

of charges take under present conditions such a formidable toll from the price at which the product of Western grain fields sells on the world market at Liverpool."

PRINCIPAL TARIFF CHANGES

Duties Reduced on Agricultural Implements—Iron and Steel Tariff Changes

The principal changes effected by the new tariff schedule submitted by the Finance Minister at Ottawa this week, are as follows:

Rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes and sections of iron or steel not punched or drilled or otherwise further manufactured, weighing over 120 pounds per lineal yard N. O. P., not square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails, changed from \$2, \$2.75 and \$3 to \$2, 3, and \$3 per ton under British preferential, intermediate and general tariffs, respectively.

Cassava flour, when used in the manufacture of explosives, is made free under all tariffs.

Dried or evaporated bananas, per pound, are made free under British preferential; and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent under general and intermediate tariffs.

Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not, per pound, made 3 cents, 4 cents, and 4 cents instead of 3 cents, 4 cents and 5 cents, respectively.

Amyl alcohol or refined fusil oil, imported under license from the Inland Revenue Department, to be denatured for use in the manufacture of metal varnishes or lacquer, is made free.

Item re duty on newspapers and magazines and weekly literary papers, unbound, and fashion plates, is amended by adding the words "when imported in single copies in sheet form with magazines or periodical, trade journals," these being free.

Chloride of lime and hypochlorite of lime in packages not less than 25 pounds, transferred from the free list and made dutiable at ten cents, and 15 cents per hundred pounds. When in packages of less than 25 pounds, 17½ per cent., 25 per cent., and 25 per cent. instead of free.

Caustic soda, in packages not less than 25 pounds, changed from free to 1-5 cents, 3-10 cents and 3-10 cents; when in packages less than 25 pounds the duty is 17½ per cent., 25 per cent. and 25 per cent.

Talc is Made Dutiable.

Talc, which was formerly free, is put in the unenumerated list and thus made dutiable at 15 per cent., 17½ per cent. and 20 per cent.

Building stone sawn on four sides, is made dutiable at fifteen cents per hundred pounds, and when further manufactured, at forty-five cents per hundred pounds instead of twenty per cent. as formerly.

Carbon electrodes of over 35 inches circumference, changed from three to twenty per cent.

Silver lenses rate reduced from 30 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Aluminum leaf reduced from 27½ per cent. to free.

Ferrosilicon made \$4.50 a ton instead of \$2.50.

Ferro manganese and speigeleisen changed from \$2.50 a ton to free.

Galvanized hoop steel changed from 30 per cent. to \$7 per ton, general tariff.

Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, from four to ten inches in diameter, changed from 10, 12½ and 15 per cent. to 20, 30 and 30 per cent.

Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing over ten inches in diameter, changed from 10, 12½ and 15 per cent. to 10, 15 and 15 per cent.

Coil chain and links 1½ inches in diameter and over, changed from 5 per cent., 7½ and 10 per cent. to free, 5 per cent. and 5 per cent.

Coil chain and links under 1½ inches, changed from 5, 7½ and 10 per cent. to 15, 20 and 20 per cent.

Malleable sprocket chain or link belting chain made free when used in agricultural implements, whereas it was formerly free for all purposes.

Mowing machines, harvesters, self-binders and reapers

changed from 12½, 17½ and 17½ per cent. to 12½ per cent. on all three tariffs.

Malleable castings for implements mentioned in 445, are retained at 15, 17½, and 17½ per cent.

Parts for traction ditching machines, formerly dutiable, made free.

Electric dental engines changed from free to 15, 27½ and 27½ per cent.

Rolled, round wire rods in the coil of iron or steel, not over ¾ of an inch diameter changed from free to \$2.25, \$3.50 and \$3.50 per ton, when imported to manufacture wire in the coil; for use in the manufacture of chain, changed from free to \$2.25, \$3.50 and \$3.50.

Iron and steel sections for hames and saddlery hardware placed on the free list, where formerly they paid a general tariff of \$7 per ton.

Cork slabs, boards, planks and tiles produced from cork waste or ground cork, changed from 15, 17½ and 20 per cent., to 20, 30 and 30 per cent.

Garnetted wool waste, in the white, transferred to the free list instead of being dutiable at 7½, 10, and 12½ per cent.

Jute or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or colored, use limited to prevent free importation of twine.

On the Notions Counter.

Linen yarn for hose, is transferred to the free list where the general tariff was formerly 25 per cent.

Jute, canvas, uncolored and not finished, transferred from free list to 7½ per cent., 10 per cent. and 10 per cent.

Parts of corset clasps and wires transferred to the free list where formerly dutiable in the general tariff at 3 per cent.

Tape lines are given a uniform duty of 25 per cent., 32½ per cent. and \$5 per cent., where formerly there were several rates of duty.

Silk in the gum or spun silk for silk thread, transferred to the free list.

Buttons of vegetable ivory changed from 22½ per cent., 30 per cent. and 35 per cent., to five cents per gross plus 20 per cent., five cents plus 30 per cent., and five cents plus 30 per cent.

Paper twine for furniture, changed from 20, 22½ and 25 per cent. to free list.

To allow foreign governments to make presents for saving of human life without duty being charged on same.

Provisions for Drawbacks.

The provisions for drawbacks were announced as follows:

Lap-welded tubing of iron or steel, not less than four inches in diameter and used in casing wells or for natural gas transmission, 50 per cent.

Bituminous coal, drawback of 99 per cent. of duty extended to coke ovens, other than those owned by smelting works, when intended for smelting and melting ores.

Wire rods used for the manufacture of fencing wire, 9, 12, and 13 gauge, 99 per cent. of duty.

Charcoal used for the smelting of ores, 99 per cent.

Rolled hexagon iron or steel bars, used in the manufacture of cold-drawn or cold-rolled iron or steel bars, or turned and polished shafting, 99 per cent.

Yarn, composed chiefly of wool, No. 30 and finer, in white, when used in the manufacture of socks and stockings, 99 per cent.

Under section 1212, aigrettes, egret plumes, osprey plumes, and the skin or plumage of wild birds are prohibited for importation, but this does not apply to ostrich feathers, English pheasant and Indian peacock, the plumage of game birds or birds imported alive, or to specimens for museums or educational purposes. The prohibition will become effective on January 1, 1915.

HOW THE COST OF LIVING STANDS

The department of labor's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly in March, standing at 136.7 as compared with 136.1 in February and 136.0 in March, 1913. The more important increases occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats (especially in poultry), canned salmon, apples, beans, potatoes, flour, oatmeal, beefhides and muskrat skins. Important decreases occurred in eggs, jute, brass and lead, and in some grades pine. In retail prices, beef, veal, bacon, flour, beans, prunes and potatoes were upward, while there was a general decline in eggs and butter showed a downward tendency.