

for a short time in dealing with the objections that were made last Session, and may be made again with reference to our Tariff policy. I ventured, when submitting that policy, to remark that the resolutions were not aimed specially at any particular country; still as British subjects, owing allegiance as we do to the great Empire of which we form a part, it was designed in the preparation of our Tariff that if we favoured one country more than another, it would be Great Britain. I recollect, and the House will recollect, the objections that were made by hon. gentlemen opposite, and the effort that was made to prove that the Tariff then submitted would operate more injuriously and affect more especially the manufacturers of Great Britain than those of the United States.

SIR RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT: Hear, hear.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: Do I hear the hon. gentleman opposite say "hear, hear?" Then, Sir, we will have an opportunity of discussing this matter fully. Some gentlemen, out of Parliament, and through the press, have made various statements upon this matter, but here on the floor of Parliament, where we can bring up facts on both sides, we can arrive at a just and accurate conclusion on the subject; and while we could only speculate last Session with reference to these effects, time has shown, and the evidence lies upon the Table of this House, that instead of its operating to the disadvantage of British manufacturers, as compared with those of the United States, it has borne less heavily and affected them less than the manufacturers of the neighbouring Republic. I have made an abstract from the comparative statement of the Trade Returns for six months. The return submitted to the House represents the imports of the last six months, that is, from July to January, in the present fiscal year, compared with the first six months of the last fiscal year; and it is from these returns that we are able to draw some conclusion, and, I trust, accurate conclusions with reference to the effect of this Tariff. These returns show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures from Great Britain, in 1878, under the head of "free goods," amounted to \$961,672. Under the head of "free

goods," this year, they amounted to \$1,599,182. Under the head of dutiable, last year, the imports amounted to \$1,491,867, and this year to \$1,688,614. The dutiable goods bearing an average duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., there was a large increase, an increase of \$800 in the imports from Great Britain under that head (Steel and Iron) in the first six months, and in 1878 the imports from the United States under the free list was \$148,874, and in 1879, \$169,913. Under the heading of dutiable goods, last year, they were \$1,725,000, against \$1,288,000 in the present year, showing an increase in one case of \$21,000, and a falling off in the other of \$500,000. Under the heading of cotton goods, as shown by the return, in 1878 the imports from Great Britain amounted to \$1,824,921, in 1879 to \$2,089,812. From the United States, in 1878, for the six months, the imports were \$1,126,000; in 1879, \$745,000. This shows a large increase in the imports from Great Britain, and a falling off of nearly \$400,000 from the United States. In glassware the imports from Great Britain were, in 1878, \$76,246, and for 1879, \$95,440; from the United States, \$215,000 in 1878, and \$180,000 in 1879. Leather manufactures from Great Britain in 1878, \$187,000; 1879, \$227,000. From the United States, in 1878, \$332,735, in 1879, \$225,808. Under the head of sugars, the imports from Great Britain in 1878 amounted to 19,173,000 lbs.; in 1879, 9,964,000 a falling off of one-half. From the United States, in 1878, the imports were 38,000,000 lbs., and in 1879, 11,500,000 lbs. From the West Indies, in 1878, 4,728,000 lbs.; in 1879, 37,800,000 lbs. The imports of tea from Great Britain, in 1878, were 2,056,000 lbs.; in 1879, 3,201,000 lbs. From United States, in 1878, 3,516,000 lbs.; in 1879, 1,400,000 lbs. From China and Japan, in 1878, 575,000 lbs.; in 1879, 1,515,959 lbs. Wood manufactures, such as cabinetware, from Great Britain, in 1878, to the value \$5,700; in 1879, \$3,258. From the United States, in 1878, first six months, \$154,000; same period in 1879, \$46,800. Other woodenware—Great Britain, 1878, \$5,000; in 1879, \$20,000. From United States, in 1878, \$201,000; in 1879, \$199,000. Experience during the first

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