

of erecting the building in which the work is to be done?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Supposing the building is made of iron joists or braces, they would be allowed to come in.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—To me it seems to be an extraordinary provision.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—The application was for the factory to be moved over into Canada, and it was to meet a case of that kind.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—That is, where there is a sugar factory in a foreign country, of structural iron, they are to be permitted to bring it into the country.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Yes.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—That may be the intention, but you could bring in structural iron to any extent under the regulations to be made by the Minister of Justice for the purpose of a sugar refinery.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It is only under the title of immigrants' effects that you could bring it in—if a party brings over part of his house. However, this clause makes it clear.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—My hon. friend should not try to stretch the customs law to that extent.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—I am following the hon. gentleman's interpretation of it.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—It is stretching the law to say you can bring in structural iron. I am not going to oppose it. I congratulate the government on the fact that they are becoming much more protective in their policy. In everything that pertains to the industrial pursuits of the country they have adopted, only in some cases, to a greater extent, the policy of the government which they condemned so vehemently.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—All that was good we adopted.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—If the hon. gentleman belonged to a certain religious body, I would say it was a sudden and instantaneous conversion, but I cannot lay that to his charge, considering he does not belong to that body. The government must have been converted, because they

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.

condemned this policy so strongly a short time ago, and now they are adopting it. I did not catch the answer given by the hon. Secretary of State to the question put by the hon. gentleman from Prince Edward Island. Has there been a law passed or is there one to come down, granting a bounty to the producers of beet-root sugar?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—No. I said this was the limit of the concession being made.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Then I am afraid it will be like very many other laws the hon. gentlemen have put upon the statute-book; it will prove abortive.

Hon. Mr. WOOD (Hamilton)—The local government have given a bounty for the beet-root sugar.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—We are not discussing the action of the local legislature here. We are discussing what we propose to do and have done in the past. The late government granted a bonus to the refiners of beet-root sugar, on sugar manufactured from the beet-root. I know it is a very large amount, because I had the administration of that department myself. Unfortunately, in every instance in the past it has proved a failure. Whether the bounty which has been given by the local government to the sugar refiners—they refused it to the producers of the beet—whether that bounty, together with the free importation of the machinery for the carrying on of the work will be a sufficient inducement for them to go on, I do not know. I am only speaking of what occurred in the past, and I hope that the experiment may be a success. That is all I can say. I must confess that I do not like the putting in of the words 'structural iron.' It will materially interfere with the production of iron in this country, and there will be plenty of complaints made by manufacturers before it is in operation long—that is, if any attempt is made to bring it in—and more than that, I think all regulations made by the Minister of Customs should have the approval of the Governor in Council before they become law, because the government is making the Minister of Customs here the absolute law-maker. If the hon. minister will look at the Customs Act, he will find that in nearly every case where the Minister of Customs