

freights from the West Indies and to Canada at a little more than we pay for freights from the the West Indies to the Dominion. With this British competition, our manufacturers could not, if they desired to do so, take from the people of this country any undue profit. And, in this connection, let me say that the remark I made on one occasion, when reference was made to the increase in the price of sugar and tea, that I was pleased to know, that, under our policy, the country was full of sugar, that Montreal and Halifax warehouses were well stocked, and that it was not only in the hands of Messrs. Redpath, but of merchants in the leading cities as well, who had this description of sugar brought in under this favouring Tariff, which they were selling to their customers, and that instead of twenty million pounds, they had three times that amount, and the profit went into the pockets of Canadians instead of the pockets of the people of the United States. I was ridiculed, and it was said that it was most extraordinary for the Finance Minister, or anyone else, to say the people were to be congratulated because the price had advanced. Mr. Speaker, it would have advanced without reference to the Tariff arrangements, but we would not have had the profit. When visiting a warehouse in Hamilton, I said to the proprietor, "So the price of tea has greatly advanced," and he told me that it had. Under the system of the last two or three years, a large portion of the stock then in Canada would have been lying in Boston and New York, and in the hands of American traders there, while now the profits on the advance were in the pockets of Canadians. Is there anything wrong in congratulating Canadians on Tariff arrangements which have given them the profits instead of giving it to the Americans? With reference to the farmer, if his sugar costs him no more, and the sugar which most of our people consume costs less; if the cottons furnished to them cost no more; if the woollen goods cost no more, what difference does it make to him? With reference to the cost of flour, I have a statement here as to the flour brought into the markets of New Brunswick during the past year. The writer says:—

"The accompanying statement gives the
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comparative cost in St. John, New Brunswick, of a brand of American flour and a brand of Canadian flour, the quality being equal:—

		Am. flr.	Can. flr.
January, 1879,	13th to 20th	\$6 00	\$5 70
February, "	" "	6 05	5 75
March, "	" "	6 05	5 75
April, "	" "	6 10	5 85
May, "	" "	6 10	5 85
June, "	" "	6 10	5 85
July, "	" "	6 10	6 10
August, "	" "	6 10	6 10
September, "	" "	6 50	6 30
October, "	" "	7 75	7 20
November, "	" "	7 75	7 20
December, "	" "	7 75	7 20

"The flour imported from the United States, and the quantity was limited, was strong bakers' flour, made from Minnesota wheat, a quality of wheat not grown in Canada, except in the North-West, and an inferior flour used for ships' bread. The quotations given are actual transactions, and show that the duty of 50c. per barrel has not materially increased the price to consumers."

SIR ALBERT J. SMITH: Is this gentleman in favour of the duty?

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: I do not know whether he is in favour of the duty or not, but he is in favour of the policy, and he is one of the largest dealers in New Brunswick, and gives this as his experience of the result of the policy.

It being Six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

After Recess.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: When addressing the House, before separating at Six o'clock, I was anxious to place my hands upon some papers that I could not find at the time. I now have them before me, and, as the statement I made was without reference to the documents, perhaps the House will bear with me if I make reference to them now. In reference to the statements made by the hon. member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross), I have here a table taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1879, No. 8, page xxv., showing the rates of Customs duties per head of the population, paid in each Province and in the Dominion, from 1868 to 1879. I find by this that, in 1878, the amount per head in Ontario was \$2.90, while, in 1879, it was \$3.06, leaving a difference of 16c. instead of \$1.16, as stated by the hon. member for West Middlesex. In New Brunswick, the Customs duty in 1878, was \$5.07 per head, and, in 1879, \$3.67