

Mr. McLELAN. It is 25 per cent. on all bolts, large and small, and this is putting these at the same rate as wood screws, and making the others part specific. We have by another resolution put them part specific and part *ad valorem*.

Mr. BLAKE. I do not find any other resolution.

Mr. McLELAN. It was passed previously.

Mr. BLAKE. Why should it be that some portions of the bolts and nuts should be specific and *ad valorem*, and at one rate of duty equivalent to about 25 per cent., as the Minister thinks, and these should be raised to 35 per cent.?

Mr. McLELAN. There is a great deal more labor in one description than in the other. In one, it is very little more than the iron, there is very little labor required to convert it into a bolt or nut, but in a pound of stove bolts or of bolts of the smaller make there is a great deal more labor. Stove bolts are very similar to wood screws, with the addition of a nut.

Mr. BLAKE. And it is found, I suppose, that 25 per cent. does not keep the foreign article out?

Mr. McLELAN. We have not tried that yet.

Mr. BLAKE. Yes, the hon. gentleman has tried it, because he says the present duty is equivalent to 25 per cent.

Mr. McLELAN. We are changing both, the hon. gentleman will see, and the present duty did not work satisfactorily either with the manufacturers or the Custom house.

Mr. BLAKE. But how much was it equal to about?

Mr. BOWELL. Thirty per cent.

Mr. BLAKE. So it is an increase of 5 per cent.?

Mr. McLELAN. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. Or a-sixth added to the duty. To tell us that, because stove bolts and nuts are very much like wood screws, we ought to put the duty up to 35 per cent. seems to be not a very adequate reason for increasing the duty. Thirty-five per cent. is a very high rate of duty, and when we know the conditions on which wood screws are manufactured in the countries in which they are chiefly manufactured, I do not think the arrangements are very much calculated to induce one to raise the price of any articles by duties.

On item 16, handkerchiefs.

Mr. McLELAN. This is for the sake of uniformity. The present rates are 20 and 27½ upon the different kinds of handkerchiefs, whether linen, cotton, plain, or printed, and it is proposed to make them uniform at 25 per cent.

Mr. BLAKE. That raises it somewhat on the cotton and lowers it on the linen.

Mr. BOWELL. Just the contrary.

Mr. McLELAN. Printed cottons are now 27½, and the officers have been charging printed handkerchiefs 27½, and plain 20.

Mr. BLAKE. That is what I was speaking of, plain and printed.

Mr. McLELAN. Plain and printed are different, and linen are different, and we are making it uniform.

Mr. BLAKE. It raises the plain.

Mr. McLELAN. Yes, and lowers the printed.

On item 18, nail plate, iron or steel.

Mr. McLELAN. Steel plate is \$3 per ton and 10 per cent. Iron nail plate is less, and it is claimed that very often steel nail plate is imported under the name of iron plate, and it is proposed to place all at one rate. Iron nail plate is now 12½ to 17½, according to size.

Mr. McLELAN.

Mr. BLAKE. What is this \$3 a ton supposed to amount to, on current prices?

Mr. McLELAN. I think it would be about \$67 a ton. The current price is £6 to £7 sterling a ton.

On item 19, repeal item 353, Revised Statutes of Canada.

Mr. McLELAN. Ultra-marine blue is not manufactured in this country, but all the other colors are. Ultra-marine blue is left still on the free list, while a duty of 20 per cent. is placed upon all the other colors.

On item 20, repeal item 428, Revised Statutes of Canada.

Mr. McLELAN. The change is making jute cloth two inches narrower, it was limited to forty-two inches, and it is now limited to forty. It is proposed to allow jute yarn, whether plain or colored, to come in duty free. It is largely used in the manufacture of mats and matting. At present the duty on jute yarn is 20 per cent. Optical instruments for schools and colleges, not manufactured in the Dominion, are free.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. I think that restriction ought to be taken off. To impose a duty on philosophical instruments imported for education, is brutal and barbarous, whether they are manufactured in this country or not.

Mr. CAMERON (Middlesex). I think the Government will get into difficulty in imposing a duty on philosophical instruments. It would be far better to leave these goods still on the freelist. Only about \$10,000 worth were imported altogether, even when they were free. With a duty on those that are not manufactured in Canada, there will be a constant difficulty in ascertaining, when these articles are imported, whether like articles are manufactured in the country. It is alleged, as a reason for the imposition of this duty, that the raw material for these articles is dutiable, and consequently the manufacturers are placed at a disadvantage. But hon. gentlemen opposite have alleged more than once that the effect of a duty has not been to increase the price of the article; here is a case where that principle could be carried out, and the duty remain as it was. I know that although the total amount of importation is small, it will be a considerable tax on education, and so far as I am concerned, I am ready to place the interest of the children of Canada who are being educated above the interests of the manufacturers in these or any other instruments. I think this duty will be a hardship. I can state from experience, knowing the difficulty that has existed in many high schools in procuring these instruments.

Mr. BLAKE. Before this resolution passes I would ask the hon. gentleman to state what addition to the revenue he anticipates on these twenty items of change here?

Mr. McLELAN. It is not anticipated that there will be any change in the revenue. In no case is there anything important, and on the whole there will be no perceptible increase.

On resolution 2,

Mr. WELDON. I hope the Minister will agree to what he partially agreed to the other night, viz., to place a specific duty on cordage, which would prove much less inconvenient.

Mr. McLELAN. After considering the variations in price between the best hemp, manilla and the poorer qualities, I think it is better to leave the duty as proposed.

Mr. WELDON. It is better to encourage the importation of manilla than sisal.

On resolution 4, sugar.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). I do not rise in the hope that I will be able to accomplish anything in the way of altering