

the Tariff is concerned. I have jotted down here a few of the articles, some fifteen or eighteen items, on which we received, during the last year, an increased revenue of \$6,689,000, as compared with 1877-78. They are worth giving to the House. On wines we received, last year, as compared with 1877-78, an increased revenue of \$195,977; on spirits, Customs and Excise, \$1,237,635. I am happy to say that this is not altogether an increase in the consumption, but an increased duty tended to produce this result; otherwise we might view it with more regret. On tobacco and cigars, Customs and Excise, the increase has been \$364,000; on silks, satins and fancy goods, \$731,000; machinery, \$498,000; on products of the farm, the increased revenue, as the result of this policy, on agricultural products brought from the United States, is \$532,000; fruit, green, \$57,000; dried fruit, \$91,000; from linen, on which the increase of duty was but 2½ per cent., we have received an increase, revenue of \$152,000 over 1878, showing, in a marked manner, the increased purchasing power on the part of the people; furs of manufactured, \$63,000; jewellery, \$68,000; watches, \$74,000; manufactures gold and silver, \$53,000; glass, plate and plated manufactures, \$143,000. Here is the astounding fact that, notwithstanding the increased manufactures of cotton in the Dominion, and that the quantity of raw cotton thus consumed here was increased by 200 per cent., imports were greater last year than in 1878, of the description of cotton not made in the country; and the amount of duty collected was \$1,230,000 over that collected in 1877-78, notwithstanding the vast increase in our cotton mills. On the finer descriptions of woollen goods, the increased revenue is \$1,189,000, making an aggregate increase of \$6,689,000. Of this a large portion has been on articles which are certainly not the necessities, but the luxuries of life, which people consume when they have the means to do so. We, therefore, see how it is that this Tariff, which has given increased employment to an increased number of men and women in the country, has really produced a largely increased revenue, owing, to a very great extent, to the present prosperous and happy condition of the people. May I say that there has never been a period in the history of this country, when taxation was paid more cheerfully by the people, than the present. We do not hear any grumbling about the rate of taxation; on the contrary, as long as men are prospering, as long as they have money in their pockets, as long as they have plenty of employment—and it is the duty of every Government and the representatives of the people to see that the masses, as far as possible, have these—they are in a contented condition. Sir, this, to my judgment, establishes pretty clearly that the Tariff has proved itself not only protective, but beyond doubt, a revenue-producing Tariff. Our friends on the opposite side say: a Tariff producing more than is absolutely necessary. I think I have answered the several objections raised by hon. gentlemen opposite in 1878. A great many more objections were made, and a great many more might be answered, but I will satisfy myself with these for the present. Now, Sir, I desire to call the attention of the House, before I take up the expenditure of 1883-84, to the changes that are proposed in the Tariff to be submitted in Committee. I may say that these propositions are submitted with the view, in the first place, of relieving the country of \$1,000,000 or \$1,250,000 of taxation; and, in the second place, they are submitted so as to give, wherever we can, what we felt we could not safely give in 1879, because the Tariff was then to some extent an experiment. Articles that were raw material to a manufacturer, in some cases, was subjected to a duty of 10 per cent., though it was not produced in the country. We did so because we were not quite sure that the operation of the Tariff would give us all the revenue we desired. But finding that it gave us more than we wanted, we proposed, last Session, and now we continue that policy, to take off

the 10 per cent. duty—or duties analogous to that—and on goods that are not manufactured in the country, and we give the raw material to the manufacturer free, in order that he may have the benefits and advantages of this. We would have taken that course in 1879, had we felt quite certain as to the effect to be produced. But more than that, we find that our enterprising neighbors to the south of us have made up their minds that, if such a thing is possible, they will have for their manufactures the market of Canada at any price. Circulars are being distributed with reference to certain articles, and we find by them that if they could choose certain manufactures and obtain our market for a year or two they could have the market for themselves, and they are making an effort to get it. Therefore, it is that wherever we find from past experience that the competition is sufficient among our own manufacturers to give us an article as cheap or cheaper than it was before, we propose to ask Parliament that the market shall be largely retained to these manufacturers. We have taken some time to consider certain cases, and we can afford to wait a year in order to ascertain results with reference to some of the industries, and in regard to these we are not prepared to ask the House to make a change at present; but in others, where we are satisfied that we have produced articles in the past at a lower price, or at as low a price, as they were produced before this Tariff came into operation, we propose to ask Parliament to protect these men from the sharp competition from outside. I take up the Free List in the first place. We propose to add to the Free List, agates, rubies, pearls, sapphires, emeralds, garnets, opals, not polished. Aniline dyes are now on the Free List, but we propose to make a change, and it is this: That all aniline dyes in packages over 5 lbs. shall be free. A large quantity of this article is imported into Canada in small packages, and we are adopting precisely the same principle with reference to this article that we did with reference to garden seeds put up in small packages. Under this arrangement the paper comes in free, and the labor also is untaxed; we propose that all packages of less than 5 lbs. shall be subjected to 10 per cent. duty. Celluloid in sheets, lumps or blocks, dry colors, metallic oxides, cobalt, zinc and tin, are also added to the Free List. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals: these are frequently brought into the country and have been subjected to a duty. They were brought in by men who were prospecting for minerals, and, therefore, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the country, and we ask Parliament to declare that they shall hereafter be free. Dye, jet black, feathers, plush of silk or cotton, that formerly paid 10 per cent., are put on the Free List. Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizing: these are used in our manufactures, and have been paying 20 per cent., and it is proposed to admit them free. To lumber or timber—add gumwood; this description of wood is now imported from the United States by our sewing machine manufacturers, and as it cannot be had in the Dominion, we propose to put it on the Free List. Then, as this is a paternal Government, and a Government that looks after the smallest interest of the country, we propose that sawdust shall be free—sawdust of certain wood, of walnut and various other woods, because sawdust now pays 20 per cent. duty as unenumerated article. It is used in the manufacture of various articles, being mixed with some other material, and is to some of our manufacturers an article of importance, and, therefore, we propose to make it free. Hickory sawn, in shape for spokes for wheels, but not further manufactured, and natural mineral waters, to be free. Then, in regard to settlers' effects. Formerly a settler coming into the country paid duty on musical instruments, sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles. It is now proposed that