

valorem; on cotton bags, 2c. per pound, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; on cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made with cotton, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; cotton sewing threads, 12½ per cent.; on spools, 20 per cent.; on all clothing made with cotton, or of which cotton is a component part, 30 per cent.; on all manufactures of cotton, not elsewhere specified, and which come mainly from England, and which we do not make in this country, 20 per cent. I may state here, at the outset, that it is the intention of the Government to increase the 17½ per cent. list, as a whole, to 20 per cent., being goods that will yield, notwithstanding the articles that are taken out of the list, an increase of, perhaps, \$750,000 out of the \$2,000,000 required.

We now come to silks: Silks, raw, or, if reeled from the cocoon, not manufactured from silk yarns, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; sewing silk and silk twist, 25 per cent.; on silk velvets and manufactures, of which silk is a component part, not elsewhere specified, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Next in the list are leather manufactures: On sole leather, tanned or rough and addressed, and on morocco, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; on sole and belting leather, tanned, and on all upper leather, not otherwise specified, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; on the same dressed and harness, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; on patent and enamelled leather, 20 per cent.; on all other leather and skins, tanned, not otherwise herein provided for, and on leather belting, boots and shoes, and on other manufactures not otherwise provided for, now 17½ per cent., will be 25 per cent.; gloves of leather, 25 per cent.; leather board, 3 cents per pound. Marble in stone, or marble in block, rough on two sides, when not specially shaped, containing 15 cubic feet, or upwards, 10 per cent.; slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, 15 per cent.; planks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, 20 per cent.; on finished marble, mantels of marble, and imitation marble, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; on stone, rough, freestone, sandstone and other stones, excepting marble, per ton of 13 cubic feet, \$1; on curb stone, in the rough, \$1.50 per ton; on water

limestone, \$1 per ton; on dressed freestone, building stone and all manufactures of stone, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; slate for roofing or slate-slabs, square and not specially stated, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; school and writing slates, 25 per cent.; slate mantels, 30 per cent.; bricks for building, 20 per cent.; fire bricks or tiles for stoves and furnaces, 20 per cent.; hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels, 40 cents per barrel; Roman cement, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; drain pipes, 20 per cent., *ad valorem*. Now I come to another item that is, in some respects, in the same position as cotton goods, that is, earthenware and stoneware, brown and coloured, and Rockingham ware. That is an article made extensively in the Dominion of Canada. It is a coarse ware, but is manufactured extensively in this country, and all we require can be produced in the Dominion. It is proposed to select those articles that we can produce, and to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on earthenware and stoneware, and on C.C.-ware, an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent., while all other china and porcelain, and imports of that kind, come under the category of unenumerated articles at 20 per cent. Gypsum, unground, free; gypsum, or plaster of Paris, ground, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Now I come to coal and coke. We propose that anthracite coal should pay a duty of 50c. per ton; bituminous coal, 50c. per ton; and coke, 50c. per ton—meaning a short ton of 2,000 pounds. In dealing with this matter, the Government had to consider what, in their judgment, would give barely the market of the Dominion to the coal deposits of Nova Scotia, because they are principally there. We know that, upon this subject, there has been some conflict of opinion; but the judgment of the Government is that, while the average import of coal into the Dominion of Canada during the last few years has been from 800,000 to 900,000 tons, and while the anthracite coal will continue to be largely imported, the Nova Scotia coal will take the place of a part of it. In the estimates of the Government, out of the 800,000 or 900,000 tons now imported, probably there will still be 350,000 tons of anthracite, and perhaps 150,000 tons