

## New Canadian Tariff.

Finance Minister Fielding made his budget speech at Ottawa on April 22nd, announcing the new tariff measure of the new Liberal government.

Turning to trade relations with the United States, he deplored the unfriendly indications from that country, but thought it was a mistake to imagine these precluded reciprocity negotiations. Many well-meaning Canadians press for retaliation. We submit that it is wiser to wait and see the result of the present uncertainty in the United States regarding the trade policy, and pending such it is prudent to not extend retaliation. Canadians wish to trade with all people who will deal with us. What is any nation but a combination of individuals. Let trade drift into natural channels. Canada has not the right to complain of the effect of the Dingley bill. Let us instead follow the United States' example in framing our tariff with an eye to our own interest. This leads to the conclusion that we must have one tariff for countries willing to trade with us and another schedule for all others.

We propose a general tariff, largely on the lines of the present, free from some of the enormities, injustices, specific duties and restrictions. Then again, there will be a special tariff for countries desirous of trading with us and this latter gives above all a preference to the products of Great Britain.

The duty on spirits is increased by 15 cents.

Corn placed on the free list, except when imported for distilling.

Flour reduced from 75 to 60 cents per barrel.

Wheat reduced from 15 to 10 cents per bushel.

Corn meal is reduced from 40 cents per one hundred pounds to 25c, and the right to import corn in bond to grinders abolished, as it has given rise to much complaint on the part of the trade.

Rice, at present charged 3-10 of a cent uncleaned, and 1-1-4 cent cleaned, was arranged that no charge is made on cleaned rice, but the raw material is charged from 3-10 to 3-4 cents. The price would not be increased to the consumer, but the manufacturer would have to pay a larger price for the raw material.

Coal oil is reduced one cent. Another change much desired by the trade is granted in the abolition of the restriction now existing on oil in tank vessels.

In case the United States tariff is retained at 75 cents on coal, the duty on bituminous coal will be raised to 75 cents, with a rate on anthracite as well.

The iron duties furnished the next topic of interest; the duty is reduced on pig, wrought and scrap iron, being the basis of so many important manufactures, from \$3 per ton to \$1.50 per ton.

Iron or steel ingots, blooms, and slabs, billets and puddled bars, from \$5 per ton to \$4.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels and other sections weighing less than 35 pounds per yard, changed from 35 per cent to 15.

Skates, from 10 cents a pair and 30 per cent. ad valorem, to 35.

Axles of all kinds, scythes, rakes, hay knives and other agricultural tools and implements, shovels, stoves, from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 20 per cent. duty.

Mowing machines, self-binders, portable engines, ploughs, saw mills from 30 per cent. and 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Barbed wire fencing, 15 per cent. till January 1st, thereafter free.

Lumber, timber manufactured, from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose, syrup and corn syrup from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.

Collar of cotton, lined with celluloid, from 21c per dozen, and 26 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed and colored from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Gray and bleached cottons from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 25 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Cuffs from 4 cents a pair and 25 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Shirts from 25 per cent. and \$1 per dozen to 35 per cent.

Velvets, velveteen and plush from 30 to 35 per cent.

Laces, braids, fringed, embroideries, handkerchiefs, table cloths from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton on spools, 25 per cent.

Cotton sewing thread and handkerchiefs, bleached or unbleached, from 12 to 15 per cent.

Manufacturers of hemp, flax and jute, from 20 to 25 per cent.

Shawls and travelling rugs, from 25 to 30 per cent.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, alpacas, cashmeres, quilts, from 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 per cent.

Socks and stockings from 10c per dozen pairs, and 35, to 35 per cent.

Cut tobacco from 45c per pound, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 50c and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Manufactured tobacco and snuffs from 35 cents per pound and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, to 45 cents and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Buttons from 4 cents per gross and 20 per cent, and 8 cents per gross and 20 per cent to 35 per cent.

Cloths for mackintoshes from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 15 per cent.

The excise duty on spirits is increased from \$1.70 per proof gallon to \$1.90 per proof gallon.

The duty on cigarettes, which is now \$1.50 per 1,000 is increased to \$2.

On foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, there is a duty of 10 cents per pound, and stemmed 14 cents per pound. At present it is on the free list. On these three articles Mr. Fielding expects to increase the revenue so as to make up for the reduction on woolen goods and other articles.

Binder twine, from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. After July 4, 1893, this article will be placed on the free list.

Builders' hardware, upholsterers', harness makers' and saddlers', hardware, including carriage hardware, locks, hinges, saws, table cutlery, from 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 per cent.

Tools of all descriptions, from 35 per cent to 30 per cent.

Files and rasps, from 35 to 30 per cent.

Firearms, from 20 to 30 per cent.

Gas, coal oil and electric fixtures, from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 per cent.

Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound to 25 per cent.

Cast iron vessels, plates, iron, from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 per cent.

Cast iron pipe, from \$10 to \$4

Boiler tubes, from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent.

Screws, from variety of specific rates, 30 per cent. ad valorem to 35 per cent.

Tacks from 1 cent per 1,000 and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per 1,000 to 30 per cent.

Wire nails from 1 cent per pound to 30 per cent.

Forgings of iron and steels from 35 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Iron and steel hoops, bar iron or steel, \$10 to \$7.

Iron in pigs, scrap iron from \$1 per ton to \$2.50.

Rubber belting from 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 per cent.

Patent and enamelled leather from 25 to 25 per cent.

Cement from 40 cents per barrel to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

Plate glass from various specific duties 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Silvered glass from 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 30 per cent.

German looking glass, from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 per cent.

Crude petroleum fuel and gas oils, other than naphtha, benzine and gasoline, for use for fuel or for manufacture of gas, from 25 cents per gallon to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Paraffine wax from 2 cents per pound to 30 per cent.

Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 to 20 per cent.

Sulphuric ether, from 5c per pound to 30 per cent.

Acid phosphate from 2 cents per pound to 25 per cent.

Compound preparations, from 50 per cent to 35 per cent.

Lubricating oils, from 6 cents per gallon to 5 cents per gallon.

Printed Music, from 10 cents per pound to 25 per cent.

Books, not being foreign reprints of copyright works nor Bibles, prayer books and hymn books or blank books, 6lb. cents to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Advertising, pamphlets, show cards, illustrated price lists, fashion plates, chromo works of art, other than those done by hand, from 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent per cent.

Newspaper supplements, from 25 to 20 per cent.