

SHIRTS AND UMBRELLAS.

"I have said that we have endeavored to make a number of things cheaper to the manufacturers, rather than to increase the duties on the finished product—giving them cheaper raw materials. In conformity with this view, we have provided that the cloths used for the making of umbrellas, parasols, neckties, and so forth, and to be cut into shape for such purposes in bond, shall be dutiable at 20 per cent. We make a similar proposal in regard to the shirt trade. We propose that cotton fabrics, fronting linens, interlinings and flannel shirtings, when imported for use by the manufacturers and to be cut into shape for such purposes in bond under proper regulations, shall be dutiable at 15 per cent. This is a concession to the manufacturers of shirts, collars, cuffs, blouses, shirt waists and things of that sort."

PATENT MEDICINES.

In patent medicines the old duty was 50 per cent. on liquid medicines, and 25 per cent. on medicines other than liquids. Proposed to make the duty on liquids 35, leaving the others 25, as before. The Government has, however, come to the conclusion that the proper line of division is rather between the medicines which contain spirits and those which do not contain spirits. On liquid medicines containing spirits the duty is put at 50 per cent., as before; but on those which do not contain spirits, i.e., dry preparations, the duty is made 25 per cent.

A reduction is made in the duty on soap powders and pearline from 35 to 30 per cent.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

"In the case of the customs duty on tobacco we make a change, without, however, increasing or decreasing the duty. In the first resolution the customs duty on manufactured tobacco was 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem. We think it better to have a specific duty instead of a compound duty, and we change the duty to a straight specific duty of 50 cents per pound, instead of 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The effort is to make it equivalent, and I think we have done so. The five cents per pound added is intended to be equivalent to the ad valorem duty."

"In regard to cut tobacco, item 425, we have applied the same rule. The first resolution provided for a duty of 50 cents per pound and 12½ per cent. ad valorem, and we now make it a specific duty of 55 cents per pound straight."

VARIOUS METALS.

Steel tubes for bicycles, formerly 15 per cent., are now 10 per cent.

Pig lead, formerly 20 per cent., is reduced to 15 per cent.; as it comes from England there will be a further reduction under the preferential clause.

Buck thorn and strip fencing, formerly 25 per cent., is put down to 20 per cent.

The item of wire is divided into several items. Brass wires are made dutiable at 10 per cent., copper wire, 15 per cent., other wire of iron or steel is 20 per cent.

Spring steel, spiral spring steel, spiral springs for railways, steel billets and steel axle bars for the manufacture of carriage springs and axles, on the free list.

Steel for toolmakers is reduced from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Under the old tariff, scrap iron was \$4 per ton. Under our first resolutions we made it \$1.50 per ton; it is now made \$1 per ton; steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars, etc., under the old tariff, were \$5 per ton; under our first resolution \$4 per ton, now reduced to \$2 per ton.

STRUCTURAL IRON.

Structural iron is reduced from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Bridge plates for steel plate manufacturers are reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Rolled iron or steel plates used by boiler-makers are reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Veneers of wood are reduced from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent.

Glycerine for the manufacture of explosives, formerly 20 per cent., is reduced to 10 per cent.

BUCKET SHOPS AND GAMBLING.

The London bucket shop cases came up on Friday last in a crowded police court. Of the five men arraigned for gambling transactions three pleaded guilty, viz., J. W. Hyman, Robt.

Burns and Elias G. Whittaker, the two former having decided to go out of business. Sentence was suspended, all three being bound over in \$100 each to abide by the law. Then Frank Butler was charged with keeping a common gaming house and Mr. Gibbons defended him. A witness described some transactions he had had with defendant. In one of these he instructed defendant to sell 5,000 bushels July wheat at 69½ cents, saying: "If the price fell, I could close out or hold until July. If it rose, I would have to put up more margin or lose what I had put up." Mr. Gibbons said that Kernohan wanted to speculate in wheat in Chicago, and ordered Mr. Butler to sell 5,000 bushels, which he had a right to do if the margin was put up. "We have the right to buy wheat if we choose. There is no crime in a man selling what he does not actually possess. If that is so, there would be no stock exchanges at all. We can prove that the wheat was sold." Counsel objected to further questioning of witness, as the case would go to the higher courts, for the magistrate had thought it best that he should not decide. The present, he said, was a strange proceeding, as the matter had been settled in Toronto in the judgment of Regina vs. Charles and Joseph Priestman. The Vanderbilts and Goulds, and all the rest of them, bought and sold stock which they didn't really possess. The case was sent to a higher court, and may not come up until the June sessions. In the meantime the case against Elias Turner will stand over.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Writing on the subject of the new tariff, the London Advertiser objects in a lively way to the charges made against the Government by papers which allege that "blue ruin" is to follow its introduction. It calls attention to the following companies incorporated in Ontario during one week of this month, as evidence that manufacturers are not all in the blues nor enterprise entirely dead:—

The Fort Erie and Bridgeburg Company; capital, \$150,000.

The Lake Medad Portland Cement Company; capital, \$150,000, in \$50 shares.

The Osnabruck Centre Butter and Cheese

Manufacturing Company; capital, \$2,500, in \$5 shares.

The Richard Simpson Company; capital, \$24,000, in \$25 shares.

The Independent Cordage Company of Ontario; capital, \$150,000.

The Queenston Quarry Company; capital, \$50,000.

The McIntosh Granite and Marble Company; capital, \$50,000.

The McCampbell Fanning Mills Company of Chatham; capital, \$150,000.

The Matthew Edwards Company of Ontario; capital, \$10,000 in \$100 shares.

The Walker & McBean Company of Toronto; \$15,000, in \$100 shares.

The Wahnopita Navigation and Transportation Company; capital \$50,000, in \$1 shares.

The Brown & Wigle Company, of Kingsville; capital \$20,000, in \$25 shares.

The Mac Machine Company, Belleville, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Aylmer Electric and Manufacturing Company, Aylmer, is being incorporated, capital \$30,000, to supply that and other towns with electricity, and to make machinery.

In Guelph a new manufactory of bicycles has been set going.

The Gardner Tool Company, Sherbrooke, Que., recently installed four carloads of new machinery in the shops.

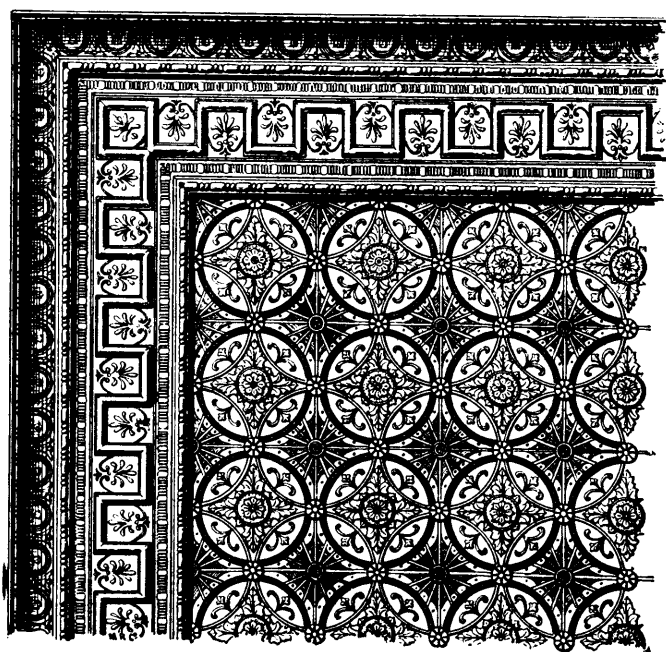
The first wheel forged at the Perth, Ont., car wheel works was successfully turned out this week. The company intends putting in additional machinery at once.

BINDER TWINE INDUSTRY.

Binder twine was first made in any considerable quantities in the United States about 15 years ago, and, with the improvements in the self-binders, the market for twine was for some years a rapidly expanding one. To keep up with the increasing demand for twine the cordage manufacturers enlarged their plants very extensively. Soon the implement makers, who had been large buyers, in many cases, wished to control the output of the manufacturer from whom they bought, and as terms could not always be agreed upon the implement

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