

my hon friend refers waited upon me personally, I pointed out to him the absurdity of asking drawbacks upon articles never manufactured in the country. He could not say anything further, the only answer he could give was: "We will strike them out." I say now that the Government is anxious to encourage the manufacture of every article that is being exported to the fullest extent, but manufacturers must keep their books in such a way as to show the department that the importations upon which duty has been placed have actually paid the duty, that the goods have been consumed, or that the article has been exported, and then there is no further trouble about it.

Mr. PATERSON. The hon. gentleman says that I am trying to make my peace with the manufacturers. I am doing nothing of the kind, but I have already contended that we ought to give a certain amount of protection to the manufacturers. I supported a Government for five years that did it, and what I ask from the hon. Minister of Customs to-day is that he will, by his drawback system, place the manufacturers in this country on the same footing they held when the Tariff of the late Government was in force. What I complain of is that these hon. gentlemen, by their Tariff, have hampered and placed loads on the backs of the manufacturers of this country. When they grant the full amount of the drawback, they are only placing the manufacturers on the same level, and giving them the same amount of protection that they enjoyed under the late Government.

Mr. HESSON. The hon. member for South Brant appears in a new *role*. I had not the honor of a seat in this House during the time of the late Administration, but I remember that within the walls of this Chamber, within my hearing, the hon. gentleman used entirely different language about the manufacturers of Canada.

Mr. PATERSON. Never.

Mr. HESSON. They were described by the hon. gentleman and others on that side of the House as bloated monopolists who were going to rob the poor people of this country—as the few who were to be enriched at the expense of the many. To-day the hon. gentleman stands up and delivers what I shall consider a National Policy speech. We know that his record and his votes for the past five years have been different; but if he were indeed a National Policy man, supporting the true interests of this country, I think he would be on this side of the House. I think the hon. gentleman's proposition as to these tubes being entered as raw material is entirely inconsistent with our duty to the manufacturers and laboring classes of this country. If we are to give employment to our own people, it is certainly not to be done by importing tubes which can, and ought to be, manufactured in this country.

Mr. KILLAM. The hon. Minister of Customs asks how a drawback can be paid on an article that pays no duty. I can inform him that the hon. Minister of Finance professes to do so in the case of ships and ship materials.

Resolutions reported, read the first and the second time, and agreed to.

#### PETROLEUM INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the third reading of the Bill (No. 75) to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880.

Bill read the third time, and passed.

#### DOMINION LANDS ACTS.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the second reading of Bill (No. 77) to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.

Bill read the second time.

Mr. BOWELL,

(In the Committee).

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, with reference to the 4th section, that it was intended to enable the Governor in Council to sell tracts of lands to people who desired to purchase them for the purpose of establishing settlers thereon. Several persons of wealth and standing were willing to invest their money on lands in the North-West, and to send over tenants to settle on them. He was in hopes there would be a very considerable immigration from Ireland; he knew there would be a large immigration from Scotland. It was important that those who were willing to send out immigrants should know where they were to be settled, and that arrangements should be made for their reception. There was a clause in the Act of 1879, saying lands shall be sold at \$1; there was no reason, if it was worth more, why land should not be sold higher. This did not interfere with the homestead settlement.

Mr. MILLS. By the provisions of this section, there will be nothing to prevent the Government leasing a section to one party and selling the fee and granting title in free and common soccage to another.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No; this power is taken.

Mr. MILLS. Is it the intention of the hon. gentleman to enable parties to bring out settlers to certain North-West lands, who may take leases from the Government, while someone else is invested with the deed?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No. The reason why the word "lease" is inserted in the clause is that there are now applications for grazing sections, with which we desire to deal properly. We do not, as yet, from our knowledge of the value of those grazing lands, know whether it would be wise to sell them in large tracts. Of course, where tracts are arable a different policy would be required. But where the land is best adapted for grazing, large quantities would be wanted to form anything like the grazing farms in the United States. We are not yet able to tell the value of those lands, and so we provide for leasing them. We intend providing that leases for land used by graziers may, in a few years, should it be found arable, be ended.

Mr. BLAKE. I do not see that it is necessary to do what is proposed, because the 8th section of the Bill gives the Government all the power necessary in regard to leasing that the hon. gentleman desires and refers to.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. No.

Mr. BLAKE. Yes. All the power desired and described is granted.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I intend to speak of mining lands and forest lands which we might not desire to sell.

Mr. BLAKE. As to mining lands and wood lands, if their disposal should be by rules and regulations to be submitted for the approval of Parliament, it would be well to say so; for by this Bill it might appear that the Government may, if it wishes, lease arable lands in that territory. I think it would be better in the last degree to adopt the policy of not leasing arable lands which should, instead, be sold outright.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. There may be something in that view.

Sir RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT. The hon. gentleman takes power to sell tracts of 100,000 acres, or more if he pleases—there is no limit. Under the clause the Governor in Council can sell all the land in contiguous blocks. That is a power we never contemplated giving the Government. I think it is very much to be regretted that a Bill proposing this power should have been brought in so late, for it involves the reversal of our entire land system. It may very materially affect, if extended to railway companies,