

of the Redpaths' refinery, and it passed out of existence—an evidence of the fact that sugar refining requires great skill, great attention, great command of capital to make it a success. What occurred only the other day at the city of Halifax, and one cannot refer to it without a feeling of deep regret? A refinery was started there, and one would have thought that with the enormous profits which hon. gentlemen are always talking of, it would have been able to maintain itself. But it did not maintain itself. It has in the meantime, at any rate, suspended operations, and let us hope it will be able to renew these operations. But surely what has occurred proves that all these stories of the enormous profits that are realized as a result of the Tariff on sugar refining are simply fables to catch if possible the ear of the people of this country and of enlisting their sympathies against the National Policy. Mr. Redpath has gone to England, and it is said that he has bought the magnificent residence that has been referred to. With all respect to the unfortunate and distinguished lady who recently occupied—if she does not now occupy it—it never has had and never will have a worthier occupant than the gentleman who is now going into it. His going from here is a loss to the country. Men like him are few and far between in any country, and in this new country, where there are so many opportunities for the useful employment of wealth, such men are all too few. I am sorry—all his fellow-citizens in Montreal, all who know him are sorry—that he has felt it incumbent for personal reasons to leave the country. To find a man with his record sneered at and insulted in this House, because he has been able to do that which many merchants who have imported goods and made money could have done, as the result of employing his wealth in promoting the commerce of the country and building up a trade with the sugar producing portions of the world, is certainly what no one could have expected from hon. gentlemen having seats in this House. The point to which I wish to refer in regard to the sugar duties, is the change that they have effected in the foreign trade of the country. In 1877-78 we imported from Great Britain, 53,237,698 lbs. of sugar. We imported from the United States, 45,195,335 lbs.—or altogether, 98,433,033 lbs. From the countries of production we imported only 11,993,439 lbs.; while, in 1880-81, we imported from Great Britain and the United States, 21,263,390 lbs., and from the countries of production, 108,526,175 lbs.—a complete change in the current of trade in this country. Then, in 1877-78, when hon. gentlemen opposite had succeeded in utterly destroying the import trade from Brazil, we did not import a single pound from Brazil, while last year we imported no less than 23,603,875 lbs. Now, Sir, this change in the current of our trade shows us that as our other industries become more thoroughly developed we shall be enabled to send our surplus to other countries. This has been accomplished, and in addition to that an industry has been fostered in our midst which is so important in all its ramifications that even the leading apostle of hon. gentlemen opposite—Mr. David A. Wells—the great Free Trader of the United States, wrote a pamphlet to show that sugar refining must be taken out of the ordinary category of industries, and deserved the fostering and protecting care of the Government. The aggregate trade with South America has increased from \$669,804 in 1878 to \$1,369,731 in 1881; the aggregate trade with the West Indies from \$4,035,531 to \$6,742,933. These are direct results of the National Policy, so far as the imports from those countries are concerned, and, as I have said, the time will come in the nature of things when the multiplication of the industries and manufactures of Canada will give us a surplus for exportation, and when that time comes the business relations we have with these foreign countries will prove, to be valuable factors in the building up of foreign markets for the manufactures of Canada.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell).

This brings up the question which was started by hon. gentleman opposite, relating to the decrease in our exports of manufactured goods. Well, all I have to say about that is this: that assuming that all the manufactories in the country are fully employed, assuming that new factories are being built, assuming that in addition we are importing relatively to the articles manufactured in the country as much as we were before, all these things being taken for granted, and they cannot be denied, they simply prove that we are finding a home market for these productions, which everybody knows is the best market. Now, Sir, I take as a further proof of the fact, that our factories are all busy, the increase in the imports of raw products, such as furs and skins, grease for soap, raw hides and skins, raw silk, wool, broom corn, undressed hemp, unmanufactured tobacco, raw cotton, gums, crude gutta-percha, machinery for mills and unmanufactured steel; and I find that in all these articles we imported in 1881, 80 per cent. more than we did in 1878; that is to say, that to the extent of that 80 per cent. we had the manufacturing going on in Canada, not only giving employment to the people in our mills, but improving the condition of the people in the neighborhood of the mills. The hon. gentleman for South Brant, in one of his speeches, referred to sewing machines as having been injured by this policy. He stated that the exportation of sewing machines had largely decreased. As a matter of fact it has decreased. 7,946 machines, worth \$107,806, have been exported less than were exported in 1878. Well, while the hon. gentleman was making his speech I thought I would write down to the manager of the Williams' Sewing Machine Co. in Montreal, and ascertain the cause of that circumstance, and here is the reply:

"In reply to your enquiries, I am happy to be able to state that our business has been very much improved by the operation of the National Policy. We are now employing three times as many hands, and making three times as many machines as we made before the National Policy came into operation, and we find our home market very much improved, that is to say, we find that more machines can be sold though we do not get any higher prices. In fact, prices are rather lower than they were, but we do not complain of this as we much prefer doing a large business on small profits than a small business on large profits; it is much more profitable and satisfactory.

"There is one point on which I wish to make a bold assertion, and make it with a strong emphasis, and that is on the question: 'who pays the duty on imported machines?' I say that the foreign manufacturers pay it. Let a Canadian dealer go to any of the American manufacturers for machines, and he can always get them cheaper than an American dealer by the amount of the duty. In other words, a Canadian dealer can buy machines from \$3 to \$5 cheaper than an American dealer can buy the same goods. Thus, the American manufacturer pays the duty which goes into our Dominion Treasury on machines imported into Canada."

Mr. MILLS. Then the duty can be no impediment to the importations?

Mr. WHITE. There is one of the wise sayings of hon. gentlemen opposite. I will tell you what the duty does: it ensures, to a certain extent, the Canadian market to the Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. MILLS. Not at all.

Mr. WHITE. They can sell more machines, and they would sell still more machines if that duty was higher. The object of the duty is not to increase the price to the Canadian consumer, but simply to give to the Canadian manufacturer that confidence which will enable him to enlarge his manufactories, to produce a larger output, and ultimately to sell to the consumer much more cheaply than before. Now, Sir, the hon. gentleman who last spoke told us we were going to have new issues presented to the people of this country; he told us we were going to have as an issue that terrible bargain regarding the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. I have heard the hon. gentleman on that subject before; I had the pleasure, the inestimable pleasure, of hearing him in the town of Cobourg, when he appealed to the people in relation to this terrible, this iniquitous bargain