

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. If the manufactured article is selling well already, why should 5 per cent. be added?

Mr. HESSON. In order that they may be made cheaper.

Mr. BLAKE. It is very extraordinary. A little while ago on some items we were told that the articles we produced were very good and ought to be sold largely, but that an extensive sale could not be obtained, and therefore more protection was proposed in order that the sale might be made wider. Now, the hon. gentleman tells us that the articles are very good, that they are having a very wide sale, and therefore more protection must be applied. Whether the manufacturer fails in getting a wide sale or not the cry is the same; the condition of the manufacturer is such that more protection must be had.

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentleman is like most of the members of his profession, very apt to make the most of very little, and is very clever in dealing with even small questions of this kind. What I said was that these articles are made largely in this country, are coming into general use, and are obtaining a large sale throughout the country. But the manufacturers, as in all cases of this kind, have to meet a competition which is not so strong until they become firmly established. No doubt the remark made by the hon. member for Perth (Mr. Hesson) is strictly correct, that, in less than a year, although the 5 per cent. is added, the articles will be bought as cheaply as in the past, and no doubt a little cheaper.

Damask of cotton, linen or cotton, and linen bleached, unbleached or colored, 25 per cent.

Mr. BOWELL. The same remark applies to this, and these articles are being satisfactorily made in the country.

Mr. BLAKE. A gentleman who occupies a first class position in the trade is under the impression that this term is very extensive in its meaning. Does the hon. gentleman mean by this description damask of all those various elements, or damask of cotton, linen or cotton, and linen bleached, unbleached or colored.

Mr. BOWELL. Damasks of all those articles.

Mr. BLAKE. I would suggest that the phrase read damask of cotton, of linen or of cotton, and of linen bleached, unbleached or colored.

Mr. BOWELL. I accept the suggestion.

Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferrules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas, 20 per cent.

Mr. BLAKE. What we had before was umbrellas then?

Mr. BOWELL. The hon. gentlemen will remember that the Finance Minister explained, when the question of umbrellas was under consideration, and gave as a reason for raising the duty from 25 to 30 per cent., that a large proportion of material, particularly silk, which is a raw material, paid 30 per cent., and in order to compensate the manufacturers it was considered that these articles should be decreased. Under a clause now in the Customs Act, but which it is proposed to amend, all parts of an article pay duty at the same rate as the article itself—in proportion to its value.

Mr. BLAKE. I suppose there are no manufacturers of any of these articles in the country?

Mr. BOWELL. Not that I am aware of.

Mr. BLAKE. I suppose some of these articles may be imported for some other purposes than the manufacture of umbrellas?

Mr. BOWELL. So the manufacturers inform us. What we propose to do is to send a sample of each of the articles

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to the ports, so that they may know exactly, when imported, that they are the articles specified in the tariff.

Mr. SCRIVER. What duty would they be liable to, if they were imported by other than the manufacturers of umbrellas?

Mr. BOWELL. The duty charged would vary according to what the articles were.

Mr. BLAKE. Are there many manufactories of umbrellas?

Mr. GAULT. I know there is a large one in Montreal, established within three or four weeks, and that it employs between 20 and 30 people. The proprietor is a friend of the honorable gentleman.

Mr. BLAKE. I did not ask how many there were in Montreal, but if there were many in the Dominion?

Mr. BOWELL. I cannot tell. I know there is a large one in Montreal, and I think there is one in the west, but I am not sure. The proposed amendment is as follows:—

When any manufactured article is imported into Canada in separate parts, each such part shall be charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article on a proportionate valuation; and when the duty chargeable thereon is specific, or specific and *ad valorem*, an average rate of *ad valorem* duty equal to the specific, or specific and *ad valorem* duty so chargeable, shall be ascertained and charged upon such parts of manufacture.

The law as it stands now, is as follows:—

"Parts of carriages or other manufactured articles, shall be charged with the same rate of duty on a proportionate valuation, as are chargeable on the finished article."

I have heard gentlemen of the legal profession argue that this applies only to parts of carriages, because it is bracketed under the head of carriages, buggies, railway cars, children's carriages, etc. Besides, the hon. gentleman will see that no provision is made in this paragraph for an article which bears a specific and an *ad valorem* duty; and in order to put an end to any controversy, it is changed, as I have read, and I presume there is no objection to it.

Mr. BLAKE. I should think there would be considerable complication in ascertaining the proportionate values at which these articles are to be taken. I am afraid it will be a grand opportunity for the diversity of judgment in the different ports which exist at the present time.

Mr. BOWELL. It is much worse as it is now.

Also, to add partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock to the articles the exportation of which is prohibited by section 9, chapter 13, 46 Victoria.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What are now included in that section.

Mr. BOWELL. Deer, wild turkey and quail, in carcase or in part.

Mr. CASEY. Black squirrels are exported in large numbers.

Mr. BOWELL. Does the hon. gentleman desire to have them placed here?

Mr. BLAKE. I think this is a good thing, but of course the hon. gentleman will have much more difficulty in enforcing it than in the case of big game, because it will not be difficult to export considerable numbers of these small fowl, say in trunks in the winter season.

Mr. BOWELL. That is true, but it is not so much to prevent that as to prevent the slaughtering which is carried on by those coming from foreign countries and carrying these animals away by hundreds and thousands. In fact in years past they almost depleted our country of deer.