

pound. That is the twentieth case of abandonment of specific duty. Muriatic and nitric acid, from 25 to 20 per cent. On sulphuric acid there was a slight reduction, and on acid phosphate, from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. Essential oils, from 20 to 10 per cent; lubricating oils, from 7 1-5 to 6 cents per gallon; crude petroleum, from 7 1-5 to 3 3-5 cents per gallon; ochres and dry colours, from 30 to 25 per cent; paints and colours ground in oil, from 30 to 20 per cent; spirits of turpentine, from 10 to 5 per cent; varnishes, lacquers, japan driers and the like, from 25 to 20 per cent, the specific being the same. Putty, from 25 to 15 per cent; plate glass, less than 12 square feet, from 6 cents to 4 cents per foot; show cases, from 59 to 35 per cent. The old was \$2 each and 35 per cent. That is No. 21 of specific duty abandonment. Plaster of Paris, from 32 to 15 per cent, the old was 10 cents per cwt. Plaster of Paris, calcined, from 27 to 20 per cent. The old was 15 cents per cwt. Rough marble, from 25 to 20 per cent; leather board and leatheroid, from 42 to 20 per cent; old, 2 cents per pound. Leather, japanned or enamelled, from 25 to 22 1/2 per cent; belting, from 25 to 20 per cent; india rubber clothing, from 39 to 35 per cent; old, 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent. That is another case of specific duty abandonment. Composition nails, from 20 to 13 per cent; cut nails, from 1 cent to 3/4 cent per pound; cut tacks, under 16 oz., from 2 cents to 1 cent per thousand; cut tacks, over 16 oz., from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; wood screws of certain lengths, brought down from 6 cents, 8 cents and 11 cents to 3 cents, 6 cents and 8 cents per pound; other screws reduced from 35 to 30 per cent; iron and steel nuts, from 25 to 20 per cent; chopping adzes, from 35 to 20 per cent; picks, from 40 to 35 per cent; then changed back again to 35 per cent. The old was 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent; so that here again we have a specific duty restored. Mattocks and hammers, from 35 to 30 per cent. Here again the duty was changed back to 35 per cent. Surgical and dental instruments, from 20 to 15 per cent; safes, vaults and scales, from 35 to 30 per cent; engines, boilers and machinery, from 30 to 27 1/2 per cent; brass and copper wire, from 15 to 10 per cent; gas fixtures, from 30 to 27 1/2 per cent; bells, from 30 to 25 per cent; brass nails and rivets from 35 to 25 per cent. In this case old duty restored. That is the seventh case of restoration, the duty being restored to 35 per cent. Copper nails and rivets from 30 to 25 per cent; gold and silver leaf from 30 to 25 per cent; cane or rattan from 25 to 12 1/2 per cent; veneers of wood from 10 to 5 per cent. In the case of rattan it was changed to 17 1/2. That is the only case I know of where there was a change made to 17 1/2 per cent. Picture frames from 35 to 30; mouldings, plain wood, from 25 to 20 per cent; gullt from 30 to 25.

Mr. DAVIN.

Cordage—new, 30 per cent, old equal to 1 1/4 cents per pound and 10 per cent; twine and cotton cordage from 30 to 25 per cent. This was another case in which the old duty was restored. Nitro-glycerine was changed from 10 cents per pound to 25 cents; dynamite from 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent to 2 cents per pound; blasting powder from 3 cents to 2 cents; acids used for medicinal, chemical and manufacturing purpose, not specially provided for, from 20 per cent to free; brass scraps, &c., free; brass in strips for printers rules from 15 per cent to free; coal dust from 10 per cent to free; emery wheels and emery in bulk crushed and ground from 25 per cent to free. Here the old duty was restored. That is number nine of the restored items. Lampblack, ivory black, free instead of 10 per cent; oil—cocoanut and palm, carbolic or heavy oils, oil of roses including attar, free instead of 10 per cent. Platts, chip, manillas, cotton, mohair, free instead of 30 per cent. Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine from 35 to 30 per cent; jute cloth dyed or bleached from 25 to 10 per cent; women and gentlemen's dress goods ranging from 25 per cent to 32 1/2 per cent down to 22 1/2. Oil cloth matting and carpets from 40 to 30 per cent. The duty on live hogs was reduced from 2 cents per pound to 25 per cent. A deputation, consisting of the Conservative whip the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Taylor) and other members of Parliament including myself, introduced Mr. Graham and several farmers to Sir John Thompson, and the consequence was we had the duty on hogs placed at 1 1/2 cents per pound. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) was very strong in dwelling on the impossibility of that duty helping the farmers; but he did not dare to say that if the Reform party came into power he would change that duty. He was challenged by the hon. member for Haldimand (Mr. Montague) several times, but he would not commit himself, although he tried to make out that it was of no value whatever. If the hon. gentleman will consult the farmers of the North-west Territories or the farmers of Ontario he will find that they set great store on that duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound. Thus in 26 cases specific duties were wholly abandoned for ad valorem duties. In 16 cases specific duties were reduced; in 10 cases, not very important ones, old duties were either partially or wholly restored. What becomes of the statement which has been made in this House that after the Finance Minister had made good resolutions and brought them down, he at the direction of the manufacturers went and altered them? I have gone over the items, and I have given twenty-six cases of specific duties abandoned for ad valorem duties. The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Casey) told the House that last year a gentleman was vapouring