

all these articles when brought in by a settler and having been in use one year shall be free. Asphaltum, which paid 10 per cent., to be free. Now I come to a proposal that has elicited as much attention outside of Parliament as almost any subject that has been referred to in the last four years—that is the question of duty on books. A very strong pressure has been brought to bear on the Government to admit books for scientific institutions, for free libraries, and for educational institutions, free. The proposition was, that all books not made in Canada, nor likely to be made here, should be admitted free. The Government found it was not possible to adopt that proposition, because it could not be expected that the thousands of collectors all through the country, should know whether the books imported were made in the country, or likely to be made here, and it was impossible, therefore, to impose upon them this duty, intelligent and capable men as they undoubtedly are. We could not say that all books should be admitted free, because the manufacture of books and the printing industry of the country are important interests. We stated distinctly when we imposed a duty of 15 per cent., as against 5 per cent., that it was for the purpose of encouraging those industries in the Dominion, and, after giving the matter a good deal of consideration, we did not see that we could agree to the proposals made; but it was a question with the Government how far we could deal with the subject practically, in order that their wishes might be met in part, if not in whole. Under these circumstances, we decided to submit the proposition which I shall have the honor to present to the House. Free libraries asked to have their books free, this granted, individuals, who did not live in the neighborhood of free libraries, would, of course, feel it a great injustice to be compelled to pay 15 per cent. duty. We felt that we could not ask exceptional legislation, otherwise there would be a grievance. And, therefore, we propose—and it will involve the loss of \$50,000—that books bound, printed over seven years, or printed by any Government or scientific association and not for trade, shall be free. This will cover, perhaps, half the import of books, the duty collected last year being about \$100,000. It will cover books in the dead languages, reference books for libraries, a large portion of the books required for educational institutions; but when people wish to obtain the novels of the present day they will be required to pay 15 per cent.; and this will retain in the hands of the book publishers of Canada the publication of such books as they have been publishing. A gentleman said to me the other day: "If you lay down the principle that books not published in Canada shall be admitted free, what would I, an author, do? I would go to the United States and have my books published there, and bring them in duty free. I would thereby have both markets, and there would be no inducement for me to have my books published in Canada, but, on the contrary, there would be an inducement to go to the United States and publish them there."

Mr. MACKENZIE. Did I understand the hon. gentleman to say that all educational books would be admitted free.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. No. Books of every description printed over seven years.

Mr. MACKENZIE. I understood the hon. gentleman to say that books used in educational institutions would be admitted free.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. No; that was objected to. Chronometers and compasses for ships, free. Copper in sheets, formerly 10 per cent., free. A good many manufacturers use it very largely; we imposed a duty of 10 per cent. in 1879, but it is now proposed to admit it free. Iron and steel, old and scrap, free. Iron beams, sheets or plates, and knees for iron or composite ships, free. We are now building in Canada, and we will

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probably build more extensively in the future, composite ships with iron frames, iron beams, and sheathed with wood, and the iron that is imported for the purpose—because vessels so brought into the country would, if British vessels, under the Merchant Shipping Act, come in free—will be admitted free of duty. This is intended as an encouragement to the ship-building industry, and it is proposed to extend the time over which such articles will be admitted free for a period of three years, because we believe the time is coming when we will have sufficiently developed our iron industries so as to produce our own beams, sheets, and knees for iron vessels. I may say, while speaking on the article of iron, that it has been one of the most difficult questions with which the Government has had to grapple, because iron used in the larger portion of the manufactures of the Dominion, to-day, is a raw material; but the Government consider it so important an industry to develop that they are resolved to develop it if this can possibly be effected by any legislation or moderate encouragement, inasmuch as the value of iron when manufactured is mainly in labor, the labor of the country. From the time of mining the ore, excavating the coal, converting the coal into coke, until the operations are completed, its value, to a very large extent, lies in the labor employed, and it is therefore an industry of the greatest importance. The Government will submit a resolution to the Committee, that on and after the first of July next, and for three years, \$1.50 per ton will be paid on all pig iron produced in Canada during three years, and \$1 per ton during the next three years, as a bounty for the encouragement and development of this industry. Iodine, crude, is to be free. Marble in blocks, fifteen cubic feet and over, now paying 10 per cent., will be free; and sawn slabs, now paying 15 per cent., will be 10 per cent.: sawn slabs in the ordinary form, that is, sawn on both sides. Otto of roses will be free. Platinum wire will be free. Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fennugreek, will be free. Spurs and stiltis for earthenware makers; sausage skins or casings not cleaned; valerian root; wire of brass or copper, round or flat, will be free. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, fifteen gauge, and smaller, will be free. There are industries in Canada at the present time engaged in the manufacture of iron cordage and rope. Cordage for ship purposes at present is free. The result is that while a duty of 15 per cent. is exacted on that description of wire, manufacturers were handicapped; and it is proposed, inasmuch as we are not likely to produce the finer wire of fifteen gauge and smaller, to admit wire used for the manufacture of sieves, and other work of that kind, duty free. Steel railway bars or rails, fish-plates and sheets for the manufacture of saws are all admitted free until the close of this Session; but as I have a proposition on this subject to submit further on I need simply say now that it is intended that from the close of the Session and afterwards that steel railway bars or rails, fish plates and steel for the manufacture of saws, shall be free. I now come to the articles the duty on which we propose to decrease. The first is buckram, which enters largely into certain manufactures, and now paying a duty of 20 per cent., we propose to reduce the duty to 10 per cent. Button covers 10 per cent. This will aid industries of the kind which are established here, the cover for the buttons being made 10 instead of 20 per cent. Coal dust to be 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of specific. This article has been brought into Western Canada and used by manufacturers. Under the present Tariff, 50 cts. and 63 cts. a ton have been collected; if hard coal, the duty was 50 cts.; and if bituminous, it was 60 cts. This was a very large *ad valorem* duty on this article, which is used in certain industries in that section; and, therefore, it is proposed to change this duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Dried fruit, now 25 per cent., to be 20 per cent. Lamp black and ivory black, now 20 per cent., to be 10 per cent.