

THE NEW TARIFF.

Continuing from page 1454 of last issue, we now give the duties imposed by the tariff of 1897 on liquors, followed by the Excise duties, the iron and steel bounties, the reciprocal clause, etc. We do not give the full text of the tariff, but merely the changes:—

7. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from, or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors, in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, as follows:—

(a) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine, gin of all kinds, n.e.s., rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxilic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s., mescal pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps, tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.40 per gallon. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or medicinal wines (so called) or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.e.s., \$2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent.

(c) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender water, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles and flasks, containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent.; when in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, \$2.40 per gallon and 40 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.40 per gallon and 30 per cent. Old duty, \$2.25 and 40 per cent.

(e) Vermouth containing not more than 36 p.c. and ginger wine containing not more than 26 p.c. of proof spirits, 90 cents per gallon; old duty, 80 cents; if containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, \$2.40 per gallon. Old duty, \$2.25 per gallon.

(f) Medicinal or medicated wines containing not more than 40 p.c. of proof spirits, \$1.50 per gallon.

EXCISE DUTIES.

That it is expedient to amend section 130 of chapter 34 of the Act 49 Victoria (the Inland Revenue Act), as amended by section 1 of chapter 25 of the Act 58-59 Victoria by repealing such section and substituting in lieu thereof as follows:—“There shall be imposed, levied, and collected on all spirits distilled the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector of an inland revenue as herein provided, that is to say: (a) when the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ninety per cent., by weight, of raw or unmalted grain—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less of quantity than a gallon, \$1.90.

(b) When manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combinations, in such proportions as the Department of Inland Revenue prescribes with malted barley taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any

greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, \$1.92.

(c) When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of custom has been paid—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and ninety-three cents.

Also to repeal so much of the Inland Revenue Act and amending acts as determine the excise duty on vinegar, and to provide that the excise duties thereon and upon acetic acid, shall be as follows:—

Vinegar—Manufactured in whole or in part from spirits in bonds, 4 cents per proof gallon. Acetic acid, produced by the destructive distillation of wood, 4 cents per proof gallon.

Provided that the Governor-General-in-council may establish regulations exempting acetic acid from excise duty in whole or in part, when used in the mechanical arts.

That it is expedient that a license fee of \$50 be collected in each fiscal year from every manufacturer of acetic acid.

Also, to so amend the said Act and the Acts in amendment thereof as to provide that the excise duty to be levied upon cigarettes shall be as follows:—

On cigarettes, whether the product of foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, \$3 per thousand. Old rate, \$1.50 per thousand.

On cigarettes, whether the product of foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$8 per thousand. Old rate, \$6 per thousand.

And that in addition to the excise duty at present levied on manufactured tobacco, cigars, and as herein determined in respect of cigarettes, there shall be levied and collected the following excise duties, that is to say: (a) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, 14 cents per pound.

That it is further expedient to so amend the Inland Revenue Act, and the Acts in amendment thereof, as to empower the Governor-General-in-council to make regulations for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes from foreign and domestic leaf tobacco in combination, in such proportions as may be deemed proper, and to impose duties thereon, having regard as nearly as possible to the proportions of foreign and domestic leaf used, such duties not to exceed the excise duties now imposed on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

The excise duties hereby fixed and determined shall come into force and effect on and after the 23rd day of April, 1897.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTY.

1. That it is expedient to repeal chapter nine of 57-58 Victoria, being “an Act to provide for the payment of bounties on iron and steel manufactured from Canadian ore,” and all regulations thereunder made by order of the Governor-in-council.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-council may authorize the payment of the following bounties on steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron made in Canada, that is to say:

On steel ingots, manufactured from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent. of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, a bounty of \$3 per ton.

On puddled iron bars manufactured from pig iron made in Canada, \$3 per ton.

On pig iron manufactured from ore, a bounty of \$3 per ton on the proportion produced from Canadian ore, and \$2 per ton on the proportion produced from foreign ore.

3. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-council may make regulations in relation to the bounties hereinbefore mentioned in order to carry out the intention of these resolutions.

4. That it is expedient to provide that the said bounties shall only be applicable to steel ingots, puddled iron, bars and pig iron made in Canada prior to the 23rd day of April, 1902.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing bounties shall be payable only on iron and steel for consumption in Canada, and that the Governor-in-council may at any time by proclamation impose export duties on such iron and steel if the same shall be exported from Canada, such duties to be not greater than the amount of the bounty payable on such iron and steel.

THE RECIPROCAL CLAUSE.

That when the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favorable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be imported direct into Canada or taken out of warehouse, for consumption therein, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D.

That any question that may arise as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-council. That the Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of the two preceding sections.

CLAUSE AGAINST TRUSTS.

That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-council that, respecting any article of commerce, there exists any trusts, any combination, association or agreement of any kind among the manufacturers of such article or the dealers therein or any portion of them, to enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of such manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, and that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the customs duty imposed on a like article when imported, then the Governor-in-council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

Resolved, that it is expedient to cancel all orders-in-council, and all departmental legislation contrary to, or inconsistent with, any of the provisions of the foregoing resolution, or of the schedule thereto.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the rate of duties of customs payable on goods imported into Canada, shall take effect on and after the 23rd day of April instant.

UNITED STATES TRADE.

In remarking upon the condition of business affairs in the United States last week, which it characterizes as disappointing, *Dun's Review* says:

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week and five per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent. greater, in dry goods alone \$4,860,000, while the imports of wool have been \$3,749,439 here, and in sugar and tobacco imports are also large. At Boston imports of wool have been extraordinary, and at Philadelphia they have amounted for the month to \$1,278,000. The thought that this abnormal increase may continue as long as action on the revenue bill is deferred tends to affect exchange, but the main influence at present is the exceptional demand for reconstruction of the Austrian monetary system and for Japan.

Securities have not fluctuated much, nor have foreign operations materially affected the market, as Americans have been neglected in London. But the demand for bonds has been constant, though smaller than it was some time ago. Railways are making quite fair reports, when abnormal causes of disturbance are considered, earnings in April being only 1 6 per cent. less than last year, and 6.5 per cent. less than in 1892, and in east-bound tonnage from Chicago the decrease is smaller than is usual about the time navigation opens. The stock market has relapsed into slumber, and with light trading has declined a small fraction for both railroad securities and trust stocks.

Of the great industries the iron and steel manufacture is slower in advancing now, as it was much the quicker in the winter. Partly because the increase in production in pig was then too rapid, partly because enormous contracts taken when the different pools broke down went mainly to the larger concerns, and perhaps even more because possibilities of new development remain, there is great hesitation now in placing orders. Reports of pending negotia-