

of his followers. We have noticed that over and over again. All I can say is that the shams the hon. member refers to have not so far been recognised as shams by the people of this country. They have considered them substantial efforts on the part of the Government to improve the condition of the people. But with reference to this item there are a large number of men employed in the manufacture of jewellery in Canada; and there are a great many poor people who, although they cannot afford to buy diamonds or other precious stones, like to make a little show with something that resembles them. There is a large quantity of cheap jewellery manufactured in Canada at present, and we wish to enable these parties to compete with foreign manufacturers.

Manila hats 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. This is a bonnet or hat not finished, made of Manila, and it is brought into the country. It is paying to-day the same duty exactly that the finished hat or bonnet pays. Under those circumstances there are persons importing Manila hoods, finishing them at home and selling them to wholesale dealers, especially in the Province of Quebec. This will give them the small margin of 5 per cent. by importing Manila hoods in an unfinished state, whereas they now pay 25 per cent. The loss in revenue will be comparatively small.

Umbrellas, Parasols and sun shades, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman give some explanation in regard to this item?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. At present umbrellas, parasols and sun-shades of all kinds and materials pay a duty of 25 per cent. The silk is charged 30 per cent. So that the parties who are engaged in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sun-shades have to pay 30 per cent. on the silk they import, while the parties importing the whole article pay only 25 per cent. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the duty on umbrellas to 30 per cent., so that there will be no difficulty in making an entry and designating the kind of material with which the umbrella or parasol is covered.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. How much revenue does the hon. gentleman expect to obtain by this change?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. This change, together with a proposition which follows shortly after, by which we allow ribs and portions of umbrellas to be admitted at 20 per cent. will increase the manufacture, and it is estimated there will be an increased revenue of \$8,000.

China and porcelain ware, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman give some explanation.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. The coarser descriptions of earthenware have for three or four years paid 30 per cent. China and porcelain, which were not manufactured in this country, were left at 20 per cent. But it is proposed to make them uniform, because it will prevent difficulty in making entries, and also because it is thought that China ware can very well pay the additional duty. We are accordingly making all the ware 30 per cent.

Mr. BLAKE. What will be the increased revenue?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. China and porcelain, it is estimated, give an increase of revenue to the extent of \$7,000.

Earthenware and stoneware, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman give some explanation.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Earthenware and stoneware were charged 35 per cent. The "C. C." ware paid 30 per

cent. The change with respect to earthenware, and stoneware especially, is made in order to enable our manufacturers to have the market, or, at all events, a considerable portion of it. They find they cannot under any tariff that could be imposed, unless it were a 100 per cent., keep out a certain class of goods. Take, for instance, stone jugs of 1, 2, or 3 gallons. It is found that malformed goods are sent in here by foreign manufacturers, and this cannot be avoided. But if our manufacturers cannot have the home market in that class without imposing such a heavy duty as I have referred to, they want to have the market as far as possible for the better description of ware. The manufacturers say they can furnish them, if they get the market, as cheaply as they can now be obtained; but the difficulty is in obtaining a larger market, and securing an increase of output, and they desire to have that advantage secured to them. I may frankly say that they asked more than 30 per cent., but the Government thought an increase of 5 per cent. would place them in a position, as regards the better descriptions of ware, to obtain an enlarged market without increasing the price to the consumer. No doubt this country will be furnished with common and unmarketable articles from the United States, and this cannot be avoided without imposing such duty as I have referred to; but for the better articles we propose to give our manufacturers a larger market so as to give them an increased output, which will enable them to supply the goods at present prices after deducting a larger profit than they obtain at present.

Mr. BLAKE. Are those particularly St. John factories?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. No, they are entirely in the other direction. They are at Tilsonburg, Brantford and other places—mainly in Ontario. This does not touch the St. John industry at all, so far as I know.

Mr. BLAKE. How long have they been established?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Well, I know the one at Brantford has been established, I should think, 20 years; the others are of later date.

Mr. BLAKE. The hon. gentleman says that the price will not be increased by this operation?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. Does the hon. gentleman know how the price ranges with reference to the duty point?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes; give us the prices of these jugs.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. I may say that gallon jugs are entered at 4½ cents, so the hon. gentleman can judge what kind of an article it is. So far as the prices are concerned, they can manufacture at the present prices, but by the imports coming in so largely at the present rate of duty, the quantity of the articles sold is limited, and therefore they cannot produce them as cheaply as if they had double the quantity to manufacture.

Mr. BLAKE. Is the hon. gentleman aware how the price of the Canadian article now ranges with reference to the cost of the imported article plus the duty? The qualities being equal, is the Canadian article about the same price as the imported article?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. I judge that in this case as in many others they have to sell at less than the duty paid price, because the prejudices are so great with reference to our own manufactures, on the part of a good many people of this country, that they will pay a higher price for a foreign article. I recollect, I think in September last, I was in the city of St. John, and I met a gentleman there who had formerly been a supporter of mine, but who, when the National Policy was adopted, opposed that policy and said it was going to be ruinous to his business. He was engaged in the sale of musical instruments—organs and