

WAYS AND MEANS—THE TARIFF—*Con.*

*Fielding, Hon. W. S. (Minister of Finance)—Con.*

tanners nor the boot men got what they wanted, unfortunately—4570. Addressed to the tanners—4571. Boyce's attempt to connect Hon. C. S. Hyman's name with the increased duty on leather—4576. He was never present at any meeting of the government when the tariff was discussed—4577. The gentleman who has given all this information never came before the government—4578. Does not remember any representation being made to the government or commission about a combine—4579. Less duty to-day on sole leather than in the days of the national policy—4580. We have added five per cent to the class of goods that is largely imported—4581. It had to be proven through a judicial investigation—4582. 'Take the procedure established by the Act, and the government will take it,' was the answer—4583. The party taking the responsibility of making the accusation must come forward—4584. Paper combine and lumber combine in the west, how dealt with—4585. The tariff is open till the next touch is put to it—4587. I do not see how we could make an exception of boots and shoes—4588. Repeated reference has been made to the government being notified of the combine—4594. Small tanners were complaining of restrictions placed in the trade by large tanners—4595. They saw that no good purpose would be served by proceeding under the Act—4596. No change has been made in the regulations—4597. Bill now in a state to be reported—5562. It was never proposed to be an inquiry on oath—5611. Sorry Henderson must quarrel with 'Hansard'—5617. How the Tariff Commission proceeded well known; sat with open doors—5617. They were able to hear such persons as came to their office and presented new views—5618. No combine in agricultural implements intimated to the commission—5619. Representations that there was no country in the world where agricultural implements were sold cheaper than in Canada—5620. The woollen manufacturer gets practically all his imported goods free—5621. A moderate duty has induced American capital to come to Canada—5622. That provision was put in the tariff ten months ago and fully explained then—5623. Moves third reading—5627. Borden magnifies the danger in the intermediate tariff—5630. Any reduction that we can make under this tariff is an exceedingly small one—5631. No ground for suspicion that the Act has been administered in an improper way—5632. In most cases will have to come back to parliament. Cannot make a treaty—5633. No anticipation that anything will be done that will meet with the disapproval of the House—5634.

*Foster, Hon. G. E. (North Toronto)—524.*

Explanations not in our possession—524. We are simply repealing these Acts and nothing else in this items—525. Change

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in temperature would make a difference in the results—526. Is sub-clause (c) in accordance with present practice—527. It is simply a question of favour of opinion of the Council—528. The intermediate tariff a radical departure not understood by the House—529. So important that the minister has not now any idea of putting it into force—530. Putting into the hands of a committee the power to revolutionize the whole tariff of the country at their sweet will—531. The question is wider; the case of Belgium—539. It is pertinent to ask, what they intend to do; the cases of the United States and Germany—540. If the intermediate tariff were applied to the United States the result would be revolutionary—541. It affects our own interests; it affects British preference, and it does point towards instability—542. During recess government does a thing and then comes to parliament and wants it ratified; the freedom of supporters of the government is taken away—543. They have the power to give the United States the benefit of the whole intermediate tariff—546. No benefit to be given to any country whose tariff does not approach ours—547. That brings up all policies—548. Why should packing be taken as part of the labour added to manufacturing an article—557. It does not seem that packing an article has anything to do with its manufacture—558. Supposes the dumping clause would not affect raw material—1188. Does it apply to articles or produce that we call material—1189. Suggests that clerk take the tariff and not the United States tariff against it—1196. If any member wants the United States tariff on any item, it will not go through till the information is furnished—1197. If the minister wishes to take the thorniest road, that is for himself—1198. If we think any information pertinent to the question it will be his duty to give that information—1199. Is Pater-son sure of that?—1200. We will stand by you as long as we stand by protection—1201. This is not a case of imposing a duty, but a penalty for unfair trading—1209. What was the output of the binder twine factories of this country each year—1212. While Fielding is opening one door he is opening two—1213. He is opening the door to the American manufacturer of binder twine—1214. You naturally want the deputations to come gradually—1216. They will not go out of committee—1220. Asks Hall what proportion of the Peterborough product is consumed at home and what exported—1223. Is the number of pounds given—1226. Asks statistics of imports of tobacco—1342. Thinks our legislation should primarily be for the benefit of the people of Canada—1860. Put the tariff on the articles that come into this country with prime reference to the needs of this country—1861. The minister argues that he wants to give a preference to British