

under these circumstances, it was not desirable to remove any duties then collected, as by such an arrangement we would lose \$1,000,000 revenue, at least, on natural products. If no arrangements were made with the United States by which this revenue would be interfered with, I stated that on the re-assembling of Parliament I would ask the representatives of the people to remove two items of taxation, namely, the duties on tea and coffee. In 1872, without any notice to the public, with a duty on tea 50 per cent. higher than at present, and when tea dealers were found with large stocks on hand duty-paid applications were made to the Government to refund it, which, under the circumstances, the Government then consented to do. At the present time, it would be exceedingly difficult to adopt that principle, particularly as we have a differential duty on tea coming from the United States. It would have been exceedingly difficult to decide as to its value, and whether it was American importation or not. The Government, therefore, decided, unless there were stronger reasons than we could then see, we would not take the course we did in 1872. And to diminish the difficulty what did we do? When visiting the Maritime Provinces in July, with other members of the Government as well, I declared distinctly what we stated in Parliament, that we intended, among other things, to ask Parliament to take the duty off tea and coffee. And we made this statement so that every dealer in the country would be on the alert. We did not want the revenue; we did not wish any man to lose by a reduction in the Tariff on these articles; and we did not wish to be subjected to the embarrassment that occurred in 1872; so we repeated what we said in Parliament, thus putting every man on his guard. Proceeding with the changes in the Tariff, we also propose to place on the free list tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets. That means a reduction of \$100,000 of revenue at least. It is true, on the tins used for the fisheries and exported, the parties now obtain a drawback, but that is attended with considerable difficulty. There is a growing industry in this country—the canning industry—this covers canned fish, fruits and vegetables, the removal of this duty will be a relief to the agricultural and fishing industries. Woods—African teak, blackheart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar and satinwood—we propose, also, to place on the free list. This will meet the case of some industries in the country which use them and have to pay duty on them. The following duties are changed: Bookbinders' tools and implements, from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent. Common and colorless window glass, now 20 per cent., we propose to raise to 30 per cent. The late Finance Minister will be glad to hear this proposition, because one of the glass factories is located in a section of the country in which he is interested.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. No; no.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Scrap iron, now paying \$2 per ton we propose to reduce to \$1. The question of the iron duties has been pressed upon the Government. The iron industry is an important one no doubt; but at this moment we are not prepared to submit any further proposition regarding it, and I can only say, in addition, with reference to it, that the subject is for the present under consideration. We, therefore, make no change except that I have named. The further proposals we make are:—Lead manufactures, from 25, to 30 per cent.; sand paper, from 20, to 25 per cent.; ships hulls, when containing machinery, to remain 10 per cent.; but the machinery in the hulls to be 25 per cent. This is because we found that under the old arrangement there was really an inducement to people to go to the United States and build a vessel and put in her machinery there, for they could be both brought in at 10 per cent., while machinery brought in separately was subject to a duty of 25 per cent. To spirits and strong waters mixed, now paying \$1.90, 20

Sir LEONARD TILLEY.

per cent. is to be added. I think this was an omission in the past, because we find, from observation, that the fluid extracts imported into the country only pay 12½ per cent., while those who manufacture them in the country have to pay \$1.90 for alcohol used in their manufactory and have no protection whatever. On bags containing salt we propose a duty of 25 per cent. At present bags, in which fine salt is imported, pay no duty whatever; but the manufacturer of fine salt in the Dominion of Canada, if he purchases the cotton bag, has to pay the duty upon it, whatever it may be. Clock springs, now 35 per cent., are to be reduced to 10 per cent. Cotton seed, now 20 per cent. is to be 10 cents per bushel. Fireworks are to be at 25 per cent. Wrought iron tubing, one and three-quarter inch and upwards, is to be reduced from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent. Mustard cake is to be 20 per cent. Paraffin wax or stearine will be placed at 3 cents per pound instead of at an *ad valorem* duty. It has been difficult to arrive at a fair and just valuation, and it is because of that that this change is proposed. Rice, unhulled or paddy, is to be placed at 17½ per cent. This is for the purpose of fostering—and it is likely to do it, because there are a number of steamers now chartered—a direct trade between the Dominion of Canada and the East Indies. Besides, there is being erected in Montreal mills where we will obtain a better article at a lower price. The Customs officials have found great difficulty in fixing the value of different kinds of fruit trees imported. To overcome these difficulties we propose specific duties in lieu of *ad valorem* duties as follows: On apple trees, 2½ cents; pear, 4 cents; plum, 5 cents; cherry, 4 cents; quince, 2½ cents; grape vines, 4 cents. Silk plush or netting for gloves to be 15 per cent; harness and leather dressing will be placed under the head of blacking at 25 per cent; belts and trusses will come under the head of braces and suspenders. Kentucky jeans are to pay cotton duty. This is because efforts have been made to enter articles of cotton under the head of Kentucky jeans. Knitted cotton cloth we propose shall pay 30 per cent.; black and bleached cotton, three and six cords only, 12½ per cent. Tarpaulins coated with oil paint or tar, and cotton bags, made up by the use of the needle, to pay 30 per cent. A question has arisen in the Department as to what duty shall be imposed upon furs when in certain conditions of dressing. We now propose to add the words "wholly or partially dressed" after the word furs, to meet that difficulty. Bolsters and pillows have been entered at a lower rate of duty than mattresses. We propose now that the duty on bolsters and pillows shall be the same as upon mattresses. Glass (pressed or moulded) tableware is to be added to the 30 per cent. list. Under the head of paints, the duty on orange mineral, dry, which is much the same article as dry white lead, is to be reduced to 5 per cent. We also propose to add to the list of varnishes, lacquers, Japan and collodium. These changes involve a reduction in taxation, under head of Customs, of \$1,000,000. Now, Mr. Speaker, I may say here a few words with reference to the proposed changes affecting the receipts from Excise. It will be remembered that a change was made with reference to the mode of dealing with home-grown tobacco. It required that all parties raising tobacco should have authority from a Government official to do so, but we now propose to remove that restriction, and that all parties shall have the opportunity, and as openly and as freely without license, to raise tobacco, as they have to raise potatoes as far as Government restrictions are concerned. It is proposed, however, to leave the amount which is collected for twist the same as it now is, and to license parties in different parts of the country, without the payment of any fee, to buy from the producers of tobacco anywhere and everywhere, whatever surplus they may have for sale, and such parties will sell to the individuals who have the licenses to