NEW TARIFF A POWERFUL TRADE INSTRUMENT

Aimed to Promote Canadian Trade and Favor Mother Country--General, Intermediate, and Preferential Duties the Plan--Intermediate Tariff is an Invitation for Tariff Favors from Other Countries--Some Retaliatory Possibilities--The Changes in Detail--Mr. Fielding Announces a Surplus of $13,000,000 for Nine Months.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The new Canadian customs tariff was introduced by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the house today along with his financial statement.

It is to be a three column tariff comprising "general tariff," intermediate tariff," and British preferential tariff.

The general tariff is applicable to all foreign countries not entitled to British colonies and possessions not entitled to the benefit of the British preferential tariff.

The intermediate tariff for the present will not apply to any country. The government intend treating it as a standing offer for other countries to enter into negotiations for reciprocal concessions in trade. The British preferential applies to Great Britain and the British colonies and possessions to which it has hitherto been applied.

The flat rate of one-third reduction under the British preference has been abandoned and a separate preferential rate is established for each item in the tariff.

On the whole the preference in favor of British goods slightly exceeds that of one-third reduction from the general tariff. In some cases it is less and in some more, in some instances, it was thought advisable in the interests of Canadian industries or of the revenue to give a lower preference than one-third. In a number of cases a preference is granted to Great Britain by placing a small duty against foreign countries on articles formerly free and retaining them on the free list when importing them from Britain. In other cases the ratio of preference is increased by an advance in the general tariff.

In establishing the new preferential