

agricultural implements and machines to pay a specific and *ad valorem* duty equal to 35 per cent., and upon portable machines, spades, hoes, and forks the same duty will be imposed. A careful examination has been made of the value of these goods, and we came to the conclusion that a specific and *ad valorem* duty equivalent to 35 per cent. should be imposed. This is one of the articles to which I referred in my remarks with reference to the policy of the Government in changing the Tariff. If you take up the list of the American houses in Winnipeg, you will find that they offer their agricultural implements at precisely the same prices as our manufacturers have been selling them for, and in some cases men who were agents for our manufacturers in the North-West, have become agents for American manufacturers, and a fair inference is that they allow them a larger margin than our own people allow them. The result is, that unless some steps are taken, the Americans will drive our people out of that market, and they will then increase the price of the implement to the consumer. Our people show that their prices are as low as those of the United States implements, and we ask Parliament to say—inasmuch as the people of Canada, who manufacture these implements, can produce them as cheaply and sell them at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than in 1878, and are prepared to supply them as cheap as the Americans—that they shall not be deprived of our own market, and therefore we ask for this increase in the Tariff.

Mr. BLAKE. What are the proportions between the specific and *ad valorem* duties?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. We propose to make it 35 per cent. It is now 25 per cent.

Mr. BLAKE. How much is specific?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. About one-half, I think.

Mr. BLAKE. What are the proportions of specific and *ad valorem* duties?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. About half each, I think. The same principle of specific and *ad valorem* duties is applied, as the House will see as I proceed, to carriages. In many cases inferior goods are sent into Canada, their defects being covered with putty and varnish, and under-valued and inferior; and the Government has decided that the only way to reach such cases is to impose a specific and *ad valorem* duty. Bed comforters and quilts, now paying 20 per cent., it is proposed shall pay 27½ per cent.; boot and shoe laces are to pay 30 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.—they are now manufactured in the Dominion, and can be furnished as cheaply as the imported if the manufacturer can secure the market. Braces and suspenders, now paying 25 per cent. are to pay 30 per cent.; playing cards, now 35 per cent., 6 cts. per pack; carriages, now 30 per cent., are to pay a specific and *ad valorem* duty equal to 35 per cent. on the same principle as that applied to agricultural implements.

Mr. BLAKE. Is it about equally divided?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Yes, I think it is 15 or 20 *ad valorem*, and the balance is specific. Children's carriages are to pay the same. Cordage of all kinds, 20 per cent. Cordage for shipping purposes at present pays 10 per cent. and all other cordage 20 per cent.; and what is the result? The result is that nearly all the cordage imported into Canada is for shipping purposes. It is now proposed that all cordage shall pay 20 per cent. Ten cents per ton will be added to the drawback paid to the builders of new ships in the Dominion. This change is made in order to give the manufacturers of cordage in Canada a fair chance, which they have not now. Cotton, printed or dyed, now 20 per cent., after the 1st January next will pay 27½ per cent. There are establishments for the manufacture of these goods being built in Canada. When the Tariff was changed in 1879, we imposed only a Revenue Tariff duty. Whenever capitalists were in a position to manufacture it in Canada

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we stated, it would be placed on the same footing as other protected goods; but as they will not be ready to manufacture before the 1st of January, it is proposed that the new duty shall not go into force until that date. Jewel, watch, and similar cases, lined with satin or silk, now 25 per cent. are to pay 30 per cent. The material now pays 30 per cent., and it is proposed to place the manufacturers of the cases in a better position by making the duty on the manufactured article 30 per cent. Cane or ruttan, split, to be 25 per cent.; it is now 20 per cent. There is an establishment for the manufacture of ruttan goods at Woodstock. They furnish the split cane to furniture manufacturers, and they furnish it of as good quality and as cheaply as the imported article. This industry is capable of being made one of the most flourishing in the country, and it is desirable to give them some protection.

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

### After Recess.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. When the Speaker left the Chair I was calling attention to the proposed increases in the Tariff. I think the last article I referred to was split cane. It is proposed to increase the duty on cane from 20 to 25 per cent. It is also proposed to change the duty on fruit in air-tight cans. There is a different duty imposed upon fruit which is sweetened and fruit which is not sweetened in the Tariff as it stands at present; but there have been so many attempts to enter sweetened fruit at the low rate of duty, that I propose to place the same duty upon all fruit in cans—3 cts per 1 lb. can. Iron bedsteads, I propose shall now be classed as furniture and be placed at 35 per cent. On show cases, now paying 35 per cent., a specific duty of \$2 is to be added. Hair cloth, now paying 20 per cent., is to pay 30 per cent. A first-class article is now being manufactured in that line in the Dominion, and is sold at a price as low as it can be imported for and less; and the parties who manufacture it simply ask that they may have the market. Jute carpeting, matting or mats, now 20 per cent., are to be 25 per cent. *ad val. rem.* Lamp wicks, now 20 per cent., are to be 30 per cent. Music, printed, now paying 6 cts. per lb., I propose shall pay 10 cts. per lb. Fancy paper, now paying 25 per cent., is to pay 30 per cent., the same as wall paper. Iron pumps in addition to the 25 per cent. duty now paid, to pay 50 cts. each specific duty. Steel in ingots, bars, sheets, coils, I propose shall pay \$5 per ton, on and after 1st of July next, when steel will be manufactured in Canada. Files, now 30 per cent., are to pay a specific duty: under 9 inches in length, 5 cts per lb.; 9 inches and over 3 cts. per lb. Tin crystals are to pay 20 per cent. Vinegar, now 12 cts. per gallon, is to be 15 cts. per Imperial gallon. Vegetables, that is, tomatoes, including corn and peas in cans, are to pay 2 cts. per lb. can. Tomatoes have been charged 2 cts. per can of a pound, but it is proposed to include peas and other vegetables at the same rate as tomatoes. I referred, a short time ago, to the proposed reduction of the Excise duty on tobacco. I now desire to refer to the proposed Excise duty on cigars. At present it is 40 cts. per lb. It is proposed that, between this and 1st of July next, the Excise duty on cigars, manufactured from imported tobacco, shall be 30 cts. per lb., and that after 1st July, when the stamps have been prepared and the arrangements made in the Department for the change, it shall be \$3 per thousand. That will make a difference after July—the Customs duty remaining as it is—in favor of the manufacturers of \$1.80 per thousand. On cigars made from home-grown tobacco, the Excise duty will be \$1.50 per thousand, after July 1st, but it will remain at 15 cts. per lb. in the meantime. This covers very generally the articles, except one I do not recollect having referred to, but which I am quite sure is in the resolution, cotton duck. Cotton duck for ship sails and for fishing vessels and boats now pays 5 per cent. A large