

Of the importation of nearly 190,000,000 pounds of sugar last year, only 5,140,000 pounds ranked as refined, the balance being raw sugars brought direct from countries of growth, and worked into the finished state in Canada.

The total amount of duty collected on sugar in 1878 was \$2,515,655, or \$2.26 per 100 pounds. The total amount of duty collected on sugar in 1890 was \$2,851,547, or \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The allegation that the fiscal policy adopted in 1879 has done much to injure British connection may safely be left for answer to the observation and discernment of every intelligent Canadian. It is interesting, however, to examine the influence of that policy upon our trade with Great Britain and the United States. In 1873 Canada purchased British goods to the value of \$68,522,000, in 1879 to the value of \$30,993,000, and in 1890 to the value of \$43,390,000. In the first period our import trade from the mother country declined more than one-half. It was a period of severe commercial depression, of falling prices, during which the aggregate trade of the country suffered a serious shrinkage. It was also a period of low tariff. But mark the course of trade with the United States. In 1873 we purchased from that country to the value of \$47,735,000, in 1879 to the value of \$43,739,000, and in 1890 to the value of \$52,291,000; that is to say, while under a low tariff the imports from Great Britain declined \$37,500,000, those from the United States declined only \$4,000,000; and while under the protective system imports from Great Britain have augmented \$12,400,000 those from the United States have augmented less than \$9,000,000. A fiscal policy productive of these results cannot truthfully be described as hurtful to British connection.

It may be said, however, that we buy more largely from the United States than from Great Britain. We have done so for a great many years; we did so before the National Policy was established, and we are likely to continue the practice indefinitely. The excess of our purchases from the United States over those from Great Britain was greatest between 1875 and 1879 under the low tariff, for the reason that in addition to raw materials we