

have to add to the importation of dutiable goods from those countries something like \$13,500,000. Does anybody realize what an enormous addition to dutiable imports that would be? One of two results must follow. You must either get rid of these goods across the line, or if you consume them yourself, your own manufactures must disappear. Yet we have not had in the discussion one word on that question from hon. gentlemen opposite. Then what good will it do the farmer? The goods he is most interested in, agricultural implements, the goods which are classed as his raw material, and continually used on the farm, come from the United States, and these will pay their 35 per cent, while the silks of the fine ladies and gentlemen and their diamonds and precious stones will come in under the reduced tariff. And how much shall we lose? On silks alone, we shall lose a very large sum. What is the object? Those who indulge in these luxuries are not asking for this reduction. Nor have the Patrons of Industry asked for it. What they asked for was an increase in the duties on luxuries. Nor have those wealthy people who wear precious stones asked for it. But you will find that while salt is heavily taxed, much of which we get from the United States, while the implements of the farm are heavily taxed, you are lowering the duty on silks and precious stones and on articles of vertu and luxury.

Mr. MACDONALD. Do you mean to say that we get the greater part of our salt from the United States?

Mr. DAVIN. I think most of the fine salt.

Mr. MACDONALD. I will send you over the Trade and Navigation Returns.

Mr. DAVIN. I have them here. We do not get most of our fine salt from England.

Mr. MACDONALD. Yes we do, we get 100,000 tons of salt from England.

Mr. DAVIN. We get none dutiable. To show the inconsistency of this tariff, let me point out that the Finance Minister said, as did the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that they kept in their hands some means whereby to influence other countries to give us advantages. And what does the Finance Minister do? He lowers the duty on wheat and takes away the duty entirely from corn. The taking away of that duty from corn removes a powerful lever by which we might get reciprocity from the United States. Not only that, but it is a blow at the farmers of the west and most of the farmers throughout Canada. Take even Quebec. I was reading the other day one of the agricultural papers of the province of Quebec, and it declared that it was not in the interest of Quebec

that the duty should be taken off corn. Yet you have done that wantonly, and why I do not know. I am afraid if we inquired, we should find an explanation not very creditable to the Government. Let me go over the things on which we shall have to pay 30 and 35 per cent. The duty on boots and shoes remains the same. The duty on india-rubber clothing remains the same. The duty on seamless bags is the same. Builders' hardware bears a duty of 30 per cent. Gray and bleached cotton fabrics, which were 22½ are charged 25 per cent. Flannels are charged 35 per cent, and ready-made clothing, 35 per cent. Buggies are 35 per cent. Wagons are the same as before—25 per cent. Nails and spikes are the same, composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails the same; wire nails, 35 per cent.

Screws of all kinds, 35 per cent.

Wrought iron and steel nuts and washers, 35 per cent.

Picks, mattocks, grub hoes, adzes, hatchets and tools of all descriptions, 30 per cent.

Wedges, crowbars, sledges, track tools, 30 per cent.

Shovels and spades, lawn mowers, 35 per cent.

Files and rasps, 30 per cent.

Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, wedges, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cant-dogs and track tools; picks, mattocks, and eyes and poles for same; anvils, vises, and tools, hand or machine, of all kinds, 30 per cent.

Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw-knives, hedging knives, hoes, rakes, prong forks, snaths, farm or field rollers, post-hole diggers, and other agricultural implements, n.e.s., 25 per cent.

Shovels and spades, iron or steel, and lawn mowers, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Needles, of any material or kind, n.o.p., 30 per cent ad valorem.

Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets, and burrs or washers; bells, n.e.s., and all manufactures of brass or copper, n.e.s., 30 per cent ad valorem.

Zinc, manufactured, n.o.p., 25 per cent ad valorem.

Iron or steel nuts, washers or rivets, including tubular rivets, bolts, with or without threads, and nut and bolt blanks, n.e.s., 25 per cent.

Builders', cabinetmakers', upholsterers', harness makers', and saddlers' and carriage hardware, including butt hinges, locks, curry combs or curry cards, horse-boots and harness or saddlery, n.e.s., 30 per cent ad valorem.

Carvers, knives and forks, of steel, butchers' and table steels, oyster, bread, kitchen, cooks', butchers', shoe, farrier, putty, packing and glaziers' knives, cigar knives, spatulas or pallet knives, razors, &c., 30 per cent.

Iron or steel cut nails and spikes (ordinary builders'); and railroad spikes, n.o.p., 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wrought and pressed nails and spikes, trunk, clout, coopers', cigar-box, Hungarian, horse-shoe and other nails; horse, mule and ox shoes, 30 per cent.

Wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, two inches or less in diameter, n.e.s., 35 per cent.

Other wrought iron or steel pipe or tubing, plain or galvanized, rivetted, corrugated or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p., 30 per cent.