

WASHERS.	Old Duty.	New Duty.	Decrease under New Duty.
	(1c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.)	(35 p.c.)	
	cts.	cts.	p.c.
3/4 in., cost 8c. per lb.	03	2 80	6
do 7 20 do	2 80	2 52	10
do 6 do	2 50	2 10	15
do 5 20 do	2 04	1 82	10
do 4 do	1 80*	1 40	15
do 4 do	1 80*	1 40	15
do 3 60 do	1 73*	1 26	25
do 3 60 do	1 73*	1 26	25

* Old duty. (1c. per lb. and 20 p.c.)

The price charged by Canadian screw makers was 29.76 cents per gross. So the prices were pretty close. On the smaller sizes of screws the price per gross was proportionately less, so that the specific duty amounted to a higher rate; that is where the advantage of a specific duty comes in. The following table shows the cost of American screws under the old specific rates of duty, and under the present ad valorem rate of 35 per cent, respectively, and the prices of the same sizes of Canadian-made screws:

Size.	Cost of American Screws.		Present cost of Canadian Screws
	Und'r Old Duty.	Und'r New Duty.	
	cts.	cts.	
2 1/4 in. x 14 gauge, per gross	28 45	24 23	29 76
2 in. x 14 do	26 10	23 08	28 35
1 3/4 in. x 12 do	25 89	16 73	20 56
1 1/2 in. x 12 do	23 12	15 00	18 42
1 1/4 in. x 10 do	16 80	11 54	14 18
1 in. x 11 do	16 05	11 54	14 18
3/4 in. x 9 do	12 84	9 23	11 34
1/2 in. x 11 do	14 52	10 15	12 47
3/8 in. x 9 do	11 38	7 26	9 92

That shows that it will be impossible for Canadian screws under the new tariff to compete against the imported article.

On drop forgings the duty under the old tariff was 32 1/2 per cent, which was too low. With that rate about one-third of the drop-forgings used in Canada were brought in from the United States. Now, the Government have reduced that duty to 30 per cent, which will make matters still worse.

The duty on bar iron has been reduced from \$10 a ton to \$7 a ton to make the raw material cheaper; but the raw material will not be cheaper, and I will show you

why. Some years ago there was only one rolling mill in Canada; that was in Hamilton. Afterwards four more started in Montreal, and one in Guelph, and two rolling mills in Toronto. The competition between these mills has brought down the price of bar iron to \$26 a ton, or from \$1.30 to \$1.35 per hundred. The price of American bar iron at the present time is from 95 cents to \$1 per hundred. The new duty of \$7 a ton is equivalent to 35 cents per hundred, which would bring the cost of American iron to \$1.30 per hundred. Although our iron manufacturers have sold their iron at from \$1.30 to \$1.35 per hundred, this was less than it actually cost them to make, because they cannot make it for less than from \$1.45 to \$1.50, and it is only because times are so hard in the United States that American iron can be got at the present low price. When times improve in the United States, the price there will be raised to at least \$1.20, which at the new rate of duty would bring the price up to about \$1.55 in Canada. Therefore, I say that this reduction in the duty will not enable manufacturers to get their raw material any cheaper than they could get it under the old rate of duty.

The duty on steel billets has been reduced from \$5 to \$4 a ton. The result will be that the Montreal, Guelph and Hamilton mills will not be able to compete with the American producers. But while the reduction on billets is 5 cents a hundred, the reduction on steel bars is 15 cents a hundred, so that Canadian mills will not be able to make any steel bars at all. The pig iron smelting works are in a different position, because hon. gentlemen opposite, although claiming that they are not protectionists, increase to the smelting works the bounty on pig iron, while the rolling mills men do not get any bounty. The latter make their iron from scrap, and although the duty on scrap iron is reduced from \$4 to \$1.50 per ton, they will not get it much cheaper than they do at the present time, because it would not pay men to collect scrap iron at any lower price than they are now paid.

Now, what has the new tariff done for the farmer? Hon. gentlemen opposite have always told the farmer that he was robbed by the manufacturer, while not as well protected. But what have they done with the farmer's protection? They have taken off 3 cents a bushel from wheat, reducing the duty from 15 cents to 12 cents a bushel, they let in corn free, and they take 15 cents off flour. Free corn might do very well for large farmers who raise a high grade of cattle, and who of course want cheap feed. But eighteen out of every twenty farmers cannot afford to keep these high-grade cattle. They raise peas and oats for the market, and now that corn comes in free, they will get even less for their peas and oats than they did before. Their heads are cut off, as well as those of the manufacturers.