Paper manufactories are also increasing repet manufactories are also increasing in number, and producing more than ever wail and coloured papers inclusive. We have now one paint manufactory on a large scals established in Montreal. The organ and piano industry is largely increasing every-where, and the increased demand at home, which is something meanwhere is where, and the increased demand a indica-which is something marvellous, is one indica-tion, at all events, that times are more pros-tion, at all events, that times are purchased perous, for such articles are purchased only when people can afford it. Then we have lock and brass works of various kinds, and we for the first time are manufacturing wire. There is in addition a corset factory in one city that employs five hundred or six undred hands, and a ready-made clothing nundred nands, and a ready-made clothing establishment employing nine hundred. Soap and other manufactories are increasing all the time—all multiplying the number of work-men and increasing their wages. From a careful estimate it is now established that in the last year the increase of raw material in value by the application of machinery, capital, and labour throughout the Dominion wes \$6,000,000, and the number of persons loyed has been augmented 14,000, re-enting with their families a total of 42,-000. About \$4,000,000 passes to the hands of the people engaged in those industries, which money is generally distributed. If of those 14,000, 7,000 are occupiers of houses and tenants, are they not building up a new city practically in a year, which would appear if ou were to concentrate them, a city of 40, 00 inhabitants and another of 20,000 more, ecause we do not import the half of wha hey consume, which gives increased employ-nent to our own people? We are thus practically ldingupina year acity of 60,000 inhabitants with the capital expended last year in this way of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. We are establishing new manufactories of various kinds apart from other expenditure to the advantage of our people, and all these are the results of the National Policy in the last sighteen months. I would ask the House whether under the circumstances, the most nguine supporter of this policy expected it build have accomplished so much in that

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. The leader of the Opposition stated that I timated my intention of visiting the agrialtural districts. He must have seen that I isited some of them last year, but not a nany of them as of the manufactories. Unfortunately for my plans in this respect three members of the Government were ab sent in England a portion of last summer. ome of us had to keep watchward, and were unable to go away as much as we desired. But what did we find ? Some few facts are patent upon the face of your inquiry every where you go. I know it is a vexed question and hon. members on both sides of the House argue it from different standpoints, but it is ear that the effect of the tariff has been to crease the price of flour, wheat, and other reals, and from the most careful hat can be made, I have arrived at this estimate, that flour is increased to the consumer on what is consumed in Canada out 10 cents per barrel. That is the calcula-tion I make. There must be some speculation about it, but that is the closest estimate I can obtain. The increase in prices last fall nd in last June and July in Canada was unquestionably caused by the tariff. There are eriods of the year after the lowest when we ave an abundance, when in spring a large portion has been manufactured, and owing to the increased demands of the mills, the prices ise. When there is a surplus, and when a market must be sought elsewhere for the heat, prices may not be materially affect out at the same time there are periods in the ear when the growers obtain a benefit, as ney did last spring. With respect to rye, J ind from investigation that there has been in part of the Dominion and along the banks of St. Lawrence a new inquiry for that rticle, and that the distillers of Ontario and ebec, instead of using corn, are asking for nd buying rye, giving growers an increased ice as the result of the duty on corn. The uty on corn has increased the production of corn in Ontario, especially in the western portion of the province, whatever may be said with respect to other por-tions of the Dominion. With regard to oats, it is estimated that the result of been to increase the price of oats in the Maritime Provinces, and in this part of Canada three cents per bushel to the mer, and if it is any comfort to hon. osite, to the lumber merchant Vhat did I further find? That no part of he tariff is more acceptable to the agricularal population than the increased duty imosed on fruit. Under this system persons who desired to obtain fruit in the early seaon when Canadian fruit was not fit to use could afford to pay the increased duty. In the season when we had a surplus, and we had a large surplus last year, it is beneficial. It is admitted that if it had not been for the ity imposed, last year's fruit crop buld scarcely have been sold, and that hough it had to be sold at low figures, yet the financial result would have been infinitely orse had there been no protection. With respect to bacon and ham, there is now a proection to the farmer of 26 per cent. I may here say that some of my hon. friends be hind me have been urging on the Government to increase the duty on salt pork. That article enters largely into consumption by the imbering interests, and that is an interest which we cannot legislate especially in favour of, but against which we desire to legislate as ghtly as possible. We have not, however, seen our way clear to ask to increase the duty n salt pork at present, but I may say that in looking over the duties we find that about 19 or 20 per cent. is the duty on pork and other meats. Then see the effect of 42,000 con-umers of vegetables, poultry, eggs, fresh meats. butter, and cheese and everything that comes into the home market in the neighbourhood the manufacturing centres, they receive, r all those which may be considered perishable articles and cannot be exported to Great Britain, increased prices as the result of the ncreased number of people employed in nanufactures and their prosperity. (Loud OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS REFUTED. In 1879 and last year, especially in 1879, very grave objections were brought against our tariff by hon. gentlemen opposite in a very plausible manners It some of those ob-jections had been borne out by experience the fact would have had some effect on the Government, but I am happy to say that after looking at seven or eight of them evi-dence has proved that the fears entertained hon, gentlemen opposite were without indation, and that we stand here to-day with our policy vindicated in the face of the country. One of the objections put forward was that the tariff would reduce the foreign ex-ports viaj Montreal and Quebec, and the St. Lawrence if we imposed Customs duties on raw material, or upon wheat or flour and products of foreign countries passing over rail ways and through our canais to Europe. If that could have been established, there would have been some ground for considering how the fact should influence our conduct in the matter. But what are the facts? I glean from the official records that during the summer of 1878, the open season from May to November, there were exported foreign products of the value of \$6,143,771, in 1879, \$9,437,727. Last summer, \$11,148,509. Hon. gentlemen opposite called attention to the necessity of dealing with this matter, but the Minister of Customs made arrangements by which the products of the Western States would pass arough without let or hindrance under regulations adopted by the department, and no inconvenience whatever was felt. Now let me say here that in addition to these think the increased export was due to a large extent to the increased tonnage that was there. I recollect being in St. Catharines in the autumn of 1879, and the owners of vessels in the canal have told me that the trouble was with regard to the necessity for increased tonnage at the port of Montreal, and they had either to have that increase accommodation there or pay the piper where they were. And I say that any policy which will increase the tonnage at Montreal will re-lieve this difficulty and give a larger trade to our railways and canals.

station of those from the United simply read a tabulated states, and other countries respectively since as and other countries respectively since as a britain were \$60,000,000, from other ountries \$3,000,000, from the United States, and 7 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent. from the United States, and 9 per cent. from the United States, and 7 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent. from the United States, and 7 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent. from the United States, and 8 per cent. from the United States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, and 9 per cent. from the United States States, Sta or 8 per cent from 6 and 10,000,000, United States Great Britain \$39,000,000, United States \$51,000,000, other countries \$5,000,000, or 41 per cent, from Great Britain, 53 per cent, from the United States, and 5 per cent, from other countries. In 1877-8 from Great Britain \$37,000,000, United States \$46,000,000, other countries \$5,000,000, or a percentage of 41 for Great Britain, 53 for the United States, and 5 for other countries. In 1878-9, the amount from Great Britain was \$30,000,000, -for the United States \$43,000,000, -for the great bulk of the imports that were brought into the country in February, 1879, came from the United States, such as grey cottons, refined United States, such as grey cottons, refined vinces, the amount paid by the smaller pro-vinces is less, if I except British Columbia, that year we imported from other countries **\$5**,000,000, and the percentage for that year was 38 per cent. for Great Britain, 54 per cent. from the United States, and 6 per cent. from other countries. In 1879-80 we im-ported from Great Britain \$34,000,000, from the United States \$29,000,000, and from other countries \$7,000,000, or a percentage of of it, has been that Ontario and Ouebec have 48 from Great Britain, 40 from the United always been willing to deal liberally with the States, and 11 from other countries; or, in other words, for the first time since 1874, the smaller provinces, and I believe, no matter what party may be in power, they will al-ways continue that policy, so that they need not be alarmed with reference to the operaimportations from England were in excess of those from the United States. The next argument of these hon. gentlemen was that the tariff would create an unfriendly feeling tion of this tariff. THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY. between England and Canada and damage our credit. Let us see what is the evidence In the next place it was said the tariff was going to destroy the shipping industry. Well, I know we cannot legislate very materially to protect that interest, but I will tell you what upon that point. I have in my hand a little pamphlet published in England, showing the pamphlet exports from Great Britain to other countries, and I find that during the present year the

exports from Great Britain to Canada have ncreased by £1,200,000 or \$5,000,000. This English writer shows that our trade has in-creased with that country instead of showing a material falling off, as hon. gentlemen pre-dicted would happen under the trade policy of the Government.

THE COUNTRY'S CREDIT.

Then, sir, as to the effect upon our, credit, whereas before there was a certain amount of duty that had to be paid, and there was no drawback. I am willing to submit that state-I was able to show last year that our securities stood at 951 and 96 as compared with 90. or 91 and 92 in 1878, and to-day I find that with the accrued interest at 11, they are men to prove beyond doubt that the shipping interest of the Dominion is to-day in 1044 and 105, or an increase of seven or eight per cent. (Loud cheers.) The hon. gentlea better position than under the former tariff. The question of the lumber interest l man opposite, my predecessor as Finance Minister, (Sir Richard Cartwright) says have carefully gone into. I havemade a cal "That may be true, but you have not inculation to show what it cost to produce 2,000,000 feet of logs, including the material "That may be true, out you have not in-creased your securities in the same rates as the United States." Now, on the 30th of December last, 4¹/₂ United States bonds funded so, stood at 103¹/₂. In 1878 United States 4¹/₂'s stood at 115¹/₂ and 115²/₂. Our in the calculation, the feed, the oats, the pork, and everything of that kind. Then 1 d ducted the reductions in duties where the duties have been reduced, and added them where they have been increased, and the net increase does securities in 1878 were worth from 89 to 91. while at the present moment they are quoted at $104\frac{1}{2}$ —a fact which shows an increase equal to that of the United States securities. (Applause.) But I desire to allude to a fact of still more importance. in 1878, New South Wales securities stood higher in the money markets of England than any other colonial securities in the world. sented their case pretty strongly with refer ence to the duty on pork, I did not fee They were actually five per cent. in advance of ours at that time. To-day ours are a little that duty hurt them very much, especially when the rate of duty on imports was inin advance of theirs-(cheers)-a fact which will show the relative credit of the two councreased four per cent. The tariff had to be increased to meet our deficits. Every interest tries, though I admit that the increase is was bound to pay its share, but feeling that largely due to the abundance of money. But at any rate there is the fact that our securities have increased relatively to those of New South Wales by five per cent. during the last two years. (Loud applause.)

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

THE EXODUS

statements about the exodus are pretty well I come now to another point-namely, the exploded. I think, after the articles I have I come now to another point—namely, the predicted increase of taxation upon the con-gentleman opposite, and repeated last year, as well as during the recess, that the effect of this tariff was to add to the taxation of the people of Canada a stm of \$7,000,000, while only \$2,000,000 would be paid into the public say that we have been discuss treasury. I would like to ask the hon. gen-tleman how that could possibly be? I put the quection not only to him but to hon. gening this matter to show that there has been no exodus. We have never said there has been no exodus. What we say is that there lamen on both sides of the House. If, say, our imports have been diminished by \$6,000,-000, add this to the \$71,000,000 which reprehas been an enormous and unjustified exaggeration of it. I am not surprised that the American authorities should strive to lead sents the amount entered for consumption last year, and we have \$77,000,000 as the away the immigration from Canada to the United States, and I doubt not that some of amount representing our importations, if we had not manufactured a certain quantity of goods at home. The average tariff for the last year has been twenty per cent., or one those persons have been paid by the railway companies of the United States to make these statements in order to lead people from Canada to the United States. which upon the \$71,000,000 is a sum of What are we to think when we find a leading member of the Opposition, and about \$14,000,000. The additional duty upon about \$14,000,000. The additional duty upon the \$6,000,000—which we will estimate repre-sents the reduction of imports—would be, if the goods had been imported instead of being made in this country, \$1,200,000, instead of the \$5,000,000 which the hon. gentleman the hon. leader of the Opposition on hir taking up these statements, and when we find the ex-Finance Minister, after the hon. Minister of Agriculture had refuted these statements, replying that these were ob-tained from official authorities in the United named. But when I point to the agricultural implements, a large portion of the cotton and States, and that he himself had made enwoollen goods, a large portion of the iron manufactures, and many other articles with quiries since they were questioned, and found that they were reliable? I did feel that it was to be regretted that leading gentlemen in regard to which hon. gentlemen say the tariff is not popular, because it has increased the price of the raw material, then I say that but a very small portion of the \$1,200,000 is paid by the people of this country as a result of the change in the tariff. (Cheers.) But the Opposition, and the leading press of the Opposition, should, during the last twelve months, have thought it necessary in order to damage this policy and the Adminis-tration to make statements and to publish statements to the country or the change in the tarin. (Cheers.) But ns to the contention of my predeces-sor (Sir Richard Cartwright) that a tax of \$5,000,000 is imposed upon the people, and that \$2,000,000 goes into their pockets, I confess I cannot understand it, and I hope that the hon, gentleman will so erable it that it much be understand it. that cannot now be verified or sustained. lif the object was a petty victory at some election, I feel that it is deeply to be re-gretted, and when at Stratford last autumn I took up the statement make by the ex-Finance Minister with reference to this emithe exexplain it that it may be understood by the House and by the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. PLUMB-They tried to explain it in gration, and stated that I had it from good authority, from the Minister of Agriculture, West Toronto last summer. that by one of the railways the exodus from Canada to the United States, instead of being THE TARIFF AND THE PROVINCES. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Another objec-90,000 annually, as was stated, was only 53,-000, the organ of the hon. gentleman at Sarnia stated that I had misled the people tion to the tariff was that it was going to break up the Union by distributing the taxa-tion of the country unequally in the varbus provinces. In the language of my hon. friend from Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright), in a manner unworthy of a man occupying my position, and called upon me to vindicate what I had said, or to stand as a gentleman who had made a statement that was not true. Now it appears that the whole thing was a delusion and a sham. But there has been an emigration, from Centre Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright), the smaller provinces would pay a much larger sum proportionately than the people of Ontario and Quebec. The hon. gentleman even went away down to the pro-vincesby the sea, and expressed hissympathy for us there, and I am sure I thank him for his sympathy. But let us see what founda-tion there is for it. It would, the hon. gentle-nan said break up Confederation by uncosand why was it? It was from this cause. The United States had become prosperous a year or two before we had introduced this policy, and before we had begun to feel its efpolicy, and before we had begin to feel its ef-fects here. Wages had increased, men were beginning to strike, and employers came into the Dominion and held out inducements to our people, and it was natural that they should to `the distribution's strike. anan said, break up Confederation by impos-ing unequal taxation. It would dissever this admirable superstructure which we are all admirable superstructure which we are all proud of. It would destroy that union which the not resist them. The depression of the pre-vious five years had produced such an effect country as a whole rejoiced to know had been accomplished, and which was in the interests that, although this policy was inaugurated, it did not, as its opponents said it should, restore by magic, as it were, in one month all the inof the whole country. But let us see how unequally this taxation during the last year under this tariff has been bearing on the dif-ferent provinces. I have prepared from the trade returns some tabulated statements dustries of the country to a condition equal to that which it took the people of the United States twenty years to secure, and which had the effect of leading our people away when we had not the power and the means of inducing them to stay at home that that I desire to draw the attention of the House to, and which show that if the tariff has borne more heavily upon one section of the provinces than upon another away when we had not the power and the means of inducing them to stay at home that we have now. But, happily, we have evi-dence that they are returning to the country. I know many manufacturers who say they cannot obtain men enough, and while there of the provinces than upon another - and there has been, taking all things into consideration, not much ice-it appears to have borne more heavily upon Ontario and Quebec than upon has been an exodus, the people who left us are returning, and with them are coming the smaller provinces. The increase in the rate of duty on goods entered for consumption in the many others in search of employment in this country. (Loud cheers.) several provinces under the new tariff is as follows :--Ontario and Quebec 3.76 per cent., Nova Scotia 2.55 per cent., New Brunswick 2.18 per cent., Manitoba 2.12 per cent., British Columbia 5.18 per cent. British Columbia seems to have had in this matter THE EXPORT TRADE. Just here I may refer to a new objection aised by the hon. member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson) the other day, when he re-ferred to the diminished exports. Why, sir, to my mind diminished exports are an eviher share. (Hear, hear.) I will explain briefly one of the causes that led to that. Perhaps it may be remedied this session to some extent. Prince Edward Island was 2.21 nce of the improved prosperity of our manufacturers. per cent. In these figures is taken into ac-count the fact that in the province of Quebec last year a large portion of the revenue was received on sugar refined. In the Maritime Province \$45,000 more sugar Some HON. MEMBERS-Hear, hear. Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Yes, sir, were driven out of their own market in 1878 by their competitors from the United States, and they either had to find a market abroad was entered than in the year pre-vious. Instead of being imported from the United States, it was imported via Montreal, and taking that into account the box continues and in the year pre-ferred making a sacrifice to doing that. The box continues and into a market about the United States, it was imported via an said that there was \$1,200,.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1881.

were not imposed on foreign vessels, and I know of some parties who transferred their ships to Norway in order that they might not be subject to the Plimsoll bill, and I have no be subject to the Plimsoll bill, and I have no doubt that a great many of the ships that were sold to Norway were transferred for that purpose. I admit that in 1880 the tonnage of ships constructed in Canada was less than that in 1878. We know the reason. There is less demand in the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia for wooden ships, because iron ships are taking their place, and of Quebec and Nova Scotia for wooden ships, because iron ships are taking their place, and if there is anything demanded of the Govern-ment and Parliament of this country, it is that they should devise some some means by which the shipbuilders and merchants should be encouraged in their construction in this country. I just say this at the present moment, because my hon. friend endeavoured before we had started on our march to make a flank movement upon us which I am happy 1873-4... 1874-5... 1875-6... 1876-7...

a flank movement upon us, which I am happy to say did not succeed. Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—It is because

you were so late in delivering your budget speech, sixty-nine days up to the present. Sir LEONARD TILLEY—That is a suffiwe did do. We imposed the taxation in such a way that the shipping industry would not feel it, but would be in a better position than cient apology. The consequence of the hon. gentleman's statements might have been before. I have here a return of the draw-

backs paid from December, 1879, to December, 1880, to the different shippers, showing an amount paid of \$60,601.33. Mr. PATERSON (Brant)-If the hon. gentleman will allow me, I will state that in the 35 articles of which there has been a decrease In the whole of this return, you will find that in the exports, ships are included to the amount of some \$700,000, but the other artiwhile 75 cents per ton is given on the best class of shipping, there is but one application eles there is a decrease in our exports of \$733, asking for a return of the whole duty paid.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY-I looked into that matter last night, taking the exports of the manufactures of Canada for 1878, and those for 1880. In both cases he included ships. It made over \$800,000 taking the whole of the exports, and if we take the ships out it made a difference of only about \$100, 000. (Applause.)

THE GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Now, I want to come to a question in which we are all interested, and that is the general prosperity of the country. I do hear occa-sionally some of our friends in the Opposition and in the press saying,"" Oh, well times are better, they are improved, but then the N. P. has nothing to do with it." I thank them for that, because it is really not amount to one per cent. on the cost of production of 2,000,000 feet of logs, when placed at the tail of the mill ; while on the something for the country to have hon. gen imports the average increase is four per cent. When the friends of the lumber interest premen opposite say that times have improved in Canada. It has been a long time since they have done that. Now I have some few facts before me which I think are calculated to establish pretty clearly that times have improved. Look at our commerce. In 1878-79 vessels inward and outward amounted to 5,088,550 tons. In 1879-80 they were 6,786, 000 tons, an increase of 700,000 tons. While we could not protect the lumber interest, we felt bound to touch it as lightly as possible. in the latter period there were \$112,525 sea-men against 104,039 in the former period. We hear some gentleman say, what has that got to do with manufacturers? As I stated before,

It drives the people out of the country they 100,000 tons of that increase was due to the importation of coal and sugar. The total exports for 1878-79 were \$71,491,-000. Those for 1879-80 were \$87,911,000, or an increase of \$16,420,000. The annual say. Well, sir, I think the exaggerated an increase of \$10,220,000. The annual average excess of imports over exports since 1867 amount to \$20,000,000 a year. Last year the excess was \$1,451,711—the first in-stance of the kind in the history of Canada. That is due to a certain extent to two causes -first because we increased raw materials by manufacture by \$6,000,-000, which diminished the value of the mports by the same sum. Then we increased the exports, due partly I admit to a very successful harvest, for which we have great reason to be thankful. Then with reference to the coal interest. As I stated before, the coal producers of Nova Scotia sold in 1878-79 688,624 tons, in 1879-80 944,615 tons, or an increase of 255,000 tons. In British Columbia last year they exported 30,738 tons more than the year before. The increased production in Nova Scotia and British Columbia for the last year was 286,729 tons. Then there is an inrease of trade with the West Indies from \$1,033,849 in 1877-78 to \$1,252,429 in 1878-79, and \$3,151,754 in 1879-80. The imports from China and Japan were \$383,676 in 1877-78, \$448,962 in 1878-79, and \$893,911 in BANKS AND RAILWAYS. Now we come to some other facts which are tests of the condition of the country. For instance, the value of the stocks of the instance, the value of the stocks of the thirteen banks of the Dominion. On the 1st of February, 1879, the paid up capital was \$38,465,864. The value at the rates at which they were then sold was \$38,921,015. The value of the 1st of February, 1881, was \$53,-237,168, or an increase of \$14,316,153 on the \$38,000,000 of bank stock in the year. The deposits in the Domin-ion banks taking them altogether from December, 1878, to December, 1880, not in-cluding Government deposits, were, in 1878, \$66,406,516. In December, 1880, they were \$79,239,416, or an increase of \$12,832,900. The deposits with the Dominion post-offices and in the Dominion savings banks for the fiscal year of 1878, amounted to \$8,998,113, n 1879 to \$9,846,982, in 1880 to \$11,688,356. On the 31st of January, 1881, they were \$14,-730,594, an increase of \$5,732,481 in two years in the earnings of the people in addition to the \$1,200,000 of additional deposits in the banks, making altogether \$18,500,000 of creased deposits. Then we will take the receipts of Canadian railways. In^{*} 1879, 3,722 miles of road yielded \$15,789,101; in 1880, 3,744 miles felded \$21,241,756, or an increase of \$5,452,655. Mr. MILLS-Is that the local traffic, or Sir LEONARD TILLEY - That is the Sir LEONARD TILLEY — That is the whole traffic. A great deal of that is due to 'the distribution of the sugar that was refined in Montreal. Before it came in by the Bridge, and they did not carry it so far. But when it had to go from Montreal to all parts of the Dominion, they got something extra out of that too. I think that with these facts before us we will be pre-pared to admit that the country is in a more back with these facts before us we will be pre-pared to admit that the country is in a more prosperous condition. We do not claim all that for the National Policy. Oh. no; but I think that the N. P. has had a great deal to do with it. In the first place by giving confidence to the people who had their capi-tal invested. For each the lattice of the second tal invested. . Even on the 14th of March, lar invested. Even on the 14th of March, 1879, there was increased confidence on the part of every man who had capital invested, and if you travel over the Do-minion to-day and come in communication with men of all classes and all branches with men of all classes and all branches of business, they will tell you that business has vastly improved. We have few losses now, whereas we had enormous bankruptcies before. In conversation the other day with a large importer and trader of Montreal, he said : "Last year we did an enormous business and we lost but \$40 in bad debts. Everywhere we have prompt payments. Money is more, abundant, business everywhere is better, and the N. P. has had a good share in this imcents. ALLEGED INCREASE, OF TAXATION. Now there has been a good deal said about the increase of taxation upon the people of Canada since 1872. That was the burden of speeches made last summer where elections were held, and last autumn I think it was, my hon, friend from South Brant (Mr. Paterson)

stated that this Government was very extr ant and was ruining the country, and ink that my hon. friend the late Fin inister stated that on the return of the nd the late Finance Minister stated that on the return of the pre-sent Minister stated that on the return of the pre-sent Ministry to power the expenditure be-gan to increase. "You may look for a large increase," he said, "and I should not wonder if in 1879 we should have an expenditure of \$28,000,000." Last session the hon. leader of the Opposition went out of his usual sphere and made a careful examination of our financial affairs. He apologised for do-ing so, but it was not necessary, as he handled the subject in a very able man-ner. Still, perhaps his attention has not been called to a few figures I am now about to give him on this subject. The taxation necessary to meet the expenditure from 1873-74 to 1879-80 may be stated as follows:--We may take this \$2,000,000 of surplus, and we are really assuming what is necessary to meet are really assuming what is necessary to meet the expenditure of the country in the shape of Customs and excise. We would take out that Customs and excise. We would take out that \$2,000,000 because we are not spending it. If we had a deficiency of one million, we would have to add that million to the amount colhave to add that minion to the because we lected from Customs and excise. because we would have required to increase the expenditure. Then, what do we do ? I take crease of population under the ceusus of 1871. It was about 123 per cent. between 1861 and 1871, and I estimate it at 124

per cent between 1871 and 1881. I divide that by ten, and add one-tenth to each year from 1871 down, showing the increase in the provinces. Taking the money neces-sarily collected from Customs and excise for the purpose of paying the necessary expendi ture of the country, we find it to be as follows per head for the population :--.........

And under the estimated expenditure of th present year (1881) 4.98, as against 5.22 in 1875-76, and 5.07 in 1874-5. (Cheers.) It must be borne in mind that between 1873-4, and the time when the present Government came into power, our debt was increased forty millions of dollars, and last year eighteen millions were added, for which we are providing this year. Notwithstanding that it was 4.87 per head of the population last year, and it is estimated this year it will be 4.98. This is a matter have gone into so carefully that am satisfied I am correct. But, of course, it is quite open for my predecessor, the late Finance Minister, to show that I am wrong with reference to this matter. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-What do you hold the population in 1881 will be ? Sir LEONARD TILLEY-If there is an

error it is in favour of my hon. friend, l cause I divide it by ten, and you will see that it is at the same percentage. This increase would be larger in the last year, and we give him the benefit from the commencement. (Hear, hear.) THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Now, as we are entering upon a great work, and I feel one which the country will sustain this Honse in creating, it is necessary that we should look to see how the debt of the Doshould look to see how the debt of the Do-minion of Canada stands to-day, and how it will stand when that work is completed, as compared with the debts of other countries and the rates of taxation. I have obtained information with reference to the debts of

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dow blind manufactures, to be 15 per cent., now 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. Clothing, of any material not elsewhere specified, to be uniform duty, 30 per cent., fied, to be uniform duty, 30 per cent., according to material. uss, and manufactories of, word "mouldd" inserted, and words "or fruit" taken nt, to make item plain, and side-lights and read-lights added at 30 per cent. The latter

head-lights added at 30 per cent. The latter now rated according to material, and some-times not properly rated. Gun and pistol cartridges to be uniform at 30 per cent., now rated according to material. Grain, flour, and meal, now specific duty to be 20 per cent. upon appraised value, when damaged by water. Iron, and manufactures of—Axles, rivets, and puts to pay the same duty, whether of

Iron, and manufactures of—Axles, rivets, and nuts to pay the same duty, whether of iron or steel; rolled beams, charnels, and abgle and T iron, now 15 per cent., to be re-duced to 12½ per cent. Wrought iron tubing, now all 15 per cent., to be changed, and make all of 2 inches diameter and under 25 per cent. Chain cables, over ½ inch, now 5 per cent., change size to read over 9-16 of an inch. Laces, braids, fringes, cords, tassels, now various rates according to material, to be all 20 per cent.

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.; pigs, bars, blocks, and sheets, to be 60 cents per 100 lbs.; both now 10 per cent. · Leather, kinds now dutiable at 15 per cent. not well defined. Item changed and kinds more clearly specified but duty not changed. Licorie-root—The root was inserted here in error, it is in the free list, and is to be ex-punged from the dutiable item. Marble, finished, now 25 per cent., to be 30 per cent.

Marbie, mislicul now 20 per conta, as a 30 per cent. Musical instruments, except pianos and organs, now rated according to material, to be all a uniform duty of 25 per cent. Oil, lubricating, now often difficult to de-termine, and the duty being of mixed materials, to be 25 per cent. Paints, white lead in pulp, not in oil. to be in the employment of a few men at Montreal was a consolation to the people of Ontario. The estimates showed an increase of \$884,000, per cent. Ribbons, all kinds and materials to be 30 per cent., now different rates according to naterials. Oil-cloth for floors, &c., wording of item

changed to avoid discrepancies in rating, but duty not changed, 30 per cent. Plated-ware, cutlery, plated wholly or in part, specified in item to make it plain, duty not changed. Plaster of Paris, ground, not calcined, now

20 per cent., to be specific, 10 cents per 100 lbs., to avoid difficulties in valuation. Printing presses, now 15 per cent., to be 10 per cent.

per cent. Silk in the gum, item changed to read, or spun, not more advanced than singles, this to favour ribbon manufactories. Spirits and strong waters, to include medi-cal elixirs and fluid extracts and wine prepar-ations at \$1.90 per gallon, now difficult to rate; makes matter plain. Steel, free until 1st January, 1882, ex-tended to 1883.

Canned meats, fruits, and tomatoes—Speci-fic rates of duty to include the cans, and weight of cans to be included in weight for duty. This has been established by order-in-Council and acted mean in the set of the set. lead to the abolition of superannuations Regarding the number of hands additiona Souncil and acted upon in the past. Satins of all kinds to be 25 per cent., now arious according to material of chief value.

Screws, of any material not anywhere specified, to be 30 per cent. Wood screws are now 35 per cent, and others various rates material.

investments had also improved. He was pleased to see the Minister of Finance had bowels of compassion for those who were suffering under the tariff, and the country Shawls of all material except silk to be 25 Slates-Roofing slates, now 25 per cent., to be specific at 80 cents and \$1 per square. Sulphuric and nitric acid combined to be 20 per cent., this is so now under order-inwould be glad to know that nux vonica was to be free. Did the hon. gentleman

want to make suicide easy for his opponents? Moreover, liquorice root and cocoanut were to be free. These changes he supposed were Telephone, telegraphic instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, and apparatus for electric lights, to be 25 per cent., now rated

made in order to encourage trade with the sister colonies. He was glad to find that steel was to remain free for a year longer. For this the syndicate had to be thanked. coording to material. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades of all tinds and materials to be 25 per cent., now Mr. PLUMB moved the adjournment of

ted according to materials. the debate. Velvets, silk to be 25 per cent., now 30 per The House adjourned at 11 o'clock. ent.; velveteens and cotton velvets to be

per cent. German and nickel silver, manufactures of. THE DISPUTED TERRITORY. Not plated, to be 25 per cent., now uncertain. Winceys, not more than one-quarter wool, plain and twilled, all widths, 20 per cent. Checked, striped, or fancy not ever 25 inches Mr. McDONALD (Ricton) introduced an Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act passed in the 43rd year of her Majesty's wide, 20 per cent. Checked, striped,

food, and taxes on light, oppressive exa had been imposed on the unhappy peo the Maritime Provinces; and no corresp ing advantages had accrued from the of the Government. As to the cool States Legislature that the Americans we posed to push things to extremes and to p in the violation of the municipal taws of in the violation of the many Newfoundland, British provinces. Certainly Newfoundland, in which the breach of the law took place, ing advantages had accrued from the policy of the Government. As to the exodus, he for the present reserved his opinion with re-gard to the correctness of the denials of its extent, and he doubted the accuracy of the report of Mr. Lowe in this particular. The hon. gentleman had deplorably failed to pre-vent this emigration, which the Opposition sincerely regretted. In five townships of Huron, an exodus of 1,500 persons had been established, and the census of Kingston in which the breach of the law took place, was not a part of the Dominion, but then the Government should watch with extreme care all that passed in Newfoundland, as conces-sions made or principles admitted by that province might seriously affect the other pro-vinces of British North America. Sir LEONARD TILLEY said any corre-menders the construction of the second sec spondence the Government might have in its possession would be brought down. stablished, and the census of Kingston showed a diminution of over 700 souls. Belleville and St. Catharines had lost popula-

The motion was carried.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT. Mr. BERGIN moved for a return showing Mr. RYKERT-As to St. Catharines you

the revenue derived from the weights and measures branch of the Inland Revenue De now very little about it. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said he partment, and the expenditure on account of that branch since its establishment. In moving for this return he desired to draw the had information on good authority, and repre-sented that circumstances tended to show that the exodus existed to a very considerable attention of the Hcuse to the expense of the weights and measures branch of the Inland extent. He did not wish to encourage emi-gration, but the statements of the Minister of Education for Ontario proved a vast depopu-lation, the decrease in school attendance being Revenue Department. From 1874 until the present time the expenditure of the branch had been \$529,823, and the revenue only \$123,911. The expense was not the only ob-5,000, representing a loss of 20,000, and the natural increase of which would make a total of natural increase of which would make a total of 25,000. It was impossible for them to shut, their eyes to these facts, and it was clear that there had been serious emigration, to whatever point it might have been directed. It had been said that the tariff had fostered ection to the weights and measures branch. Complaints were heard from every town and village about it, and the administration of the law had been bad from the beginning. There had certainly been an im-provement during the past year or two, but a trada with China and Japan in tea. But what was the fact? The entire trade with those provement during the past year or two, but in his opinion the Weights and Measures Act should be improved off the statute book. There had been nothing but extravagance in the running of the department. Mr. RYAN (Montreal Centre) regretted countries last year consisted of half a dozen vessels which came in ballast to British Col-

vessels which came in ballast to British Col-umbia. The remainder of the trade was done through American importing houses. Re-garding the sugar duties he had to say that the duties had been increased by twenty-five per cent., and that the increased price of sugar to the public was from three to three and a half cents a pound. He protested against the Minister assuming that the fact that the extra amount paid for sugar resulted in the employment of a few men at Montreal Mr. KYAN (Montreal Centre) regretted that he could not agree with the hon. gentle-man. To his mind no more profitable law had been placed on the statute book. Instead of meeting with the universal condemnation of the people it was growing every day in popularity. He had not heard of such complaints as the hon. gentleman mentioned in his constituency the first com of such complaints as the hon. gentleman mentioned in his constituency, the first com-mercial division in the Dominion. He would not go into the question of the deputy being a monomaniac, but if so he certainly had method in his madness, as it seemed he The estimates showed an increase of \$854,000, mostly permanent, in the course of a single year, while a very heavy addition was made to the debt, and the hon. gentleman had neglected to close the Intercolonial account, in which regard heavy amounts were still not unlikely to be charged from time to time. He would yet take consent to wrise the constitutook precious care to have several members of his family in his department. ("Hear, hear and laughter.)

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) bore testimony to the great excellence and the necessity of the law. It was in his knowledge that the law yet take occasion to raise the question whether it was not in the public interest that had been properly administered. In case officers did not do their duty they should be removed. He was proud to say that in the Hastings, Prince Edward, and Peterboro' disthis capital account should be closed once and for all. So long as it was open, it would be found an extremely easy mode of making ex-penditures which the dinister would hesitate to make if obliged to charge them to ordinary

tricts no one had complained in this regard, save those who were robbing the public. Mr. FARROW thought the Act was work-ing extremely well, and improvement would income. Estimates of \$26,389,000 compared strangely with \$23,427,000 in 1879, the increase being three millions, and, moreover, these economical gentlemen wanted \$155,000 continually be shown in this connection. The for superannuation service. There was throughout the country grave and grow-ing dissatisfaction with this charge, and an agitation would likely arise which would new system introduced in 1879 had been much superior to the regulations in force under the late Government.

Mr. HESSON corroborated the remarks of the member for North Huron regarding the

working of the law in their district. Mr. McCUAIG bore testimony to the exemployed in the factories to-day he would ellence of an officer who had last year lost like to have the statistics produced. There his position owing to the changes then made. nice to have the statistics produced. There might be more hands employed, but that resulted from a general prosperity, which of course would cause a large expansion in domestic manufactures. Stocks, he admitted, had risen, but he would very much like to know whether the interest on investments had also improved to The law was undoubtedly a sound and proper one, but he was not altogether satisfied

the changes. Mr. MOUSSEAU replied that this was the first time that such a complaint has come under the notice of the Government from British Columbia, and he would bring down an answer to-morrow. Every new law was at the beginning very unpopular, and abuses might arise. But he denied that half a million had been uselessly expended in carrying out the law. On the contrary, the expenditure had been very useful. It was brought into exist ence owing to the bad faith of traders. In one town in the west it had been found that farmers, owing to the dishonesty or errors of grain buyers, had lost five cents a bushel, and the magnitude of the loss might be imagined when it was remembered that in this district hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat were annually sold. Mr. CURRIER opposed the Weights and .

Measures law, and supported a return to the old system under which inspection was left to

the numicipalities. Mr. WRIGHT said the people of Ottawa county were treated under the old system by the inspectors appointed by the late Gov-ernment as if the country was a conquered reign, intituled "An Act respecting country. Under the

Mr. McDOUGALL thought in view of the

complaints which had been made that th

department should enquire into the matte

and devise a remedy in the direction of

the berries. Mr. BOWELL-Oh no, why should she

Mr. ROBERTSON assured the Minister of

ave to do that ?

conomy and efficiency. Mr. ROCHESTER said the deputy head of

were no complaints.

the different Australian colonies for the pur pose of comparing. The following is a state ment of their debts per head :---Debts per head of the population of the follow ing countries, June 30, 1878-79, and taxes per head for the same year:--New South Wales.... Victoria South Australia Queensland Western Australia.... New Zealand Pacific railway could mature during the cur

Pacific railway could mature during the cur-rent fiscal year, the revenue of the year would be found sufficient to pay the interest on the debt, including these liabilities and all other charges upon the consolidated, revenues, and the net debt of the Dominion would not exceed £9.98, 34, per head of the present population, and the taxation for the year would not exceed £1.28, 2d, or less than helf the average taxation of the Australian

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Another objection was that the imports of English manufactures would dec

of the Australia colonies. Now, that does not justify ex-travagance on our part, but I make this statement to show our people that our taxation at present will only be half, when that gigantic work is completed, giving what it is in those Australian colonies; and under those circumstances, with our country in its present prosperous condition, and with a certainty of a continuance of that prosperity, they need have no fear of the future. (Loud cheers.) Some gentlemen may say bank stocks have increased in value because of the good harvests. That is of a temporary character, but they have increased in value because the assets that the banks held were made more valuable by this policy, which is an impetus to the trade of the country, and if we may judge from the im-provement visible in the last two months since it was known that there was a proba-bility of the syndicate taking this road off

our hands and constructing it rapidly, that the liabilities of the country were fixed, and that this road would be completed within ten years. I believe that fact in connecwith the N. P. has had much to do in tion with the N. P. has had much to do in increasing the value of stocks and of real and personal property everywhere, and giving a hopeful feeling to the people throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. (Ap-plause.) It is said we are sanguine on this side, and that I am an exceedingly sanguine prophet. I will not undertake to prophesy, but I ask the members of this House and the people generally to took at the state of trade and our prospects, and say have they ever been more hopeful than at present. (Applause.) I firmly believe, although we have not a high protective tariff, that by a readjustment of our tariff from time to time for the encour-agement and development of the resources of the country, and with our vast fertile belt of lands in the North-West, there is no reason why we should not be hopeful, and why the most sanguine expectation of the people of the Dominion should not befully realized. (Cheers.) I feel, standing here and speaking as the re-presentative of the Government, that we have ample proof and evidence to vindicate us in the policy that we have followed, and that the gentleman who support us in this House—and it is more them measure than ours—will be vindicated by those who are behind them, and who sent them here. (Loud applause.) When I heard the leader of the Opposition say as a remedy for increasing the value of stocks and of real and

(Loud applause.) When I heard the leader of the Opposition say as a remedy for the present state of things, he would go back to where we were in 1878, I would prophesy this—and it is the only prediction I will make—if the hon. gentleman continues to entertain these views and propounds them at the election of 1883, this wave of prosat the election of 1855, this wave of pros-perity that is coming over this country will submerge him and the gentlemen who seek for the destruction of this policy, and it will be fatal to them. (Great cheering). They may patriotically feel that it is their duty, but the consequences will nevertheless be as certain. (Renewed and continuous cheering). In committee, I propose to sub-mit some resolutions, of which the following is a summary :--

SYNOPSIS OF TARIFF RESOLUTIONS. SCHEDULE A-DUTIABLE GOODS. Agricultural implements - Mower and reaper knives to be added as parts of-de-

partment rules same as now. Books-Printed matter not enumerated to Books--Printed matter not enumerated to be added at the same rate, 30 per cent. Britannia metal--In pigs and bars, 10 per cent. Manufactures of, not plated, 25 per cent., now all 20 per cent. Cocca nuts, present duty one dollar per hundred, when from place of growth to be 50 cents.

cents. Cordage, to include Manilla, mouline, 20 per cent., being plentifully made in Canada. Cotton and manufactures of — Amendment intended to make white or dyed jeans, Con-tilles cambrics, silecias, &c., uniform rate, 20 per cent. some now 2 cents, per some year

per cent., some now 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. Cotton over 36 inches wide, for oiled win-benches.) They had taxes on fuel, taxes on

or 30 fancy inches, 2 cents s per square But all checked. and 15 per cent. striped, fancy, over thirty inches, containin wool as part of the material, to be rated a woollen goods. Woollens, horse clothing, "shaped" added to prevent misapprehension, no alteration in

luty: SCHEDULE B-FREE LIST. To be added-

Beans, vanilla, nux vomica, belladonna eaves. Books-Educational for the use of schools

for deaf and dumb exclusively. Bones-Crude, &c. The word "and e stricken out to avoid mistakes. Colours-Dry and in pulp. Item to be changed so as to add a number used by wall-

paper makers and others. Cinchona bark and ergo Forest trees for planting free for Manitoba and North-West Territory.

Horn strips for making corset Quercitron, or extract of oak bark Potash (bichromate of).

Roots-Medicinal-Aconite. columba, ipe cacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacu and valerian, and various other roots are al-

ready free. Steel, free to 1st January, 1882, extended to 1883.

PROHIBITIONS TO BE ADDED, TO ACCORD WITH COPYRIGHT ACT.

Foreign reprints of British copyright works, copyrights in Canada, and of Canadian copy-right works.

THE EX.FINANCE MINISTER. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said cir-

unstances only permitted a general cur-ory survey of the situation. He failed to inderstand what the Finance Minister had had to do with the prosperity of 1873, they were more than willing, they were eager, to compare the effects of a revenue and a protective tariff on fair terms, but it was a group and palpable error to compare the effect of revenue tariff in a period of depression with revenue tails in a period of depression with the effect of a protective tariff in a period of prosperity. He dared say a surplus would result from the increased taxation. The scheme of adding a portion of taxation. The scheme of adding a portion of the revenue of one year to the revenue of the year following, in order to reduce the deficit, was certainly ingenious, and it reminded him of a game of chance in which the juvenile population indulged—" heads I win; tails you lose." He denied that the extent and haracter of the imports was a feature to justify the statements made in justification the policy of the Government, and admitted that Canada was considerably more prosper-ous than was the case some years ago. (Hear, ous than was the case some years ago. (Hear hear.) This was true. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, was like a steward telling his master that he had squandered the income of the estate, but that owing to circumstances over which he had no control, there was still some money left. He (Sir Richard Cart-wright) admitted that times were better, but prosperity had dawned on Canada owing to causes entirely extraneous from the hon, gentle-man's policy. We had bought more because we had more to sell ; we had more to sell be-cause we had better demand ; we had better demand because there had been increased scarcity in Europe, and great improvement in the United States a charge due no doubt scarcity in Europe, and great improvement in the United States, a change due, no doubt, to the hard times which existed in Europe. Under no possible conditions could the Na-tional Policy claim credit of the increased exports. If an increase had taken place in manufactured goods, there might have been some ground for the claim, but this state of things did not exist. But for the deliberate and erbitrary interformers of the here merils and arbitrary interference of the hon. gentle-man the imports would have been much larger. Under that tariff there would have been probably an increase of four millions, in-dependent of the duties on flour and coal, and the revenue would have been sufficient and the revenue would have been sufficient and

f Canada ' Mr. BLAKE-For how long? Mr. McDONALD-For a year; for one ssion. Mr. ANGLIN-I thought that territory was a part of Ontario. Mr. McDONALD-Not yet. The bill was read a first time.

he administration of criminal justice in the

territory in dispute between the Government

of the province of Ontario and the Dominion

the Inland Revenue Department was very domineering. On one occasion a deputation waited upon him and asked him to be allowed INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT. to lay some grievances before him. After they had told him the grievances, he told Mr. BLAKE introduced a bill further to they had told nim the grievances, he told them they had better go home by the next train or he would make it worse for them. ecure the independence of Parliament. He explained that it was to accomplish the result The Act was working now better than it did. which he had referred at a former stage. but still the Government might enquire into it and see what further improvements could Its provisions prescribed as an act incon-sistent with the retention of his seat by a be made Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) thought

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.

member the acting for fee, profit, or reward in connection with applications for the settle-ment of differences between persons and the that there was still room for improvement in the carrying out of the Act. In Toronto Government of Canada or any Departments cheaper material in the manufacture of mea-sures was allowed to be used than was the of the Government. The bill was read a first time. sures was allowed to be used than was the case in Hamilton. Again, it was a rule of the department that a package must be sold with its contents, and if a woman had a pail of berries to sell she had to sell the pail with

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. WHITE (Hastings) the ill to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company was read a third

On motion of Mr. McDOUGALL the bill o incorporate the Peace River Railway Com-

oany was read a second time. Customs that such was the case. This was BEETROOT CULTIVATION. one of Mr. Brunel's rules, though he believed

t was repeatedly broken. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) remarked that Mr. BOURBEAU enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to procure the publication of pamphlets on the cultivathe member for Carleton (Mr. Rochester) had the member for Carleton (AIT, Rochesser) had stated that the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue got into his office like a lord. Lords did not grow in the part of the country from which he came. (Laughter.) But he must say that the lords he had seen had been tion of the beetroot, and to cause the said pamphlets to be distributed among farmers. Mr. MOUSSEAU—This matter is now under the consideration of the Government.

LAND GRANTS. Mr. BLAKE enquired-Has any applica-

the most unpretentious of men. (Hear, hear.) The Deputy Minister might not have the ease of manner which stamped the caste of Vere de Vere—or the hon member for Carleton—(a laugh)—but he could not refrain from menion been made on behalf of the syndicate for an alteration in the free grant and pre-emption system at present in force as to the alter-nate blocks along the line of the Pacific railnate blocks along the line of the Pacino rail-way? Has any understanding been reached on the subject; has the Government decided on any change in this matter? Sir LEONARD TILLEY-Mr. Speaker, in

laugh)—but he could not refrain from men-tioning, in justice to Mr. Brunel, that when he met him he recognized the fact that he had a business man to deal with, who dealt with him in a business manner and with business promptitude. He did not think the House was the place in which to make attacks on deputy heads, who did not in his opinion oc-cupy any very envisble position. He did not know that, taking one thing with another, a deputy minister's lot was a very happy one Mr. ARKELL remarked that in some part of the country the visits of the inspector were very few. answer to the question just put by the hon. member, I beg to say that no application has member, i beg to say that no application has been made on the part of the syndicate for any alteration, that no understanding has been reached on the subject, and that the Covernment have not decided upon any change in this relation. They have not decided to make any change in the present arvery few. Mr. BOWELL said the discussion would de

angements. CANADIAN TOBACCO.

Mr. VANASSE enquired whether it is the ntantion of the Government to issue licenses to those merchants who desire to purchase

to those merchants who desire to purchase Canadian tobacco in the leaf. Mr. MOUSSEAU—Mr. Speaker, no such application has as yet been made to the Gov-ernment by any merchants, but if any such are made, their applications will be favourably received ; but they would not be permitted to sell this tobacco at retail. They would only be allowed to act as middlemen between pelled by the regulations to sell also the pail which contained the fruit. There was no such regulation, and if the inspec-tor at Hamilton enforced such a regulation he grossly misunderstood his duties. Regarding the inspector whose dis-missal the member for West Middlesex com-plained of, he might say that that inspector he producers and the manufacturers. Mr. VANASSE enquired whether it is the

was dismissed because, when in the northern part of the country, he cast into the lake the weights which he found to be short. As to dismissals of the Weights and Measures inintention of the Government to import from France or other countries, or to admit free of duty, tobacco seed, in order to improve the spectors of the late Government, he could say there had been no dismissals. cultivation of this plant in the Dor SQUATTERS' RIGHTS.

Mr. MOUSSEAU-Such is not the intenion of the Government.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States-concern-

ing the alleged violation of the rights of United States citizens by Newfoundland fishermen. In introducing his motion he ex-pressed his thanks to the House for having

allowed his motions during his illness to stand from time to time. The motion might appear to deal with a subject with which the Government has nothing to do. It was, how-ever, manifest from the course of the United

Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for the orrespondence respecting the rights of squat-ters on the naval reserve on Point Peles reef, county of Essex. He said that this land was formerly a naval reserve, and when it was ceded to the Dominion by the Imperial Government it was upon the understand that the rights of squatters on the prope should be respected. Several applicate had been made by the squatters for pate but without success, and it was now run that the Government was about to license to a company to shoot over th He would protest against the granting

good, as it would call derelict inspectors ta their senses. He was surprised when the hon, member for Hamilton (Mr. Robertson) stated that a woman selling fruit was com-