

belonged to that, will show that the difference between the imports and exports of the Dominion for the last six months are in favour of the exports by \$6,500,000. At the close of the year we will find that by the reduction of imports and the increase of exports, the balance of trade, which some gentlemen think is of no importance, though I think it is of vital importance to this country, will for the first time in the history of the Dominion be in our favour. I am, Sir, hopeful with reference to the future of this Dominion, and I believe that with the policy of developing the Great North-West, with the expenditure that was asked for this year, and is asked for by the Government for next year, we will be able by 1882 to pass through from Ontario to Manitoba by rail on our own territory and 200 miles beyond it—that we will be able to place hundreds of thousands of immigrants in comfortable homes in that magnificent prairie country, and bringing out of it its products. We will then have in an increased revenue and exports, a return for the expenditure we are now making. If we can fairly succeed in making our financial arrangements for the next two or three years, our difficulties will have been tidied over, and we will then be on a sound basis for the future. I said, in introducing the resolutions last Session, that the change in the fiscal policy was so great, that it was quite impossible for any Government or any body of men to frame it, so that after the experience of a year there would be no amendments to propose. The amendments that I desire now to submit to the consideration of the House will show that there are no radical changes whatever to submit for the approval of Parliament. There are many of them framed rather with the view of removing the difficulties in the working of the Tariff than as changes of policy. In the working out of the propositions of last Session, there necessarily was a good deal of friction. Many articles were composed of different materials, and of course the rate of duty was levied in proportion to the material of which the article was made. It was found that difficulties were arising from that source, as well as from others, and these considerations have led the Government to submit some amendments for consideration. I have

had a synopsis of the resolutions prepared, which I propose to read to the House; it will show more clearly the changes made than the reading of the resolutions themselves. In the first place, it is proposed, as it was found that the duty on demijohns, when they were brought into the country.

AN HON. GENTLEMAN: Oh.

SIR SAMUEL L. TILLEY: My hon. friend laughs at the demijohns. He rather sneered the other night at my temperance principles. If my hon. friend, (Mr. Mackenzie,) and I were going on together now as we did twenty years ago, in favour of temperance, perhaps he would not have sneered so much at me on this question. As to demijohns, those imported with vinegar, or wine, or acids, were subject to a different duty from demijohns imported empty. They will be charged 30 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of 20 per cent.; asphaltum, used in making varnish, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* instead of 20 per cent.; bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls, 35 per cent. *ad valorem* same as furniture; billiard tables raised from 10 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; the same will apply to pianos, the specific duty remaining the same; bird-cages of all kinds will come under uniform duty, no matter of what material they are composed. Shoemakers' ink is placed at 25 per cent. Books are changed from 6 cents per lb. to 15 per cent., in consideration of our hon. friends opposite, who advocated that course last Session. Account books, 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.; valentines, chromos, and cards generally, a duty of 30 per cent. They were classed under different heads before. Some paid 20, some 25, and some 30 per cent., and it led to confusion in collecting the duty. Braces and suspenders are placed on the 25 per cent. list, they having previously been charged different rates, according to the materials of which they were made. Cans containing fish, under the Washington Treaty, will be charged 1½ cents per quart can, and the same price for each additional quart. This duty was imposed in order to counteract the effect of the American legislation, by which the trade of the United States had an advantage over our people of eighteen cents per