pains to ascertain how far goods coming from the United States were undervalued, and the list of prices in New York was repeatedly sent to Custons officers, with instructions to collect the revenue upon the value there given. A specific complaint had been made by a manufacturer of weights and scales in Canada that imported American scales were largely undervalued. The Government had made investigations at the several ports, which convinced the manufacturer himself that he was wrong in his impression, and he wrote the Department to that effect. He (Mr. Burpee) believed that the expectation of the Finance Minister that the price of tea would be reduced under the new regulations would not be realised. Facilities would be afforded to importers to import direct through the United States in bond, and the whole tea trade of the country would perhaps come in that way. Only two small lots of tea, he believed, had come direct by the St. Lawrence since Confederation, so that the 10 per cent. differential duty, as against the United States, would not give the consumer one single cent advantage that he had not now. The drawback system, which the Finance Minister offered to manufacturers to encourage the exportation of manufactured goods, he thought would result in so much trouble and expense to manufacturers that the amount of their drawback would be consumed in obtaining it. The Finance Minister had stated in his former speech that Canada, under the last tariff, levied a duty on merchandise from Great Britain of 17½ per cent. while she levied only 10 per cent. on goods from the United States, thus conveying the impression that Canada in her trade was favouring the United States as against Great Britain. This statement was not fair and was misleading. In his calculations, he (Mr. Tilley) included $13,500,000 worth of grain and breadstuffs, $12,000,000 worth of which was the production of the United States, and passed through Canada *in transitu*, destined for the European market, while giving Canada the great benefit of the carrying trade, and should not enter into such a calculation for dutiable purposes. He also included settlers' effects and coin and bullion, $1,300,000, making in all $13,300,000, and which should be deducted from his statement as to United States goods. Whatever discrimination existed in favour of one country over another by the old tariff had been made larger against Great Britain by the tariff the Finance Minister was asking them to pass. The goods paying duty was alike, 20 per cent., but the free list from the United States was much larger than from Great Britain. The proportion on the free list from the United States was larger now than before as against Great Britain. The Finance Minister had said that English goods paid 17½ per cent., while United States goods paid but 10 per cent. The fair statement of the case, including dutiable and free imports, would be as follows :—

Dutiable and free goods imported from Great Britain		$37,451,180
Less coin and bullion and settlers' effects		301,000
		$37,130,180

The duties amounting to 17½ per cent. Of this total amount there were—

Dutiable goods	$32,130,783
Free goods	5,291,397
	$37,431,180

Dutiable and free goods imported from the United States		$48,626,189
Less coin and bullion	$626,315	
Settlers' effects	676,145	
Breadstuffs, *in transitu*	11,566,777	
		$12,868,237
Net		$35,759,952

On which the duties would equal 13½ per cent. This was a fair statement, taking dutiable and free goods together. But the fairer calculation would be to take the dutiable goods, as the free list was raw materials which were intended to be an advantage to a country to admit free. The dutiable goods were :—From Great Britain, $32,139,783 paying 20 per cent. ; from the United States, $23,464,563, paying 20 per cent. The Finance Minister, by the tariff now submitted to the House, had taken from the free list of goods from Great Britain $3,430,882, leaving of goods imported from Great Britain, $1,682,515 on the free list. Of free goods from France and Geamany, $967,905, he took $440,220, leaving $527,685. From goods imported from the United States he took out $16,959,400, including the $12,000,000