BUDGET SHOWS GREAT INCREASE IN CANADA'S REVENUE OVER THAT OF 1905

Alterations in Old Tariff Are Numerous, Though None of Them Are Radical.

Mr. Fielding Able to Declare Surplus Larger Than Ever Before, Except in 1903 and 1904—Revenue Shows Remarkable Expansion, Being $8,956,587 in Excess of that of Previous Year, an Increase of 12 1-2 Per Cent — Will Continue and Enlarge Dumping Clause — The Principal Changes—To Encourage Tariff Stability.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29. — In moving the house in committee of ways and means, Hon. Mr. Fielding said: I feel sure that I am ready to join gentlemen on both sides, for I am sure all will join in congratulation upon the great prosperity of the Dominion. We have had a series of good years, and it is not too much to say that never at any previous moment in the history of Canada was there greater prosperity than at present. Here and there are business difficulties, but we believe they will pass away. In eastern Canada, great industrial interests are embarassed by an unfortunate difference between two great corporations. Both owe something to the parliament and public of Canada and I but state the wish of the government when I say we expect the gentlemen connected with these enterprises to make every possible and reasonable effort to speedily adjust the difficulty. The budget comes this year under exceptional circumstances, resulting in a change in the fiscal year, which will hereafter close on March 31st instead of June 30th. We hope for a great improvement in public affairs resulting from that change.

A GREAT EXPANSION

The revenue shows a remarkable expansion, being $8,956,587 in excess of the revenue for 1905, an increase of 12½ per cent. The expenditure exceeded that of 1905 by $3,920,958, a little over six per cent. There have been only two surpluses larger than this, one in 1903 and one in 1904. The total net surplus in the ten years since 1896 amounts to $77,198,884, and during that time there has been but one deficit, that of 1897 of $519,000. On consolidated fund the expenditure last year was $16,037,000, a little over half a million in excess of the light expenditures in the previous year. Out of the abundance of our revenue we were able to provide almost for the entire expenditure and for capital expenditure all but $818,000. The actual addition to the debt therefore is that amount.

Up to the present time in the nine months' period which will constitute the present fiscal year the revenues have been very generous, amounting on the 20th of Nov. to $33,924,909, an increase of $4,299,000 over the same period of the year before. To the 31st of March next which will be the end of what I may call the fiscal period of nine months I estimate the revenue will be $65,000,000, and if business prospers as it has in the past few months we may hope to do even better. We should therfore have a surplus for the nine months of $13,000,000. Last year Canada's trade increased by $32,350,000. This is the second time it has fallen to my lot to present a full revision of the tariff.

The tariff of 1897 has worked well. Just what its effect has been upon the growth of the country will always be subject for opinion.

TARIFF STABILITY

Our desire is to encourage tariff stability, and we are not willing to make changes hastily. Now that we are again approaching a general revision of the tariff we wish to keep in mind this idea of tariff stability. We do not desire to make radical changes, and we feel that the general condition of Canada today is such that no radical changes are called for. There have been discussions with gentlemen opposite regarding encouraging manufacturing industries. We all agree we should like such industries to prosper in Canada, providing it does not cost too much. Some gentlemen take the same view, we should manufacture everything. We hold that it would be well to wait till Canada has a larger population before attempting to force manufacturers in some lines. Tin plate is a case of this sort

THE DIFFERENT CLASSES

With regard to the grouping of the tariff the items have been classified as follows:

1. Animals, agricultural products, fish, food products.
2. Sugar, molasses and manufactures thereof.
3. Tobacco and manufactures thereof.
4. Spirits, wines and other beverages.
5. Pulp, paper and books.
6. Chemicals, drugs, oils and paints.
7. Earth, earthenware and stoneware.
8. Metals and manufactures thereof.
9. Wood and manufactures therefor.
10. Cotton, flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, silk, wool and manufactures thereof.
11. Miscellaneous.

WORDING OF TARIFF CHANGED

We also made some changes in the wording of the tariff.

Then at the close we have two schedules, one dealing with drawbacks and the other with prohibited goods. Our present tariff comprises practically four tariffs. The British preference, the general tariff, the surtax, and the French treaty. We retain all these features and there are not many changes in respect to them. But we introduce a new feature called the intermediate tariff. We propose to have three tariff columns, the general tariff, which will be in a large degree the tariff of today. Then there will be intermediate, and lastly the British preference. It is not intended that the intermediate tariff shall go into operation at once.

ADHERE TO BRITISH PREFERENCE

We adhere to the British preference because notwithstanding some criticism we believe it to have been a good thing for Canada and for the British manufacturer and merchant. Mutual preference will be a good thing, but that is a question for the British people.

MUTUAL PREFERENCE

For the moment there is no prospect of mutual preference being granted, but there is one point upon which I have always had a clear view, and I venture to repeat it today, and that is, that if a mutual preference is desired and if it is desirable for the British people to grant us that preference, then certainly we can never advance the cause by pressing it unduly upon the British people by insisting upon them doing something for our advantage which they do not regard as consistent with their own good. We say, therefore, to those of us who regard mutual preference as a good thing, that while we may bring it about by the policy we are now pursuing, we could never bring it about by the other policy of insisting and demanding that our British brethren should do something for us which they regard as inconsistent with their own interests.

We are making some changes in the British preference, but not of great importance. We had a flat rate of one third off the general tariff. That was found in some instances to be embarrassing. We now depart from that method and have a tariff column in which every item shall be set forth with the precise rate of duty opposite it. In some instances the preference will be a little less than before; in others, a little larger. On the whole, the tariff is more favorable to Britain than at present. Our desire is to turn trade to Britain whenever we can properly do so, as she is our best customer. We are taking special account of Britain as a producer of metals and have increased the preference to Britain in that regard so that she well be better able to sell goods to Canada. In some cases goods which have been free may have a small duty in coming from a foreign country, and in that case Britain will have a further advantage. To facilitate the calculating of duties we have adopted two and a half per cent. as a unit in applying duties. There will be no items of thirteen and a half per cent. Such an item would be either twelve and a half per cent. or fifteen per cent. On an article on which the duty is now eighteen and a half per cent. the duty under the new tariff would be either seventeen and a half or twenty per cent. Duties will be all two and a half, five, seven and a half, and so on up. There will be no other sub-divisions.

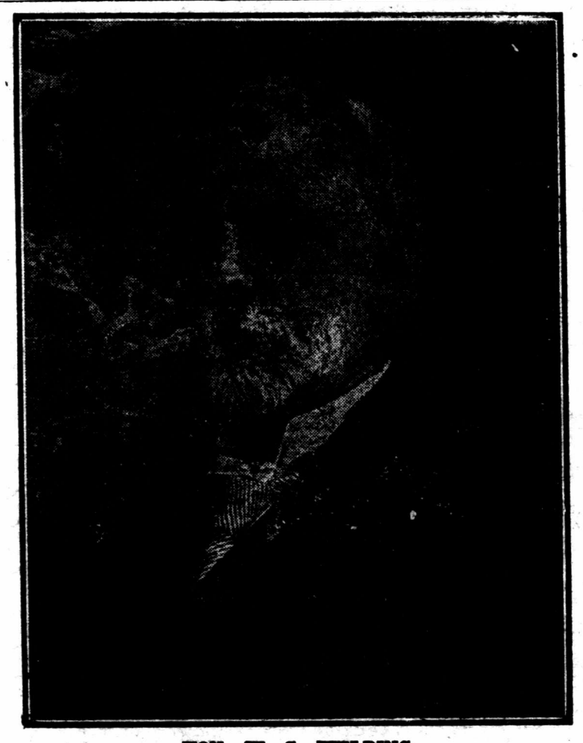
In order that an article may be qualified for admission under the British preference it must have twenty-five per cent. of British labor. Nothing less will stamp it as a British article. Profit shall not be deemed labor. It must have 25 per cent. of bona fide British labor.

THE INTERMEDIATE TARIFF

Now as to the intermediate tariff. That column will contain rates of duty somewhat below the general tariff. On duties of thirty per cent. in the general tariff it will be about ten per cent. less in the intermediate tariff In some cases it will be a little more, but will leave a material preference to the British column. For the present the intermediate tariff is not to be applied to any country. We propose to adopt it as an instrument by which we may conduct negotiations with any country which is willing to give Canada favorable conditions. Just how far we can use it as an instrument is an interesting question and brings us into the field of Canada's foreign relations. Canada has practically fiscal independence, subject to imperial veto, which is practically never exercised. If we desired to make a permanent trade arrangement for a period of years that could only be done by treaty making power. If at any time we have reason to believe any foreign country will make a favorable trade arrangement with Canada, His Majesty's government would be only too ready to co-operate with us. We hold up this tariff to countries abroad and say that is something which you may obtain if you deside by entering into negotiations with Canada; you may obtain the whole tariff for equal compensation, or you may obtain a part for compensation.

W. F. McLean—"Does it include every article ?"

Mr. Fielding—"Every article is set forth, but it does not follow that there is a difference in every article. It can be brought into operation by order-in-council as a temporary arrangement. On the treaty head we cannot do that. There is no guarantee of permanency except through a treaty. A treaty will have no value or effect until laid before parliament. There are also what are known as the most favored nation treaties which have to be considered in matters of this sort. Several of them are in existence which would affect Canada. The experience with the German and Belgian treaties showed us the difficulties we might have. Therefore we have thought it well to put this provision on our statute books without attempting to put it into force at once.



HON. W. S. FIELDING.

In regard to drawbacks by which free admission is given to certain articles used for manufacturing purposes complaint is made that these are used for other purposes. There are a few items which are easily administered and which can only be used for specific purposes. In such cases we make no change. In other cases we say that the duty must be paid, but we make refund of 95 per cent upon proof that the article is for the purpose designed.

We have also decided the system, with one or two exceptions, of a merchant importing goods free of duty for the government, so if any of the departments want to import goods they will stand in the same position as a private importer, and if a merchant gets an order to supply goods to any department of the government, he cannot get them in free.

Under the present anti-combine, the provisions can only be enforced after investigation by a commission. This is changed so the provisions of the act can be enforced after the judgment of any court of record.

THE DUMPING CLAUSE

We propose to continue the dumping clause and enlarge it to some extent. Hitherto it has applied only to dutiable goods and now we apply it to imports which are dutiable or free.

The government is also considering the question of denatured alcohol. It has been sold at a low rate, but not low enough to produce a popular demand. The rate recently has been reduced to 80c. from $1.20. Processes to make it still cheaper are now engaging attention.

Mr. Fielding announced that the German surtax would remain, but negotiations would be carried on which may lead to its discontinuance. We will approach the matter in the best spirit and with hope that the desired result may be extended.

Mr. Fielding then referred to the iron and steel bounties, which would be continued, as announced elsewhere in this report. The bounties do not apply to iron exports.

He then gave the house some illustrations of the important articles in the tariff shown in the difference in the duties. He announced that there had been some changes in the duties of agricultural products, generally slight increases being made.

In conclusion Mr. Fielding announced that he was having an index prepared to connect the present tariff with the tariff as last revised.

Mr. Fielding concluded his speech at six o'clock. After dinner Hon. Geo. E. Foster criticised the budget in a two hours' speech. He condemned it as a scrappy and inadequately adapted to produce the best effect on the business, agricultural and industrial development of Canada.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE TARIFF

The Finance Minister's statement of the principal changes in the tariff is as follows:

METALS.

The rates on lead manufactures, including lead pipe, lead shot and lead bullets, have been reduced as follows: New tariff rates: British preference, 20 per cent.; intermediate, 27 1-2 per cent.; general, 30 per cent. Old tariff rates: British preference, 23 1-2 per cent.; general, 35 per cent. And the preferential rate on lead in bars and sheets has been reduced from 16 2-3 per cent. to 15 per cent.

In item 384 of the new tariff, formerly item 234 of the old tariff, an effort is made to divert trade to Great Britain and at the same time to cheapen the cost to the consumer. This item reads:

"Rolled iron or steel sheets, number fourteen gauge and thinner, N. O. P., Canada plates, Russia iron, flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, terne plate and rolled sheets of iron or steel, coated with zinc, spelter or other metal, of all widths or thicknesses, N. O. P., and rolled or iron steel hoop band, scroll or strip, number fourteen gauge and thinner, galvanized or coated with other metal or not, N. O. P."

The rates were formerly: General, 5 per cent.; preferential, 3 1-3 per cent.

The new rates are: British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent.; general, 7½ per cent.

The articles are made free from Britain and made dutiable from other countries.

Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets, is retained on the free list.

The preference rate on Japanned ware, tinware, and all manufactures of tin; also on manufactures of zinc and manufactures of aluminum, is reduced from 16 2-3 p. c. to 15 p. c.

The general tariff rate of 25 p. c. on these articles is continued: Duties, namely: B. pref., 5 p.c.; inter., 7½ p. c.,; general, 10 p. c., have been placed on brass in bars and rods, in coils or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated:

"Nickel, nickel silver, and German silver, in bars and rods, in coils or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and also in strips, sheets or plates."

These were formerly free, but they are now made in Canada in substantial quantities.

Aluminum tubing, in lengths of not less than six feet, not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured, is added to the free list.

The general tariff rate on "Britannia" metal, nickel silver, and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, N. O. P., is increased from 25 p. c., to 30 p. c., and the pref. from 16 2-3 p. c. to 17½ p. c.

"Gold, silver and aluminum leaf, Dutch or Schlag metal leaf, brocade and bronze powders."

New tariff rates—B. pref., 15 per cent.; inter., 25 per cent.; general 27½ per cent.

Old tariff rates—B. pref., 16 2-3 per cent.; general, 25 per cent.

Sterling or other silver ware, nickel plated ware or electro plated ware and manufactures of gold and silver are increased.

Under general, from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.; under preference, from 20 per cent. to 22½ per cent.

On clocks, watches, time recorders, watch glasses, clock and watch keys, clock cases and clock movements, the general tariff is increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent., and the preferential from 16 2-3 per cent. to 20 per cent.

On pig iron, the preferential rate is reduced from $1.66 2-3 to $1.50, and the general tariff remains at $2.50; intermediate rates $2.25.

Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen, which were formerly dutiable at 50 per cent., are now rated with pig iron.

The general tariff duty on billets, ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., is increased from $2 to $2.75 per ton, and the preferential rate from $1.33 1-3 to $1.75 per ton.

This gives Great Britain a preference of $1 per ton, as compared with the former preference of 66 2-3c. per ton.

Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders and other rolled shapes or sections not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, N. O. P., per ton:

New tariff rates: B. pref., $4.25 per ton; inter, $6 per ton; gen., $7 per ton.

The old tariff, item 227, provided for the articles specified above at $7 per ton general and $4.66 2-3 per ton preferential when weighing less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard. But if weighing over that the rate was 10 per cent. general and 6 2-3 per cent. preferential under old tariff, item 228.

Under the new item the qualification as to weight is wiped out and all such articles made dutiable at the rates above specified.

Such of these articles as were dutiable at 10 per cent. were subject to a bounty of $3 per ton.

A special item 379 at low rates: B. pref., 5 per cent.; inter., 10 per cent.; general, 10 per cent., has been provided covering beams, channels and angle bars weighing not less than 40 lbs. per lineal yard, for the manufacture of bridges. Formerly such beams, channels and angle bars were dutiable as follows: If less than 35 lbs., $7 per ton; if over 35 lbs., 10 per cent. The preference in favor of Great Britain is made greater than one-third.

Bar iron or steel, rolled, whether in coils, rods, bars, or bundles, comprising rounds, ovals, and squares and flats; steel billets, N. O. P., and rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll, or strip, twelve inches or less in width, number 13 gauge and thicker, N. O. P., per ton: New tariff: B. pref., $4.25 a ton; inter., $6 a ton; gen., $7 a ton. Old tariff, item 229: B. pref., $4.66 2-3 a ton; gen., $7 a ton.

Under the old tariff, item 230, universal mill plates, without qualification as to size, were rated at 10 p. c. for manufacturers of bridges. It is now specified that the size shall be over 12 inches wide. The general rate is maintained, and the preferential rate is reduced from 6 2-3 p.c. to 5 p.c.

Rolled iron or steel plates not less than 30 inches in width and not less than ¼ of an inch in thickness, when imported by manufacturers of boilers for use in the manufacture of boilers: B. pref., 5 p.c.; inter., 10 p.c.; general 10 p.c.

Rolled iron or steel plates, not less than 48 inches in width and exceeding one-half inch in thickness, N. O. P.: B. pref., 5 p.c.; inter., 10 p.c.; general, 10 p.c.

Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, N. O. P.: B. pref., $4.25 per ton; inter., $6 per ton; general, $7 per ton.

The changes may be summarized as follows:

(1) Plates 30 inches wide and over and not less than ¼ in thick, which were formerly dutiable at 10 p. c., unconditionally as to use, are continued dutiable at that rate for the manufacture of boilers only, and the preferential rate is reduced from 6 2-3 to 5 p.c.

(2) A new item is created at 10 p.c. general and 5 p.c. preferential for plates not less than 48 inches wide and exceeding ½ inch thick.

(3) The extent of the preference on "Plates, N. O. P.," has been increased from $2.33 1-3 per ton to $2.75 per ton.

The bounty on rolled plates is to be abolished in consideration of the changes in duties.

Rolled iron or steel bars, hoops, bands, scroll or strip, sheet or plate of any size, thickness or width, galvanized or coated with any material or not, and cast steel, when of greater value than three and a half cents per lb., N. O. P.: New tariff rates: B. pref., free; inter., 5 per cent.; gen., 5 per cent. Old tariff rates, item 236: B. pref., 3 1-3 per cent.; gen., 5 per cent.

The price limit in the old tariff item was 2 1-2c. per pound, and it has been increased to 3 1-2c. per pound.

On steel rails the preferential rate is reduced slightly from $4.66 2-3 per ton to $4.50 per ton; the general tariff rate being maintained at $7 per ton.

Railway fish-plates and tie-plates—Preferential rate decreased from $5.33 1-3 per ton to $5 per ton; general rate continued at $8 per ton.

Switches, frogs, intersections, crossings and sections for railways—General rate increased from 30 per cent. to 32 1-2 per cent.; preferential rate kept at 20 per cent.

Cast iron pipe—Preferential rate increased from $5.33 to $6 per ton; general rate maintained at $8 per ton.

Boiler tubes were formerly dutiable at 5 per cent. general and 3 1-4 per cent. preferential. They are made free from Great Britain and the 5 per cent. general tariff is continued.

Seamless steel tubing, valued at not less than three and one half cents per pound, rolled or drawn square tubing of iron or steel adapted for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements:

B. pref., free; inter., 5 per cent.; general, 5 per cent.

This is a new item to cover mechanical tubing, formerly rated from 5 per cent. to 35 per cent., not made in Canada, which is used principally for manufacturing purposes.

The item also applies to square drawn tubing used by agricultural implement manufacturers, formerly dutiable at $7 per ton.

Wrought iron or steel tubing.—The rates formerly were:

Over two inches: Pref., 10 per cent.; general, 15 per cent.

Two inches and less: Pref., 23 1-3 per cent.; general, 35 per cent.

The diameter and rates are changed as follows:

Over 4 inches: B. pref., 10 per cent.; inter., 12½ per cent.; general, 15 per cent.

Four inches and less: B. pref., 20 per cent.; inter., 30 per cent.; general, 35 per cent.

Such tubing up to 4 inches is now made in Canada.

Crucible cast steel wire, which was formerly free, is made dutiable, under general and intermediate at 5 per cent., and kept free under preferential.

Such wire must not be less than six cents a pound.

Galvanized iron and steel, 13 and 18 gauge, formerly free, now made 5 per cent. under general and intermediate tariffs, and free from Great Britain.

The general rate of ¾c. per pound, and 25 per cent. is continued.

For the preferential the specific rate of ¾c. per lb. is fixed, but the ad. valorem is reduced from 16 2-3 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel ware: New tariff rates: B. pref., 22½ p.c.; inter., 32½ p.c.; general, 35 p. c.

The old tariff, item provided for agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel hollow ware at 35 p. c. general, and 23 1-3 p.c. pref., and under item 308 of the old tariff provision was for enamelled iron or steel ware, other than hollow ware, at 30 p. c. general, and 20 p. c. pref.

In agate, granite and enamelled goods it is difficult to decide between what is hollow ware and what is not.

The new item makes all such ware, hollow or not, dutiable at the same rates.

Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing bait and fishing hooks, N. O. P.: General tariff rate is increased from 30 to 35 p. c., and pref. from 20 p.c. to 22½ p. c.

The rates on stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, not for advertising purposes, are reduced from ¼c. per square inch to ⅛c. per square inch, and brass and copper shells not for advertising, are treated in the same way, such matrices and copper shells now made dutiable at ⅛c. per square inch, were formerly dutiable at 1⅛c. per square inch.

Type-casting and type-setting machines adapted for use in printing offices, and typewriters: New tariff rates: B. pref., 12½ p. c.; inter., 17½ p. c.; general, 20 p. c.

PRINTING MACHINES.

This is a new item, intended to cover linotype machines which are made in Canada in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. They were formerly dutiable at 10 per cent. as "printing machines," or type making machines under old tariff 313.

Typewriters were dutiable under the old tariff at 25 per cent. This is a reduction.

Printing presses, lithographic presses any type making accessories therefor, also printers' and bookbinders' folding machines, bookbinders' bookbinding, ruling, embossing and paper cutting machines and iron or steel parts thereof, N. O. P. The general rate of 10 per cent. is continued but the preferential is reduced from 6 2-3 per cent. to 5 per cent. Iron and steel parts have been added to the item, and it is made clear that it applied to the whole item, not to a part, as formerly.

To clear up a misconception, lithographic presses are specified as dutiable.

The free item for newspaper printing presses of not less value than $1,500 by retail is continued.

Mould boards or shares or plough plates, land slides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, formerly dutiable at six per cent., now free in all tariffs.

Mowing machines, harvesters, self binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers: New tariff: B. pref., 12 1-2 per cent.; inter., 17 1-2 per cent.; gen., 17 1-2 per cent.

Old tariff: B. pref., 13 1-3 p. c.; general, 20 p. c.

Item 313: The manufacturers of these articles are compensated by a refund of 95 per cent of duty they may pay on pig iron, rolled iron and rolled steel entering such marchines sold for home consumption in Canada.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Windmills have been reduced from 25 per cent to 2 per cent. Threshing machine outfit, when consisting of portable engine and separator, new tariff: B, pref., 15 per cent; inter, 17½ per cent; general, 20 per cent. Old tariff: B. pref., 16 2-3 per cent; general, 25 per cent.

Threshing outfits have been admitted to duty at large discounts from the list price to the farmer in the United States, the effect of which was in the opinion of home manufacturers, to reduce their protection very considerably. The department of customs feels feels obliged to reduce the rate of discount materially. The new rate based upon increased value for duty will be about equivalent to the old rate based on the old value of duty.

Axes, scythes, sickles, or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes and pronged forks: New tariff: B. pref., 15 per cent; inter., 20 per cent; general, 22½ per cent. Old tariff: B. P., 12 2-3 per cent; general, 25 per cent.

The old general tariff of 25 per cent is continued on the following agricultural imprements: Hay loaders, potato diggers, horse powers, separators, N. O. P.: Wind stackers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post hole diggers.

Snaths and other agricultural implements, N. O. P.: Shovels and spades, iorn and steel N. O. P.: shovels and spades, blanks and iron or steel, cut for shape for the same, lawn mower. New tariff: B. P.: 20 per cent; inter., 30 per cent; general, 32½ per cent. Old tariff: B. P.: 23 1-3 per cent; general, 35 per cent.

Belt pulleys of all kinds for power transmission — British pref., 15 per cent.; inter., 25 per cent.; general 27½ per cent. Former rates, if wood or wood split, 25 per cent.; if iron or steel, 30 per cent.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS.

"Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanized batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds, electric apparatus N. O. P., boilers N. O. P. and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel N. O. P. and inter. Gal. parts of all machinery specified in this item."

New tariff: B. pref., 15 per cent.; inter., 25 per cent.; general, 27½ per cent.

Old tariff: B. pref., 16 2-3 per cent.; general, 25 per cent.

Manufactures of iron or steel N. O. P.—B. pref., 20 per cent.; general, 30 per cent. A number of articles of iron and steel specified in old tariff are not named in new tariff if falling under this general item.

"Manufactures of iron or steel N. O. P."

The principal exceptions are iron and steel castings in the rough, formerly dutiable at 25 per cent., now 30 per cent.

Ingot moulds, which were free, are made dutiable at 10 per cent. general tariff; 7½ inter and 5 per cent. pref. Glass moulds of metal are classed with ingot moulds. They had been rated at 30 per cent.

Changes in mining item in the free list: Following articles are dropped and become dutiable as "machinery," or as "manufactures of iron or steel," as the case may be, coal washing machinery, coke making machinery, charcoal making machinery ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, ball and rock emery grinding machinery, jigs, classifiers, separators, blast furnace, water jackets, monitors and giants.

Added to list free of duty: Parts of miners' safety lamps and accessories for cleaning, filling and testing such lamps, blast furnaces for smelting copper and nickel. Diameter of tubing covered by item has been increased from 2 1-2 to 4 inches.

Blast furnace slag trucks of a class or kind not made in Canada replaced on the free list.

Surgical operating table for use in hospitals are made free.

Machinery for the manufacture of twine cordage, rope, linen, or for the preparation of flax fibre is made free.

A special of 10 per cent. in all three tariffs is provided for machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, specially adapted for carding, weaving or knitting purposes.

Well drilling machinery for boring and drilling for water is made free, whether made in Canada or not.

Platinum crucibles are added to the free list.

Steel balls, formerly rated at 30 per cent., used on bearings of machinery and vehicles, rated: B. pref., free; inter., 7 1-2 per cent.; general, 10 per cent.

Item 589 has been changed to read "Rolled steel for saws and for straw cutters, not tempered or ground, nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges."

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

The sugar rates on refined sugar are maintained as they were, but there is an increase on raw sugar of 12 cents per 100 pounds under the general tariff and 7 cents per 100 pounds under the preferential. The rates are: Refined—New tariff: British preference, 72 cents per 100 pounds for 88 degrees or under and 1 1-2 cents for each additional degree over 88 degrees; intermediate, 98 cents and 1 1-3 cent for each additional degree: general, $1.08 and 1 1-2 cents for each additional degree. Raw—New tariff of 34 cents per 100 pounds for 75 degrees or under and 1 cent for each degree over 75 degrees; intermediate, 45 cents and 1 1-3 cents for each additional; general, 52 cents and 1 1-2 for each additional degree.

Last year the quantities of sugar imported were: Raw, 420,000,000 popnds; refined, 28,000,000 pounds. On that basis the Canadian refiner has over 90 per cent. of the Canadian business.

The duty on glucose and syrups are reduced thus: New tariff: B. pref, 35 cents per 100 pounds; inter., 45 cents per 100 pounds; general 50 cents per 100 pounds. Old tariff: B. pref., 50 cents per 100 pounds; general, 75 cents per 100 pounds. The specific rate of 1-2 cent a pound on "confectionery" is dropped and the ad valorem rate of 35 per cent. general is continued. The ad valorem rate under the preference is reduced from 25 1-3 to 22 1-2 per cent.

Molasses the produce of any British country entitled to the benefit of the British preferential tariff is continued on the free list, and it is provided that it shall be imported direct by vessel from the country of production or from any British country. Such molasses may test up to 56 degrees by the polariscope. This is to cover fancy molasses from Barbados.

As respects molasses not the produce of any Britih country entitled to the preference, the rates of duty have been changed as follows: Formerly molasses 40 degrees and over paid 1 3-4 cents per gallon and for each degree below 40 and not less than 35 an additional duty of 1 cent per gallon. Molasses below 35 degrees was dutiable at 3-4 cents per pound.

The new tariff provides that such non-British molasses not less than 30 and not more than 56 degrees shall pay 3 cents per gallon general and 2 1-2 cents per gallon intermediate.

COTTON, WOOLLEN AND OTHER SIMILAR MANUFACTURES.

The rates on cotton fabrics have not been changed to any appreciable extent. They are: Grey cotton, unbleached N. O. P. 15: B. pref., 15 per cent.; inter., 22½ per cent.; general, 25 per cent. White cotton, bleached N. O. P.: B. pref., 17½ per cent.; inter., 22½ per cent.; general, 25 per cent.; Printed, dyed or colored N. P. O.: B. pref., 26 per cent.; inter., 30 per cent; general, 62 1-6 per cent.

This is a reduction of 1 2-3 per cent. from 16 2-3 per cent. 15 per cent under the preferential tariff on grey cottons, bleached an increase from 16 2-3 per cent., to 17½ per cent. under the preference on white fabrics, a decrease of 2½ per cent. under the general and an increase of 1 2-3 per cent. under the preferential on printed, dyed or colored fabrics, N. O. P.

These rates are also made applicable to similar fabrics of linen. It is considered advisable to have common rates on cotton and linen as these articles are so interwoven that it is impossible to distinguish between them.

All such linen fabrics were formerly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the general tariff and 16 2-3 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Cotton duck for belting or hose which was free, is made dutiable with other duck weighing over 8 ounces per square yard at the following rates, viz.: B. pref., 15 per cent.; inter., 17½ per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

Cotton duck other than belting or hose were formerly dutiable at 22½ per cent. under the general tariff and 15 per cent. under the preferential tariff. Under the new tariff duck eight ounces and lighter in weight will be dutiable, corsetrics; white cotton embroideries which were rated at 25 per cent and cliennes, torchons and white cotton which were dutiable at 25 per cent grouped in one item and the following rate is imposed thereon: B. P., 15 p. c.; inter., 17½ p. c.; general, 20 p. c.

The preferential rate on all the