

WAYS AND MEANS—THE TARIFF—*Con.*

*Paterson, Hon. William* (Minister of Customs)—*Con.*

wisdom of extending this intermediate tariff to any contry—535. No 538; The government would be in the judgement of the House—539. Supposing Belgium might agree to lower her tariff in something that benefitted us—540. If the government does not repeal it parliament will substitute another government—548. Provisions on the statute-book for the reduction of certain items where the United States make a reciprocal reduction of duties—549. That is under the new French treaty made by Foster—551. The last stage must be completed in, and the goods must be shipped from England—558.

The American tariff does not particularize each article as our tariff does—1200. The surtax put on, not for protection but to assist Canada's right to fair treatment—1201. Bergeron has not weighted the gravity of his words, and the charge they convey—1204. All cases are dealt with in a business like way and on their merits—1205. One of the cases which consideration has to be had to American legislature—1208. Foster knows how strict American rulings are—1209. Binder twine is free in the United States; that makes a wonderful difference—1214. There may be more than two—1215. We gave the Canadian manufacturer a bounty to overcome that 1217. The bond is three-eighths of a cent per pound—1219. Gives Haggart the statistics of binder twine—1226. Will not Mr. Fry do it—1245. Does not think any of these importations are coming into the older provinces now—1254. It would be over 100 per cent of the old values—1255. Feels morally certain that the duty has formed such a barrier to that class of animal as to have stopped the importation—1258. If the horse is worth more than \$50 he pays more than \$50—1259. Five cents the American duty—1332. Cheese would come from Europe but eggs would not—1333. Greater portion of this small quantity of cheese probably brought in at some point where it was cheaper to import from the United States factories—1335. A duty upon butter, cheese and eggs under the old Cartwright tariff before the National Policy—1337. This a revenue tariff because it provided \$45,000,000 last year, while a protective tariff produced \$17,000,000 only—1338. Henderson has it all wrong—1339. Last year it was 15.3 per cent—1341. Henderson has forgotten that under the old regime the specific duty held the revenue steady—1343. Only two mills, one in Montreal and one in Victoria—1858. The increase in the general tariff would turn a little more towards the preferential trade—1860. Thought that by increasing the preference would turn trade now going to America to preferential countries—1861. Have laid down the work on specific duties on units of 2½—1862. We cannot tell till we have had practical operation

WAYS AND MEANS—THE TARIFF—*Con.*

*Paterson, Hon. William* (Minister of Customs)—*Con.*

—1863. The preference on both sweetened and unsweetened biscuits both reduced—1866. It is an increase—1870. Parliament makes the tariff law, members only exercising their rights in speaking—1899. In framing the tariff Ontario's needs are not lost sight of—1900. Should they draw a line in the tariff between water and musk melons?—1910. Articles put on the free list largely out of consideration for the Northwest—1913. Hopes they will be able to secure reduced express rate on fruit—1914. Would the shipments be sufficient to justify running fast freight trains?—1915. It is an increase not on shelled peanuts, but the other—1919. There must be a line drawn somewhere—2044. The commission reported that there was a combine, and unduly raised rates; combine able to work because of the duty—2057. Sproule voted for this very provision this session—2058. Responsible even if he was not here—2059. The words of the law are that they may reduce—2061. Would the reduction did not preclude reasonable competition—2062. Understands the complaint to be that these goods are palmed off as the foreign article—2108. That would be a criminal infringement of the trade marks of well-known firms—2109. Found it impossible to work out the ad valorem duty on cork—2136. Sir F. Borden is in accord with this, and is considering another way of dealing with it—2411. If packages were made free, that would be abused—2412. Does not prohibit making of metallic checks—2413. Potato flour produced in Prince Edward Island—4143. Customs Department have not exercised the supervision—4145. Would Cockshutt make a special item of seed?—4146-7. There is 31½ for 70 degrees, and 1 for each additional degree—4150. Practically an advance on raw sugar—4157. Raw sugar as imported is of varying degrees of saccharine strength—4152. Beet sugar factories could run seven or nine months instead of two or three—4155. Raw material will enable them to run for the greater part of the year—4156. It would be \$1.26 at 100 degrees—4159. The polariscope regulates that—4160. Raw sugar is not the sugar of commerce—4161. The additional will come out of the refiner, not the people—4162. The duty on refined sugar regulates the duty—4163. Do not expect to squeeze one cent out of the consumers—4164. Will not admit it in the slightest degree—4165. It is represented that they cannot exist without a higher duty—4166. If the duty on refined was lower, the price to the consumer would be less—4167. Denies that the change has increased the price—4168. The reduction of the duty on raw and refined would reduce the price—4169. The refiner is protected, 69½ cents as against 50 cents, per hundred—4171. British refiners say they cannot send in under the tariff—