one, as I understand the hon. gentleman who has just put me this question is to reply. I will give the hon. gentleman the figures he has asked for. It was said that our Tariff, if it was successful as a Protective Tariff, would not give a revenue. Well, the trouble is now, that, in their estimation, it produces too much revenue. I have a few facts to give to the House which are very remarkable and important, as far as the producing power of