

if hon. gentlemen prefer, dumped—that difference shall constitute the special duty, within the limitations. As regards certain articles upon which our duties are low and upon which we grant protection in the form of bounties as well as in the form of duties, as respects certain of these items in the iron schedule chiefly, the limitation shall be 15 per cent ad valorem ; that is to say, that special duty shall be the difference between the fair price and the dumping price provided it shall not exceed 15 per cent ad valorem. The additional duty over and above the present duty I call the special duty, and it is so called in our resolutions. Then in case of other articles, the limit is 50 per cent of the present duty. It is a duty over and above the existing duty, and it is limited by these two conditions : In one case, or in a few cases of like character, the limitation is that it shall not exceed 15 per cent of the value and in the other case it shall not exceed one-half of the ordinary duty.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. Will the hon. gentleman state what the law is now ? I thought there was some provision as to charging a duty upon the regular price in the foreign country. I am not familiar with that, and I only ask for information.

Difference
between
present law
and what is
proposed.

Mr. FIELDING. I shall be glad to explain to the hon. gentleman the difference between the present law and what we propose. There is a provision in the existing law that where there is an under-valuation you can levy duty upon the true valuation. Suppose, for illustration, that an article of which the true value is \$100 is entered at \$80, you can impose the duty on the whole \$100. You get therefore an extra duty in that case, if you care to look at it in that way, to the extent of the rate of duty on the difference in value. In what we propose, you get the whole difference itself. If the article is sold at \$80 and if the fair market value is \$100, under the law as it stands to-day you get your duty of say 30 per cent on that extra \$20. Under what we now propose you not only get the duty on the full one hundred dollars, but an extra duty, which means the \$20 itself, subject to the limitation that it shall not be greater than one-half of the ordinary duty. Thus, if the duty is 30 per cent, the extra duty, or the special duty as I describe it, cannot exceed 15 per cent, and the whole duty could not exceed 45 per cent.