

CANADA.

REFERENCE

CORRESPONDENCE

NON-CIRCULATING
CONSULTER SUR PLACE

RESPECTING THE

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
LIBRARY

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1887.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1887.

[C.—5179.] Price 6d.

CANADA.

H 8/2



13 C

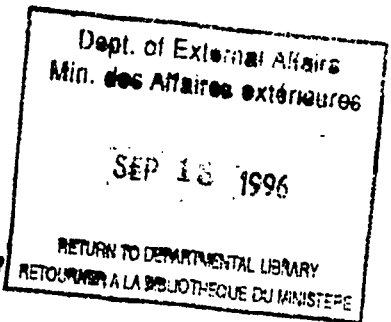
CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1887.

43.277-550



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1887.

[C.—5179.] Price 6d.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
1	The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.	May 18, 1887	Transmitting copy of a telegram addressed to Colonial Office requesting an interview for a deputation.	1
2	To the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.	May 19, 1887 Telegraphic.	Stating that any representations the Chamber may wish to make will be forwarded to the Canadian Government, but the Secretary of State sees no advantage in receiving a deputation.	1
3	Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.	May 19, 1887	Stating that the Chamber are still desirous of waiting upon Secretary of State by deputation, and enclosing copy resolution passed at yesterday's meeting.	1
4	Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.	Rec. May 20, 1887	Inquiring whether any action can be taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view to modifying the proposed high rate of Canadian import duties on iron and steel.	2
5	To the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.	May 20, 1887	Referring the Chamber, in reply to their letter of 18th instant, to the answer on the subject given by the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on the 19th instant.	2
6	To the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.	May 21, 1887	Referring the Chamber, in reply to their letter regarding the increase of the Canadian duties on iron and steel, to the answer given by the First Lord of the Treasury in the House of Commons on 19th instant.	3
7	The British Iron Trade Association.	May 22, 1887	Memoranda as to the proposed increase of Canadian tariff duties (given to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by a deputation on the 22nd May 1887).	3
8	Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.	May 23, 1887	Acknowledging Colonial Office letter of 21st instant, and stating that it will be laid before the Council at next meeting.	5
9	The High Commissioner for Canada.	May 24, 1887	Inquiring whether there is anything that could usefully be telegraphed to Canada with reference to the interview just granted by Secretary of State to a deputation.	5
10	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	May 25, 1887	Transmitting copy of a further letter from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, with memorandum, setting forth the grounds of objection to the proposed increase of the Canadian import duties.	6
11	To the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.	May 27, 1887	Transmitting, for the information of the Chamber, copy of a telegram from the Canadian Minister of Finance to the Secretary to the High Commissioner.	6
12	To High Commissioner for Canada.	May 28, 1887	Informing him of the views put forward by the deputation lately received by Secretary of State and enclosing copy of a memorandum left with Sir H. Holland by the deputation.	6

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
13	The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.	June 2, 1887	Transmitting a memorial from the Warrington Chamber of Commerce and observing that it represents a great body of opinion.	7
14	The Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	June 4, 1887	Inquiring whether Colonial Office can furnish information as to the changes about to be made in the Canadian tariff.	8
15	The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.	June 8, 1887	Transmitting a resolution from the Wigan and District Chamber of Commerce.	8
16	The Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	June 10, 1887	Transmitting a memorial regarding the new Canadian Tariff.	8
17	The North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce.	June 13, 1887	Transmitting two memorials regarding the proposed new Canadian Tariff affecting iron and steel imports; one addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the Government of Canada.	9
18	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	June 14, 1887	Transmitting copy of a letter from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, enclosing a memorial against the proposed increase of Canadian import duties.	10
19	Ditto - -	June 14, 1887	Transmitting copy resolution passed by the Wigan Chamber of Commerce.	10
20	To the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.	June 14, 1887	Stating that a copy of their letter of 2nd instant and enclosure has been sent to the Governor-General of Canada.	11
21	To the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	June 14, 1887	Stating that Sir H. Holland is in communication with the Governor-General of Canada with regard to the proposed change in the tariff, and that a further letter will be addressed to the Chamber.	11
22	To the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.	June 14, 1887	Stating that a copy of the Resolution of the Wigan Chamber of Commerce has been sent to the Governor-General of Canada.	11
23	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	June 14, 1887 Telegraphic.	Inquiring whether tariff proposals have been finally adopted.	12
24	The Marquis of Lansdowne	June 15, 1887 (Rec. June 16, 1887.) Telegraphic.	Reporting changes made last night in the tariffs affecting iron and steel.	12
25	Ditto - -	June 16, 1887 (Rec. June 16, 1887.) Telegraphic.	Reporting that no change has been made in the tariff as regards cloths, and that the changes are generally favourable to British trade.	12
26	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	June 17, 1887	Transmitting a memorial from the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce.	12
27	Ditto - -	June 17, 1887	Transmitting copy of a memorial from the Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	13
28	To the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce.	June 18, 1887	Stating that the Memorial of the Chamber forwarded to Secretary of State on 13th instant has been transmitted to the Governor-General of Canada, and enclosing copy telegram from the Governor-General.	13

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
29	To the Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	June 18, 1887	Stating that a copy of the Memorial sent to Secretary of State on the 10th instant has been forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada, and enclosing copy of a telegram from the Governor-General.	13
30	The Marquis of Lansdowne	June 2, 1887 (Rec. June 20, 1887.)	Transmitting copies of House of Commons' Debates, May 12th, containing Sir C. Tupper's Budget speech.	14
31	The Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce.	June 25, 1887	Transmitting a memorial with reference to Canadian duties.	31
32	Manchester Chamber of Commerce.	June 30, 1887	Transmitting copy resolution of the Chamber with regard to the new Canadian tariff.	32
33	The Marquis of Lansdowne	June 22, 1887 (Rec. July 4, 1887.)	Transmitting a memorandum by Sir C. Tupper respecting the operation of the new duties on iron and steel.	32
34	The British Iron Trade Association.	July 5, 1887	Transmitting six copies of the memorandum previously handed to Secretary of State by deputation.	33
35	To the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.	July 7, 1887	Stating that copy of their letter of 30th ultimo, with enclosure, has been sent to the Governor-General of Canada, and that papers on the subject of the Canadian tariff are about to be given to Parliament.	33
36	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	July 7, 1887	Transmitting copy of a letter and enclosure from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with copy of Colonial Office reply thereto.	33
37	Ditto - - -	July 7, 1887	Transmitting, with observations, a memorial from the Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce regarding the proposed increase in the duties on iron and steel.	33
38	To the Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce.	July 8, 1887	Stating that the memorial of the Chamber enclosed in letter of 25th ultimo, has been referred to the Governor-General of Canada.	34
39	To the British Iron Trade Association.	July 9, 1887	Acknowledging with thanks copies of printed memorandum regarding the proposed increase of Canadian duties, and stating that a copy has been sent to the Governor-General.	34
40	To the Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.	July 15, 1887	Stating that papers on the subject of the Canadian tariff will shortly be given to Parliament.	34
41	The Cardiff Chamber of Commerce.	July 30, 1887	Stating that the Chamber view with alarm the proposed alteration of the rates of duty on iron and steel, and requesting that representations may be made to the Canadian Government on the subject.	35
42	The Bristol Chamber of Commerce.	August 3, 1887	Enclosing a Memorial urging Her Majesty's Government to use their influence to obtain a modification of the recent changes in the duty on iron and steel in Canada.	35
43	To the Cardiff and Bristol Chambers of Commerce.	August 6, 1887	Stating that copies of the letters from the Chambers of 30th July and 3rd August respectively have been sent to the Governor-General to be laid before his Ministers.	36

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
44	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	August 6, 1887	Transmitting copies of letters from the Cardiff and Bristol Chambers of Commerce respecting the proposed increase in the duties on iron and steel.	36
45	To the High Commissioner for Canada.	August 6, 1887	Transmitting copies of letters from the Cardiff and Bristol Chambers of Commerce.	36
46	The Walsall Chamber of Commerce.	July 28, 1887 (Rec. Aug. 8, 1887.)	Memorial urging upon the Secretary of State the necessity of using his influence to obtain a remission of the new Canadian tariff charges.	36
47	To the Walsall Chamber of Commerce.	August 10, 1887	Stating that the Memorial of the Chamber of 28th July has been forwarded for the consideration of the Dominion Government.	37
48	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	August 10, 1887	Transmitting copy of a Memorial from the Walsall Chamber of Commerce.	37
49	To the High Commissioner for Canada.	August 10, 1887	Transmitting copy of a Memorial from the Walsall Chamber of Commerce.	37
50	The Marquis of Lansdowne	July 21, 1887 (Rec. Aug. 12, 1887.)	Transmitting copy of a Minute of the Privy Council on the subject of the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Liverpool and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce.	38
51	The Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.	August 12, 1887	Transmitting a Memorial against the proposed increase of the Canadian tariff dues.	41
52	To the Marquis of Lansdowne.	August 13, 1887	Transmitting copy of a Memorial from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.	42
53	To the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce.	August 15, 1887	Stating that the Memorial of the Chamber has been transmitted to the Governor-General for communication to his Ministers.	42

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CANADIAN TARIFF.

No. 1.*

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, The Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool,
Liverpool, May 18, 1887.

By direction of the Iron and General Metal Trades Section of this Chamber, I wired you at noon to-day, asking whether you could make it convenient to receive a deputation from the section on Friday next at noon, on the subject of the increase of duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Canada.

Awaiting your reply,

I am, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER,
Secretary.

Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London.

Enclosure in No. 1.

TELEGRAM FROM THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO SIR H. T. HOLLAND.

May 18.—Can you kindly arrange to receive a deputation from the Iron Trade Section of this Chamber on Friday at noon, respecting increase of duties on imports into Canada Secretary Chamber of Commerce Liverpool; reply.

No. 2.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

19th May 1887.—Your telegram and letter of yesterday. Will forward to Canadian Government any representations you wish to make respecting increase of duties on imports, but see no advantage in receiving deputation.

No. 3.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Iron and General Metal Trades Section of the Incorporated
Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool,
Liverpool, May 19, 1887.

SIR,

I AM in receipt of your telegram of to-day,† kindly offering to forward to the Canadian Government any representations which the Iron Trade Section of this Chamber

* Copy sent to Governor-General of Canada in covering Despatch dated May 21, 1887.

† No. 2.

may have to make on the subject of the increase of duties on imports into Canada, but stating that you see no advantage in receiving the Deputation.

I am directed to thank you for your kind offer, but to say that the Iron Trade Section are still very desirous that the Deputation appointed should wait upon you, and would esteem it a favour if you could receive them on an early date, as the matter is very urgent.

I am further directed to hand you copy of resolution passed unanimously at yesterday's meeting, viz. :—

“That the members of the Iron and General Metal Trades Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, having heard with astonishment of the proposed increase in the Canadian tariff, beg to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that, if this proposal becomes law it will probably lead to the exclusion of British iron and steel manufactures from that market and to serious injury to the trade of this country.”

I am, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS H. BARKER,

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., Secretary.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.

No. 4.*

THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Received May 20, 1887.)

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,
Exchange, New Street.

SIR,

Undated.

I AM instructed by the Chairman of this Chamber to inform you that, at a meeting of the council held to-day, they considered a paragraph which appeared in the “Times” newspaper of Saturday last, intimating that the Canadian Government were about to enforce very high rates of import duty on iron and steel. I am further instructed to direct your attention to this matter, and to inquire if any action could be taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view to modify the prohibitive duties proposed.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. F. HAYDON,
Secretary.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, London.

No. 5.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 20, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and telegram of the 18th inst.,† requesting him to receive a deputation from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the duties on iron and steel manufactures imported into Canada.

Sir H. Holland telegraphed to you yesterday in reply, to the effect that he would forward to the Canadian Government any representations you might wish to make respecting the proposed increase of duties on imports, but that he saw no advantage in receiving a deputation.

Sir H. Holland desires me to refer you to the answer given by the First Lord of the Treasury on this subject in the House of Commons yesterday, and to suggest that the

* Copy sent to Governor-General of Canada in covering Despatch dated May 21, 1887.

† No. 1.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce should address any communication on the subject to the Colonial Government direct.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

To the Secretary to the Liverpool Chamber
of Commerce.

No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 21, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter * (undated) calling attention to the reported intention of the Government of Canada to increase the import duties on iron and steel manufactures, and inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government could take any action in the matter.

In reply I am to refer you to the answer given by the First Lord of the Treasury on this subject in the House of Commons on the 19th instant, and to suggest that the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce should address any communication on the subject to the Colonial Government direct.

The Secretary to the Birmingham
Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 7.

BRITISH IRON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

MEMORANDA as to the PROPOSED INCREASE of CANADIAN TARIFF DUTIES (given to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Deputation in the House of Commons on the 22nd of May.)

1. A proposal is now pending to increase the rates of duty paid on iron and steel imported into Canada as follows:—

Pig iron from 8s. 4d. to 16s. 8d. per ton, or 100 per cent.
Puddled bars from 8s. 6d. to 37s. 8d. per ton, or 350 per cent.
Bar iron from 17s. 6d. to 45s. 10d. per ton, or 155 per cent.

2. This increase is so enormous that it is manifestly designed for protection, and not for purely revenue purposes.

3. In so far as any increase of duty on manufactures imported into Canada is protective and prohibitory it must be so almost exclusively as against England, whence Canada receives by far the largest proportion of her imports of this description.

4. The proposal to increase the duties on iron and steel to the extent indicated, if carried into effect, must operate very detrimentally as against both Canada and England. Against Canada, because it would create an artificially high range of prices for one of the most necessary of all commodities; and as it would thereby entail the payment of higher charges for the metals chiefly employed in the construction of railways, gas and water works, bridges, and other structures, the material progress of the country would be impeded; against England, because Canada is now, and has for many years been, one of our principal markets, exclusion from which would be certain to withdraw a large part of our trade, and to intensify the existing depression and distress.

5. The exports of iron and steel from this country to Canada during the last three years have been as under:—

1884	-	-	-	162,542 tons.
1885	-	-	-	170,679 „
1886	-	-	-	228,039 „

6. The value of the exports in 1886 may be roughly taken at about a million sterling. This sum, expended by Canada in the mother country in respect of material progress,

has been applied for the most part in the payment of labour in one or other of the many forms which it assumes between the raw material and the finished commercial products of our mills and forges. Obviously, therefore, if our Canadian trade were to be lost to us, the loss would at once affect the working classes, who are already so greatly reduced by the depression of the iron and steel industries.

7. There are high economic and State reasons why the Government should endeavour to interfere, if possible, in order to avert this.

The number of workmen employed in our iron and steel works has been largely reduced within recent years. It is calculated that in our finished iron trade alone, the number of operatives at the present time is about 40,000 less than it was a few years ago. Much of our most skilled labour has consequently migrated to the United States and other countries where their knowledge and skill were employed against home industry, instead of on its behalf. The unemployed labour that remains with us is either largely drawn into other industries, or is thrown upon the community, causing both those who support and those who are supported, to desire and to agitate that the existing and economic conditions may be altered. The probability is that if the present unsatisfactory state of things is much longer continued, a large part of our best skilled labour will be permanently lost to us, and what has heretofore been our chief indigenous industry will dwindle and decay.

8. There would appear to be other high reasons of State why the Imperial Government should make a great effort to arrest this movement. Canada has been, like many other colonies of the British Crown, a costly possession for England. We have maintained a navy which has cost us, during the last 15 years, for ships alone, upwards of 57,000,000 sterling. We have incurred enormous responsibilities for the same end, and the recent fishery dispute with the United States showed how great and imminent was the chance that we might at any time be called upon to meet them. British capital has, moreover, done a great deal to help Canada to construct her railway system, without, as yet, having received any equivalent. To now shut out English manufactures, as it is proposed to do, would be to take the surest possible means of alienating both the affections and the interests of the two countries, and would probably bring about, as an ultimate result, a complete political severance which could be good for neither.

9. The Canadian iron industry is not as yet developed to any material extent. There are scarcely any indigenous resources provided for meeting the most pressing wants of the country in iron and steel. The effect of imposing the proposed new duties would certainly be to induce an unnatural, and therefore unhealthy, development of new enterprises on Canadian soil, probably in localities quite unsuited for the iron manufacture, and if the supply of the requirements of the Dominion were limited to such works, the probable effect would be, not only an enormous increase of price to the consumer, but the production of very inferior and inadequate materials; while the only parties to be benefited would be a few capitalist adventurers, whose fortunes and whose prospects would be improved at the expense of the great mass of the populations, alike of the mother country and the Dominion.

10. The future, as well as the past, of the Dominion must be mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural community is not only interested in getting implements, railways, and other things into which iron and steel enter largely at the lowest possible rate, but they are also immensely interested in securing an outlet for their surplus produce. As it is at present, that produce is being imported into Great Britain in increasing quantities. The progress is, however, but slow, and the statistics which illustrate it clearly prove that Canadian wheat and flour do not easily compete with that which we import from the United States, India, and other countries. Canadian competition has hitherto been greatly aided by the fact that vessels which enter the Dominion ports with remunerative freights of iron and steel wares, can afford to bring back grain cargoes at low rates. But if, by the imposition of a prohibitory tariff, the exports of iron and steel to Canada should be seriously reduced, such a result must re-act most unfavourably upon Canadian agriculture, by compelling the payment of much higher freights for grain cargoes, and to that extent disabling Canadian wheat growers from successfully engaging in the race for supremacy in the markets of Great Britain.

11. To illustrate this latter argument, it may be sufficient to observe that our exports of iron and steel to Canada in 1886, and our imports of wheat and flour therefrom, almost balanced each other in weight. Presumably, therefore, there were pretty fully and fairly remunerative freights both ways. But if there were to be freights one way only, the trade in the importation of Canadian breadstuffs would almost certainly cease,

at present rates, since the trade is worked upon a very narrow margin, and a difference of only 5s. per ton would be likely to exclude Canada from it altogether.

12. The present movement for the adoption of a prohibitory tariff is avowedly promoted, if not solely initiated and carried on by a few interested firms who desire to engage in the iron industry. These firms are better able to do the business of "lobbying" than the agricultural interest, which is widely scattered, and but little capable of cohesion and united action. But the Imperial Government may surely fitly point out to the Canadian that the agricultural interest would suffer by this step, and that it should therefore be discouraged in every possible way.

13. The value of the wheat and flour imported into this country from the Dominion is officially returned at over a million and a half sterling for the year 1886. It is not only conceivable, but probable, that if the import of English iron and steel were stopped, the export of wheat and flour would stop also, and the loss from this source would be about 7s. 6d. per head for every inhabitant of the Dominion. If we take the annual consumption of iron and steel in Canada at 350,000 tons, the effect of increasing the import duties in the way proposed would be likely to increase the cost of this supply according to the increase of duty, but in the main by probably not less than 1l. per ton, which would mean a total loss to the agricultural interest of nearly, if not quite, 2,000,000 sterling.

No. 8.

THE BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce,
Exchange, New Street,
May 23, 1887.

SIR,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant,* for which I am obliged. The same shall be laid before the Council at their next meeting.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. F. HAYDON,
Secretary.

John Bramston, Esq.

No. 9.

The HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA to COLONIAL OFFICE.

9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.,
May 24, 1887.

DEAR SIR ROBERT,

I SEE that a deputation waited upon Sir Henry Holland last night about the iron duties in Canada, but that the proceedings were not public. I therefore write to ask if anything took place that I could usefully telegraph to Sir Charles Tupper.

I have received a telegram on the subject, a copy of which I enclose for Sir Henry's information. I cabled on Saturday to Sir Charles that one of the principal complaints, apart from the increased duties, was the suddenness of the alterations, and the reported immediate enforcement of the higher rates. I asked if it would not be possible to exempt pre-existing contracts for a time, and the enclosed is the answer sent to me.

Believe me, &c.

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert.

(Signed) J. G. COLMER.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER to Mr. COLMER.

CABLEGRAM.

May 23, 1887.

MINISTER of Customs states order issued declaring that all goods actually contracted for, ordered, and sold prior to the 12th instant to be delivered duty paid on arrival in Canada, or actually sold to be delivered duty paid ex warehouse, but not actually delivered prior to that date, may be entered at old rates of duty on production of satisfactory evidence to that effect, not, however, to include goods to replace any delivered out of duty-paid stock. This concession to terminate 30th June proximo.

No. 10.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, May 25, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, with reference to my Despatch, of the 21st instant,* a copy of a further letter from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,† urging me to receive a deputation from the Iron Trade Section of the Chamber on the subject of the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties on iron.

The Deputation referred to waited upon me on the 22nd instant, and furnished me with the accompanying memorandum‡ setting forth the grounds of their objection to the proposed increase on these duties.

They desired me to forward these reasons for the consideration of your Ministers, and to inform them of the strong feeling entertained by the chambers of commerce and by the iron and shipping trades in this country, that the proposed measure will cause grave dissatisfaction here, and tend materially to injure the trades mentioned.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 11.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 27, 1887.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the $\frac{20^{\text{th}}}{21^{\text{st}}}$ inst.,§ I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the { Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, } a copy of a telegram|| from the { Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, } Canadian Minister of Finance to the Secretary to the High Commissioner, on the subject of the proposed increase in the import duties on iron.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the—

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

- (1) Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.
- (2) Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

No. 12.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 28, 1887.

IN reply to Mr. Colmer's letter of the 24th instant,¶ I am directed by Secretary Sir H. Holland to acquaint you that the Deputation on the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties on iron, which waited upon him on the 22nd instant, included leading representatives of iron and shipping trades:

They argued strongly against the proposed duties, and begged the Secretary of State to inform the Canadian Government of the strong feeling entertained by the Chambers of Commerce and the iron and shipping trades, that the proposed measure will cause grave dissatisfaction here, and tend materially to injure the two last-mentioned trades.

* See footnote to Nos. 1 and 4.

† No. 3.

‡ No. 7.

§ Nos. 5 and 6.

|| Enclosure in No. 9.

¶ No. 9.

I am to enclose, for your information, copy of a memorandum left with Sir H. Holland* by the Deputation setting forth their reasons against the contemplated change.

The High Commissioner
for Canada.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 13.

ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom,
1, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.,

June 2, 1887.

SIR,

I BEG to enclose a memorial from the Warrington Chamber of Commerce respecting the recent enormous increase in the Canadian iron duties. Although it is from the Warrington Chamber only, it represents a great body of opinion, and it seems a most unfortunate moment for such an addition to have been made, as it throws doubt upon those feelings of affection for the Mother Country which have been so recently expressed. The reasons which may have induced Canada thus to act may be powerful and conclusive, but they have not been made public. If they are adequate it would allay much dissatisfaction if they were fully and distinctly stated. Any communication of the kind I shall be glad to lay before our Chambers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES HOLE.

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., M.P.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Unto the Right Hon. Sir H. T. HOLLAND, Bart., M.P., Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.

The MEMORIAL of the WARRINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT, in the opinion of this Chamber, it is most important for the welfare of both countries that commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Canada should be promoted by every available means:

That the Chamber has heard with great regret that the Government of Canada is proposing to place import duties of a prohibitive character upon British iron and steel, the effect of which would be to diminish the sale of Canadian produce in Great Britain by increasing its cost, and at the same time would seriously injure some branches of British trade, and throw many British workmen out of employment:

That these results would certainly create great dissatisfaction amongst workmen generally, and would also strike a heavy blow at those federal principles which it is sought to encourage, and which are calculated to produce great benefits to both countries.

(Signed) JOHN FAIRCLOUGH,
President.

(Signed) FRANK A. ROBERTS,
Vice-President.

(Signed) J. L. TUNSTALL,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

Warrington, 1st June 1887.

No. 14.

THE LEEDS INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to
COLONIAL OFFICE.

Incorporated Chamber of Commerce,
16, Park Row, Leeds,
June 4, 1887.

SIR,

I AM instructed by my Council to ask if you can inform me of the changes which are proposed to be made by the Canadian Government in the duties on iron and steel imported into that country, and also whether the duties on cloth or other goods are proposed to be raised.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

RHODES K. CALVERT,
Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., M.P.,
Colonial Office.

No. 15.

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom,
1, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
June 8, 1887.

SIR,

CANADIAN DUTIES.

I BEG to enclose a resolution from the Wigan and District Chamber of Commerce on the above subject.

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES HOLE.

Enclosure in No. 15.

RESOLUTION OF "THE WIGAN AND DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the policy of the Canadian Government in putting prohibitive duties upon the import of British iron and steel, is calculated to operate injuriously upon the trade both of Great Britain and Canada, and to create a large amount of dissatisfaction.

That many millions of British capital have been invested in Canadian railways, which will be prejudicially affected by the increased cost of maintenance which this duty will entail upon them.

June 6, 1887.

(Signed)

W. SCOTT BARRETT,

Vice-Chairman.

(Signed)

GEO. J. HEALY,

Secretary.

No. 16.

THE BOLTON AND DISTRICT INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce,
11, Chancery Lane, Bolton,
June 10, 1887.

SIR,

HEREWITH I send you a memorial from this Chamber, in respect to the new Canadian tariff.

It is felt most strongly here that the trade in the district will suffer greatly unless the tariff is revised.

Yours, &c.
 (Signed) FRED. W. BRISCOE,
 Secretary.
 The Right Hon. E. Stanhope,
 Secretary of State for the Colonies,
 London.

Enclosure in No. 16.

To the Right Honourable EDWARD STANHOPE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the
 Humble MEMORIAL of the BOLTON AND DISTRICT INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF
 COMMERCE.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF CHARGES.

THIS Chamber is of opinion that the policy of the Canadian Government, as exhibited in their new tariff charges, in placing prohibitive duties upon the import of iron and other goods, in which this district is so largely interested, is calculated to operate injuriously upon the trade, both of Great Britain and of Canada, and also cause a great amount of dissatisfaction amongst the working classes. If the tariff is maintained it will prejudicially affect, and almost entirely destroy, a large amount of trade that has hitherto been carried on between this country and Canada.

This Chamber would therefore most strongly urge upon the Colonial Secretary the desirability of using his influence in obtaining a revision of the new Canadian tariff charges.

On behalf of the Chamber,
 (Signed) JOSEPH MUSGRAVE,
 President.
 (Signed) FRED. W. BRISCOE,
 Secretary.

June 1887.

No. 17.

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to
 COLONIAL OFFICE.

The North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce,
 Town Hall, Hanley,
 June 13, 1887.

SIR,

I AM instructed by the Council of this Chamber to forward you two memorials with relation to the proposed Canadian tariff on iron and steel imported into Canada. You will observe that one memorial is addressed to you, and the other to the Government of the Dominion of Canada. This Chamber will be much obliged by your kindly giving the former every consideration in your power, and forwarding the latter to the proper quarter, so that it may obtain due consideration by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) ARTHUR P. LLEWELLYN.

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., M.P.,
 Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 17.

To the Right Hon. Sir H. T. HOLLAND, Bart., M.P., Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.

The MEMORIAL of the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE humbly sheweth,

That in the opinion of this Chamber it is of the utmost importance, and for the benefit of both Great Britain and Canada, that the commercial intercourse between these two countries, which has hitherto been of the most friendly character, should be increased rather than diminished.

That the proposed increase of duty on imports into the Canadian Dominion on iron and steel is of so prohibitive and protective a nature that, if carried out, this Chamber is convinced it must detrimentally affect both Canada and Great Britain, and would in all probability alienate the sympathies and good feeling which one country has for the other. At the same time it is considered that, instead of benefiting Canada, the increased tariff would, in the end, very materially impede its progress.

That the benefits which might accrue to a few interested firms in the Dominion of Canada, would be far out-balanced by the effect which the tariff, as now proposed, would probably have on the export trade of Canada with England.

That this Chamber considers that if the Government of the Dominion of Canada persists in increasing the said duties, it should, in justice to Great Britain, make a differential rate in her favour.

As it is estimated that nearly 45 per cent. of the puddled, bar, and finished iron imported into Canada is from the district of your petitioners, they consider that they are entitled to claim your special consideration for their memorial.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

No. 18.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, June 14, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, a copy of a letter* from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, forwarding a memorial from the Warrington Chamber on the subject of the proposed increase in the import duties on iron in Canada.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 19.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, June 14, 1887.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, copy of a resolution† passed by the Wigan Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposals of your Government with regard to the import duties on iron and steel manufactures.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

* No. 13.

† Enclosure in No. 15.

No. 20.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SIR, Downing Street, June 14, 1887.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst.,* enclosing a memorial from the Warrington Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties, and to acquaint you in reply that a copy of your letter, and its enclosure, has been forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada for communication to his Ministers.

I am to add that an official statement of the reasons of the Canadian Government for bringing forward these proposals with regard to the iron duties appeared in the "Times," of the 28th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the
Association of Chambers of Commerce.

No. 21.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the LEEDS INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

SIR, Downing Street, June 14, 1887.
In reply to your letter of the 4th instant,† I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to acquaint you, for the information of the Council of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Leeds, that he is in communication with the Governor-General of Canada upon the subject of the duties on iron, steel, and cloth referred to in your letter, and that a further letter on the subject will shortly be addressed to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the
Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

No. 22.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF
COMMERCE.

SIR, Downing Street, June 14, 1887.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst.,‡ forwarding a resolution passed by the Wigan Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties on iron and steel.

A copy of this resolution has been transmitted to the Governor-General for communication to his Ministers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the
Association of Chambers of Commerce.

No. 23.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

June 14, 1887.—Have tariff proposals, pages 429–31 (Hansard), been finally adopted, especially iron, steel, and cloth? Telegraph at once whether any modifications.

No. 24.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR H. T. HOLLAND.

(Received June 16, 1887.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

15th June.—Following tariff changes made last night: on boiler or other plates, iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plates of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker, proposed reduction of 1 dollar per ton; rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half-a-cent per pound and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, this is reduction on some grades of 3 dollars per ton; rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, this is a reduction from 16 dollars a ton to an average of 3 to 5 dollars a ton; other wrought-iron tubes or pipes, six-tenths cent. per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; steel tubes, if [?] in former resolution, now excluded, and duty reduced from one and one-half cents per pound, making duty on such pipe 20 per cent. less.

No. 25.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR H. T. HOLLAND.

(Received June 16, 1887.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

IN continuation of my telegram of yesterday,* no change in tariff as to cloths. As to contracts, all purchases made in England before 13th May will be entered at old rate of duty up to 1st July, and for British Columbia, viâ Cape Horn, up to 1st November. Changes generally favourable to British trade. Tariff has passed Committee of Ways and Means. Bill waits third reading.

No. 26.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, June 17, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, a memorial† from the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the import duties on iron and steel.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

* No. 24.

† Enclosure in No. 17.

No. 27.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, June 17, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a memorial* from the Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties on iron and steel.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 28.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 18, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant,† forwarding memorials to him and to the Government of Canada on the subject of the proposed increase in the import duties on iron and steel in the Dominion.

The memorial to the Government of Canada has been forwarded to the Governor-General for communication to his Ministers, and, with regard to the memorial addressed to Sir H. Holland, I am to state that the regulation of the Customs duties in Canada is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Dominion Government, with which he is unable to interfere.

I am, however, to transmit to you a copy of a telegram‡ from the Governor-General of Canada dated the 15th instant.

The Secretary to the North Staffordshire
Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 29.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BOLTON AND DISTRICT INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 18, 1887.

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant,§ I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acquaint you that the memorial of the Bolton and District Incorporated Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed increase in the Canadian import duties on iron and steel has been forwarded to the Governor-General of the Dominion for communication to his Ministers.

I am to enclose a copy of a telegram‡ respecting the new duties which the Secretary of State has received from the Governor-General.

The Secretary to the Bolton and District
Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

* Enclosure in No. 16,

† No. 17.

‡ No. 24.

§ No. 16.

No. 30.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR H. T. HOLLAND.
(Received June 20, 1887.)

Government House, Ottawa,
June 2, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your information, three copies of the House of Commons Debates, May 12th, containing the speech with which Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, introduced the Budget in the Dominion House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Enclosure in No. 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES, Ottawa, Thursday, May 12, 1887.

*After Recess.**

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.—I am quite sure, Sir, that the House has listened with very great pleasure to the evidences I have been able to lay before it, of the undoubted condition of progress and prosperity that Canada enjoys. I am quite sure, Sir, that no member of this House can fail to be gratified at the indisputable evidence, furnished by everything that can indicate a condition of progress and prosperity in a country, that Canada is at this moment in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and that the outlook for the future is all that we can desire. But, Sir, I may ask the House for a single moment, to what do we owe that condition of progress and prosperity, upon which we are all able to congratulate ourselves at this moment? I am quite certain that the answer will be found in the words—National Policy. It is the National Policy which has lifted Canada out of the position that it occupied a few years ago; it is the national policy that has enabled it to pass through what otherwise would have been a period of great depression, without seriously feeling it; it is the national policy that had vivified every industry in this country, that has furnished employment for Canadian hands on Canadian soil, that has kept the money of the country within the country, and that has diffused prosperity from one end of this country to the other. But, Sir, I drew attention to the fact that production had, to a considerable extent, overtaken consumption, and that the necessity was imposed on the Government of endeavouring to find outlets for the industries of Canada, by extending and developing our trade with other countries. I referred to the efforts we were making in connexion with lines of steam communication, but I omitted on that occasion to refer to the fact that the sanction which was obtained from this House to establish a line of steam communication with France has, as you know, Sir, not been successful up to the present moment. But I am glad to be able to say that the appropriation placed by Parliament at the service of the Government for that purpose is about to be utilised, and that a strong French company are preparing to put on a line of steamers between France and Canada, that I have no doubt will render that effort on our part as successful as the others. Now, Sir, I intend to invite the attention of the House to a new field for the development of the national policy. We have applied it to the great cotton industry; we have applied it to the woollen industry; we have applied it to innumerable industries all over Canada, and with marvellous success. But, Sir, there is a field, perhaps the most important, still untrodden. There is a field still unoccupied that presents greater possibilities and greater opportunities than any other for developing Canadian industry, and it lies at the very root and foundation of the national policy in all countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the iron industry. I say, Sir, that while we have adopted the national policy with reference to other industries, while we have taken a leaf out of the book of our great neighbours to the south of us—and we are always delighted to avail ourselves of their experience, in order to benefit ourselves—while we have adopted to a certain extent their policy in reference to other great industries, in relation to this, the greatest industry of all in this country and in all countries where iron and coal are found to abound, we

* NOTE.—The previous portion of the speech, not relating to the Iron Duties, is not printed.

have neglected up to the present hour to do justice to this great Canadian industry. Sir, the Government of the United States, after the most careful and elaborate consideration of this question, after appointing a commission to go from one end of the Union to the other, to collect information and investigate the subject to the very root in all its bearings, adopted a thoroughly sound, rational, and scientific policy. They adopted the cardinal principle at which we are aiming, and that is the application of the principle of protection in reference to the amount of labour consumed in the production of the article. Now, Sir, down to the present hour there has never been an effort made, such as I believe can be made, to adopt in all its bearings that scientific application of the principle of protection to the labour involved. What we have already aimed at—what we have to a large extent attained—has been the development of the industries of the country, by protecting the industries of the country. But, Sir, in relation to this, the great industry of Canada, the great industry of Great Britain, the great industry of the United States, of Germany, of Belgium; one of the greatest industries of France, and one of the greatest and most important industries of all the great countries that possess iron and coal, we have down to the present time ignored that fundamental principle of the application of the system of protection in proportion to the labour involved. What have we done? The United States adopted in regard to the iron industry, the policy of applying a certain tariff to pig iron. They imposed a duty of \$6 a ton; they have imposed a duty of \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9 or whatever number of dollars a ton was necessary, in order to establish the industry within their borders. At the present moment, however, their tariff is \$6 a ton, imposed on every ton of pig iron coming into competition with a ton of pig iron produced in the United States. And, Sir, they have graded that duty—not with mathematical exactness, but to a large extent graded accurately their tariff upon the iron industry of the country, just in proportion to the amount of labour, the number of days' labour, required in order to produce a ton of any particular quality of iron. What have we done? Why, Sir, we have at this moment a bounty of \$1.50 a ton on pig iron, and \$2 a ton duty upon pig iron. What then? Giving a protection to the production of a ton of pig iron, we have a duty, instead of three times as great, as the United States have adopted—or from twice to three times as great—on the puddled bar, we have a duty of \$1.70 per ton. So that while we protect the inferior article, the lowest form in which iron is presented, we have so constructed our tariff as to make it utterly impossible to utilise and derive a benefit from it, by grading our tariff in proportion to the amount of labour involved. Now, Sir, if there is a country in the world to which the iron industry is important, it is Canada, and why? Because we possess the coal and we possess the iron ore, and we possess the fluxes; and, therefore, it is necessary to develop the great iron industry within our borders, and yet down to the present moment we have left almost untouched, this enormous, this almost illimitable field for the extension of our national policy. The national importance of the iron industry is seen at once when we take into consideration the fact that it furnishes the material necessary for agriculture, for commerce, for manufactures, for offence and defence, and for all other manufactures, with scarcely an exception. It becomes, for these reasons, the most important of all the industries of the country. So valuable is it regarded, that all nations who have the means of developing that industry, have addressed themselves to that work as one of prime importance. The means of developing the iron industry of a country depend, first, upon the possession of the ore; second, upon the possession of the coal or other fuel that is required to utilise it; third, upon the possession of the fluxes, and fourth, upon the proximity of these articles to each other, and of the facilities for transporting the product from the points where it is manufactured, to the great centres of the country, where it is to be used as an article of commerce. Now, Sir, Canada occupies in this regard a vantage ground over almost every country in the world. England possesses coal and iron ore to an almost illimitable extent; but the House will perhaps be surprised to learn that even England, with all its ore and all its coal, imports from Spain, a thousand miles away, more ore than is required to manufacture the entire production of steel in England. The United States possess almost unlimited quantities of iron ore and coal; but they have no such advantage as Canada enjoys. Their iron and coal are widely separated from each other—so widely separated that the ores of Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region are sent a thousand miles away to Pittsburg to the coal area to be manufactured into iron. In the Southern States they have coal and iron in close proximity, but with this drawback, that they are over a hundred miles from the seaboard, over which distance the manufactured article has to be transported by rail. France, which has developed a great iron industry, has to import both iron and coal. That country has both ore and coal to some

extent, but no less than 35 per cent. of the ore manufactured in France is imported from a long distance. Belgium has plenty of coal, but imports iron ore from Germany. A large amount of iron ore manufactured in Belgium, which has become so powerful a competitor of England in iron, is manufactured from ore imported from Luxemburg; but it sends all the way to Spain for the ore used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. If these countries, without the advantage of having iron ore and coal in close proximity, can import one or the other a thousand miles, and carry on the manufactures of iron, what can Canada do, which has the great advantage of possessing illimitable coal fields and illimitable stores of iron ore in close proximity? England and the United States both form notable examples of what can be done in development of a great industry by protection. I need not tell this House that the most extreme protection that ever was adopted in any country in the world was adopted in England in connexion with the manufacture of iron. England not only imposed high duties on iron coming in from abroad, but when it was discovered that coal could be used instead of coke, and the manufacture of the steam engine was brought into play, it actually prohibited the workmen who were acquainted with those processes from leaving the country in order to retain the industry within their own borders. The United States, recognising that the manufacture of iron within their own borders lay at the very foundation of that protective policy that has made that great country as flourishing as it is to-day, at the very foundation of that great policy that has enable them to grapples with a gigantic war debt, and sweep it away by hundreds of millions, until to-day are only embarrassed by the difficulty of knowing how to get rid of the revenue that is furnished by that policy. I say, Sir, recognising that this question of the iron industry lay at the very foundation of their national policy, they adopted a high protective tariff, and after the most careful, the most scientific, and the most elaborate investigation, they graded the tariff in relation to the different branches of the iron trade in order to furnish just such protection as the amount of labour entering into the creation of any article of industry involved. And thus, Sir, recognising the great principle of protecting first and above all the labour of the country, they have built up an iron industry that has astonished the civilised world. Germany imported 100,000 tons of pig iron in 1860, and it exported 1,000,000 in 1881—how? By adopting the policy that has prevailed in Canada of giving a feeble protection to the production of iron in its lowest stage, and leaving all the others unprotected to come into competition with it? No; but by adopting the true principle of protecting the labour that entered into the production of iron in all its departments, and thus, instead of being dependent, as it was, upon other countries for its iron, it has become a great exporter, as you see, of that commodity. The production of iron in the world in 1865 was 9,250,000 tons; in 1883 it had gone up to 21,000,000 tons, showing that all that is necessary in order to extend to an unlimited degree the use of iron is to be able to produce it, and showing also that it affords a field for the application of the sound principles of the national policy that no other industry in the country affords. The result of this policy may be briefly stated that during last 21 years, from 1865 to 1885, the increase in the production of pig iron in Great Britain has been 76 per cent. In the United States, 456 per cent.; in Germany, 237 per cent.; France, 64 per cent.; Belgium, 84; Austria and Hungary, 152 per cent. So has the iron industry, under a national policy adopted for its development and its protection, flourished in all these countries. Of course, England when she became, under the most rigid and determined system of protection ever adopted in any country of the world, so advanced as to out-distance all other countries to such an extent that she thought she could adopt the principles of free trade; she adopted those principles; and she adopted them under the delusion, propounded by Mr. Cobden and sincerely believed in by that distinguished man, but proved by the result to be utterly fallacious, that if England, with her advanced position of mistress of the industrial arts of the world, adopted the policy of free trade, all other countries would be obliged to follow in her wake. And what is the result? It is that instead of following in her wake, France and Germany and all these countries have held fast by the national policy of protecting their own industries, and the consequence is that they are at this moment in a position to paralyse, to a large extent, the industries of England with all her advantages of iron and coal in close proximity. By their protective policy they are developing and advancing their industries in a way that England finds herself incapable of keeping up with, and the result is that Belgium and Germany are keen competitors on English soil with the great English industries. The time is not long since when charcoal iron was one of the most important industries in Ontario and Quebec. I have no hesitation in saying that if the protection we have given to cotton and woollen and all other industries of Canada be applied to iron to-

morrow, it will show what the past history of Canada has shown, that these charcoal iron industries will be in full blast, and that in Ontario and Quebec they will become most essential and important industries to-morrow as they were in days gone by. Every person knows that charcoal iron is the most valuable product of iron; every person knows the increase of value of charcoal iron; every person knows that the great difficulty is the cost of purchasing it, but there is no country in the world that has such a field for the production of charcoal iron as the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. What have you, Sir, in these Provinces? You have the ore in illimitable quantity, you have a boundless field for the production of the ore, and you have, running along through the same tract of country, magnificent forests adapted to furnishing the charcoal. At present what are the people obliged to do? Those who go into the wilderness to make a farm have to spend their valuable labour in cutting down this timber, and consuming it on the ground without receiving anything from it. Vivify, give protection to the iron industry, as you have given it to cotton, woollen, and everything else, and what will be the result? It will be that when a man goes into the forest to make a farm in Ontario or Quebec, the most valuable product under his hand will be that on which he has to spend all his labour and capital now in wasting. You will have colonisation extended in Ontario and Quebec as nothing else could extend it. The experiments recently made by some of the great lines of railway in the United States have shown, as the result of scientific analysis, that the mode of making the life of a rail infinitely greater than it is, is to have incorporated in the rail a large portion of charcoal iron, and under this recent discovery, there is a field for the development of charcoal iron, that will go far to make it one of the leading industries of Canada. There is at present, as you know, in Ontario, running through a large number of counties and townships, a most valuable deposit of iron ore. A railway has been built to Central Ontario, over 100 miles long, to carry this ore to Weller's Bay, to be shipped across the lake to Charlotte, Oswego, and other points on the American side. Well, from Oswego and Charlotte on the American side to the anthracite coal field, is only 100 miles, and I say that, under a policy which will give iron the protection we give to everything else in Canada, under the National policy, you will have the ships that convey the ore to Oswego or to Charlotte, or to any of those places from Kingston, Cobourg and Weller's Bay, bringing back the anthracite coal, and you will have the establishment of blast furnaces at Cobourg, Kingston and Weller's Bay, that will give the iron industry of Ontario the same position it occupied years ago. I may attract your attention, Sir, for a single moment to the relative importance of these industries. We have given to the manufacture of sugar, and the manufacture of cotton, and the manufacture of woollens, a large protection with the result we anticipated, of building up these industries and rendering them flourishing. In addition to that, we have from 1868 to 1884, admitted \$2,950,000 worth of machinery free into Canada, in order to give increased protection and development to these industries. Now, Sir, the relative importance of these industries may be shown by the table compiled in regard to the United States. It will be found by that table that in the refining of sugar and molasses in the United States, there are forty-nine establishments employed. The capital invested in these is \$27,432,500; the number of males employed over 16 years of age, 5,832; the number of children and youths, 25,000; the amount paid in wages during the year, \$2,875,032; the value of materials, \$144,698,499; and the value of the product, \$155,484,915. So much for sugar. In the manufacture of cotton goods, there are 1,005 establishments, in which the capital employed amounts to \$219,000,000; number of males employed 64,000; females, 91,000; and 30,000 children. The total amount of wages is \$45,614,419; the value of materials, \$113,765,000, and the value of the product, \$210,000. Of woollen goods, the number of establishments is 1,990; \$96,000,000 of capital is employed; 46,000 males, 29,000 females, and 10,000 children are engaged; \$25,836,000 is paid in wages; the value of the material is \$100,000,000, and the value of the products \$160,000,000. Now, come to iron and steel, and you will see at a glance by the comparison how entirely the iron and steel industry distances all the other industries of that great country, in regard to the amount of capital employed, of people engaged, and the result. Of iron and steel industries there are 1,005, the capital employed is \$230,000,000; the number of males about (above?) 16 years of age engaged, 133,000; of females, 45,000; of children, 7,730; the wages paid out are \$55,476,875; the value of material is \$191,000,000; the value of the product is \$296,000,000. So you see that, great as are the cotton and woollen industries in the United States, as regards the employment of a vast population and the support of a great body of people in connexion with these various industries, the iron industry far outstrips and leaves everything else in the rear. Now, charcoal iron from bog iron ore was formerly an important industry both in Ontario and in Quebec, and charcoal iron was also made in

Carleton, N.B., where to-day, under a policy of fostering this industry in the same way as the cotton and woollen and other industries have been fostered, that blast furnace in Carleton would again be lighted up and would be the foundation of a new and extensive industry in the Province of New Brunswick. The following table, which I have had sent to every member, in order to make the matter more distinct, will show the Canadian iron trade at a glance :—

Imports of Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof into the Dominion for Home Consumption for years

	\$		\$
1868	- 6,885,365	1879	- 7,962,295
1869	- 7,885,780	1880	- 10,128,660
1870	- 7,750,867	1881	- 12,955,855
1871	- 10,808,645	1882	- 17,499,488
1872	- 15,913,179	1883	- 20,080,274
1873	- 25,435,020	1884	- 14,750,727
1874	- 20,700,387	1885	- 11,415,713
1875	- 18,199,198	1886	- 11,053,365
1876	- 12,965,117		
1877	- 11,082,321	Total	- \$253,210,512
1878	- 9,398,806		

This large amount of \$253,000,000 was paid out in hard cash by the people of Canada to support the iron industries of other countries, while our own country teemed as no country in the world teems with all the materials necessary to manufacture iron, the coal, the ore, the fluxes, everything that is necessary, and with the labour of our country unemployed. Of this amount \$94,879,630 was free and \$158,330,882 dutiable. You have only to look at that in order to see that the balance of trade against Canada is largely and at once accounted for. If you subtract the amount of imports paid by Canada for iron to sustain the iron industries of other countries, you will find that it is nearly equal to the amount by which our imports have exceeded our exports, and, if you want to balance the trade of the country, if you want to have no outgoing beyond the incoming of the country, cut the Gordian knot, put this iron industry upon the same footing and foundation that you have put all the other industries of Canada, and you will sweep away, to a large extent, the balance of trade which stands recorded against Canada up to the present time. The imports have amounted to from 14 to 15 millions annually since confederation. As I shall show you directly, there is no country in the world that is consuming iron to a greater extent than this Canada of ours. There is also a table showing the balance of trade, and how much is accounted for by the importation of iron and steel and the manufacture thereof, which shows that the consumption of iron in the whole world is 33½ lbs. *per capita*. In Canada the consumption is 260 lbs. *per capita*. In 1883 Canada imported at the rate of \$4.55 *per capita*. Assuming an average of \$85 a ton, that would represent 260 lbs. *per capita*, which makes Canada the third country in the world in the consumption of iron. Great Britain is the first, the United States the second, and Canada the third of all the countries in the world in regard to the consumption of iron. Now, I will turn the attention of the House for a moment to a matter which lies in close proximity to this question of the iron industry, and that is the coal trade of the country. The following table shows the consumption of coal in the Dominion since 1868 :—

Total Consumption of Coal in the Dominion.

Years.	Net tons of 2,000 lbs.	Years.	Net tons of 2,000 lbs.
1868	- 714,893	1878	- 1,665,814
1869	- 636,704	1879	- 1,748,164
1870	- 859,630	1880	- 2,094,844
1871	- 852,217	1881	- 2,260,680
1872	- 1,227,653	1882	- 2,708,654
1873	- 1,398,403	1883	- 3,085,689
1874	- 1,454,636	1884	- 3,556,673
1875	- 1,362,363	1885	- 3,439,745
1876	- 1,466,531	1886	- 3,515,769
1877	- 1,751,031		

The total production of coal for the Dominion is shown in another table:—

Total Production of Coal in the Dominion.

Years.	Net tons of 2,000 lbs.	Years.	Net tons of 2,000 lbs.
1868	623,392	1878	1,109,595
1869	687,527	1879	1,152,783
1870	734,285	1880	1,456,795
1871	804,431	1881	1,514,542
1872	1,038,349	1882	1,845,548
1873	1,228,852	1883	1,831,819
1874	1,068,166	1884	1,997,368
1875	998,104	1885	1,973,987
1876	950,483	1886	2,104,170
1877	1,020,875		

I may say that the unlimited increase, so to speak, is quite within the possibilities of the legislation of this House. I need not tell the House that, notwithstanding that great increase in the production of coal in Canada, a large number of the coal mines of Canada—take, for instance, those in Pictou, those in Cape Breton—which depend on the sea, are closed for something like six months in the year; and that upon a safe calculation it may be said that an enormous amount of loss of working power is caused by the fact that they are only able to work half time in consequence of a want of demand for the article itself. Now, the protection of iron in this country will give to the coal industry of this country such a development as will enormously increase the demand for labour in connexion with the mining of ore. The manufacture of charcoal in the timbered country I have already referred to, and to the enormous amount of labour it will involve. The principle of the American tariff I have already explained. They have created this great iron industry in the United States by giving to the labour employed protection just in proportion to the amount of days' work consumed in producing the article, whether it was a ton of pig iron, a ton of puddled bars, a ton of bar iron, or the manufacture in its very highest state. Our policy, as I have shown, is diametrically the reverse, and the result is that while they have been building up this magnificent iron industry in the United States, and at the same time steadily and enormously reducing the cost of iron in that country, we, with all that nature has done for us in the most unbounded and unstinted manner, furnished with all the raw material necessary to make our country great and prosperous, are allowing to pass away this golden opportunity of reaping a harvest by creating great national industries, giving increased labour to the people, and thus building up great and thriving communities and furnishing profitable employment to thousands and tens of thousands of additional inhabitants to our country. We are allowing other countries to reap the benefit, other countries not half so well situated as we are for the production of iron—reap this golden harvest that lies unconsidered at our feet. Now, Sir, this was done in the United States by following a policy the very reverse of ours. I may just say before passing away from the question of coal, which we have developed so successfully, that instead of increasing the cost of coal to the people of this country, I hold in my hand a table showing that the price paid in the city of Montreal for bituminous coal in 1877, was \$4.50 per ton, while in 1886 the same coal sold for from \$3 to \$3.50 per ton. Now, the United States, graduating their tariff upon the amount of labour employed in producing the article, put \$6 a ton on pig iron; our duty is \$2. They put \$6 a ton on cast iron scrap and old shell; in Canada it is free. They put \$16 a ton on puddle bars, blooms, &c.; ours is 10 per cent., or \$1.70 per ton. They put \$6 per ton on wrought scrap; under the Canadian tariff it is free. They put \$16 and \$22, according to quality, on bar iron, spike, rod, &c.; our duty is 17½ per cent., about equal to \$5 per ton. They put \$20 a ton upon thick hoops and sheets; ours is 17½ per cent. They put \$28 per ton upon thin sheets; ours is 12 per cent. On cut spikes they put \$25 per ton; ours is \$13.45, more nearly assimilating to theirs. Now, it is impossible to read those two tariffs of the United States and Canada without seeing at a glance why it is that while they have made the iron industry the most successful and most important industry in that country, we are standing still at the threshold, looking idly on, and leaving all these undeveloped treasures to lie at our feet, and only wanting the adoption of a sound and rational policy, the adoption of that national policy that has placed Canada in the proud position it occupies to-day, by applying it to other industries; waiting, I say, to have that same policy applied to the iron industry of this country to give us an increased development that will, I believe, be found to surpass all the other industries of our

country, just as the table I have read of the woollen and cotton industries of the United States shows that they have been surpassed transcendently by the iron industry of that country. Sir, imagine the helpless position Canada would be in in the event of war. What country could do without iron? I do not believe the child is born in Canada that will witness a war. I regard the position we occupy as one that gives the best possible assurance that we will have peaceful progress within our borders. But while that is the strong probability, is it not worth while for us to consider what a country would do, that is consuming 250 pounds of iron per head of the population, if they were cut off with no iron industry within the country to meet the emergency, and to give us that supply which is absolutely necessary for the progress and advancement of every other industry within our border. Why, Sir, our position is a helpless one at present. Belgium, Germany, and England combined only yesterday to put up the price of steel rails in Canada \$5 a ton, and you had to pay that increase in consequence of the fact that you had no iron industries in your country, and to-day you are paying for cast iron, pig and for wrought pipe enormously above what the article costs, because those countries at this moment agreed to put up the price to the producers of wrought-iron pipe in this country. Now, I say, it was only yesterday that England, Belgium, and Germany combined, and Canada had to pay, and did pay, \$5 a ton for every ton of steel rails imported into the country more than we ought to have paid, because we, in our present condition, with our country filled with iron, filled with coal, filled with limestone, and all in close proximity to each other, have not had the sagacity, we have not had the courage to adopt the same rational policy in regard to this industry that we have adopted with regard to others. Why, Sir, in this very county of Ottawa, the country teems with iron ore as rich as any in the world. All through this region there are unbounded forests furnishing charcoal, and all that is wanted is fair and legitimate protection to vitalise and develop the industry and give employment to the people, and aid at the same time the colonisation of those rich tracts of country by furnishing to the poor men who go into the forests the means of getting a fair price for the timber they are now obliged to waste in order that they may cultivate the land. How do you suppose the combination between England, France, and Belgium was broken up, under which we were paying \$5 a ton more for our rails? Strange as it may seem, it was broken up by means of the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company broke it up by giving an order for steel rails to the United States, instead of to that combination, teaching the people in England, Germany, and France that we were not so prostrate as they supposed, not quite so helpless as they supposed, and that led to breaking up the combination, because they became alarmed at the fact that in the United States, where rails were \$159 a ton only a few years ago, the price has been brought down to \$26, showing the influence of this rational policy.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—That is new.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—It is not only a national policy, but it is a rational policy. It is a policy that is national because it is rapidly making Canada a nation, it is a rational policy because the very foundation of reason is in a Government, a Parliament, a country furnishing employment to the mass of the industrial people. Well, Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago iron rails were made in Toronto and Hamilton, and within the next 20 years we will make all our own rails. I do not propose to ask this House to adopt the policy, the Government does not propose at this moment, regarding the increased railway development of the country as one of the vital essentials of progress and prosperity to include in this arrangement what the United States has done, and done with such success, and that is to apply it to steel rails. We propose that they shall come in free as they have done in the past, because we consider that should be made an exception. I do not hesitate to say that the adoption of this policy will, in my judgment, place Canada in a position where she will be able to provide her own rails, and that at no distant period, at as reasonable a rate as any country in the world. Why should we not do so? Show me any country possessing as many miles of railway as Canada does that does not manufacture its own rails? It cannot be done. There is no country in the world with 12,000 miles of railway in operation that does not manufacture the rails used there. Why should we not, at no distant day under the application of this protective policy for the iron industry of Canada, be in a position to manufacture our rails successfully and efficiently? Now, as to car axles. As showing that there is no want of skill in Canada, that Canadians are equal, without any outside assistance, to deal with manufacturing matters, I can point to a foundry in Montreal where the most excellent steel casting probably to be found in the world are turned out. Go to New Glasgow, and you will find a steel industry built up by a local capital of from \$300,000 to \$400,000 invested by Nova Scotians, or by Canadians, at all events, where they are

turning out the very best articles that can be produced. All that is wanted is fostering protection in order to make the quantity as great as the quality is good. In those works there is not a man employed who is not a Canadian. The ready intelligence which Canadians possess enables them within a short time to master the most intricate processes in connexion with any industry. In the county of Pictou, iron, coal, and limestone are found in the closest proximity; within a radius of 10 miles there is everything necessary to build up a great and successful industry; and this mineral wealth is found on the seaboard, so that the products of the industry can be chiefly (cheaply?) transported by water to the head of Lake Superior if required. All descriptions of iron ore are found in this country, so that when we are told by persons engaged in the iron founding industries that they require other ore to mix with Londonderry ore because it is too good, that they require to import Scotch pig iron, the answer is that we possess within our own borders every variety of iron ore, so that any mixture desired can be made. We have specular iron of 68·33 percentage, metallic iron, compact limonite 57·71, fibrous limonite 59·50, red hematite, also fossiliferous 54·36, spathic 43·56. In New Brunswick there is hematite iron ore; in the county of Carleton ore and coal are to be found, also in different districts of that Province. Bog ore in Queen's, Sunbury, York, Charlotte, Restigouche, and Northumberland counties, in close proximity to the Inter-colonial Railway. It is specially applicable to the manufacture of charcoal iron. There are iron ores in Quebec. Magnetic iron ores are found more or less throughout the Laurentian range of mountains along the Ottawa River. At the Hull or Baldwin mines, west of the Gatineau River, the ore analyses 67 per cent. The quantity is estimated at 100,000,000 tons. The Haycock mine ore ranges from 64 to 68 per cent. metal. Bristol mine 58 per cent. iron. In Three Rivers and Drummondville there is unlimited timber for making charcoal; also in Ontario, at the Eastern District, back of Kingston, Belleville, Trenton, and Cobourg, between Lake Ontario and Ottawa River; the townships of Marmora, Hastings, Tudor, Bedford, Madoc, Wollaston, Palmerston, Bagot, Belmont, Darling, Barrie, Galway, Snowdon, and many others. There is magnetic iron in abundance in the district served by the Ontario and Quebec, Kingston and Pembroke Railways. In Central Ontario, Cobourg and Peterboro', and Grand Trunk Railways, and by Rideau and Trent Canals. There is plenty of timber all through this district. I had a conversation with a surveyor who had extended these lines for hundreds of miles through these districts, and away up 130 miles further, to the intersection of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I was assured that not only was there an unlimited quantity of iron through that district, but that the forests along that line of communication could not be surpassed in any country in the world for the production of charcoal iron. Now, I have shown you that the Lake Superior ores of the United States are carried 1,000 miles to the coal, for the purpose of manufacturing the pig iron. If that be the case, what is to prevent the policy of the ship that carries the ore from Weller's Bay, Kingston, and Cobourg, across to the United States ports, bringing back a cargo of the anthracite coal which is within 100 miles from the point of shipment? There is nothing to prevent it but one thing, and that is the duty upon the anthracite coal; and what I propose to ask this House to do, in adopting the policy of vitalizing this great industry for Canada, is to take the duty off anthracite coal and make it free. The moment that it is done we shall have blast furnaces at Cobourg, Weller's Bay, and Kingston, at all events, served by anthracite coal, making that description of anthracite iron which is so highly valued by gentlemen connected with foundries. The distance between Weller's Bay and Charlotte, in the United States, is about 60 miles, and from Rochester to the anthracite mines is 150 miles; and, I think, when I give those distances and give what is accomplished every day in the United States, where coal and iron are 1,000 miles apart, I shall have settled the problem that nothing will be easier than to establish blast furnaces in the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario, by which you can not only manufacture unlimited quantities of charcoal iron but manufacture the ore by the use of anthracite coal. Now, Sir, you may ask me what about the great North-West. Well, Sir, it is well known that you have in the North-West the most boundless supply of coal that is to be found in any part of this Dominion. One of the great advantages we have over the prairie country to the south of us, is the unlimited supply of fuel furnished by nature in the form of lignite coal. And you have not only 50,000 square miles of this lignite coal in the great North-West, to furnish enormous quantities of fuel for generations to come; but you have in Big Island, in Lake Winnipeg, a valuable deposit of iron ore, and any quantity of timber to make charcoal to convert it into iron. All it requires is the adoption of this policy in order to establish, at an early day, industries for the manufacture of iron in the North-West as well as in the other portions of the country. And what more? Across the Rocky Mountains, need I tell you that in British

Columbia you have one of the most magnificent deposits of iron ore—on Taxada Island, 30 miles long and 5 miles wide—that is to be found in any place in the world, rich in the highest degree in iron; and that you have the Nanaimo coal fields to furnish fuel to put blast furnaces in operation at an early day, lying within 30 miles of Taxada Island. I say, that with the prospect of opening up trade with Australia, with China and Japan, although I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I believe that at no distant day you will have in the Province of British Columbia an iron industry built up which will compare favourably with that of any other industry in this country. Now, Sir, you will ask me to give you a little more closely than in the general terms I have employed, what would be the result of Canada entering upon this national policy of manufacturing her own iron, and I will give you briefly my calculations on that point. And, though I base my estimate on our past consumption of iron, giving this industry the same protection that is given to others—I say that we need not base it on the past consumption of iron, for, with the development which is opening up before industries, a very feeble glance at what the real Canada, the past furnishes, in regard to all these result of adopting such a policy would be. We are making rapid strides, and if you take these diagrams, these graphic illustrations which I have placed before you, and look at what we have done in the last 18 years, tell me, if you can, the measure of what the progress of Canada will be in the next 10 or 20 years. We are only opening up this great question of developing the industries of our country, and I have no hesitation in saying that a more moderate calculation could not be made than the one I shall now offer the House, basing my calculation on the present consumption of iron. Our present consumption is 250,000 tons of pig iron, leaving steel rails out of the question altogether. To make this quantity of pig iron, you require 750,000 tons of iron ore. You require 120,000 tons of limestone and 750,000 tons of coal to make it into iron in its first stage, pig iron; and the freight required for the means of intercommunication in bringing these materials together, amounts to not less than 1,625,000 tons. To manufacture it in puddled bars, merchant bars, and the various shapes and sizes into which it is made, it would require an additional quantity of 750,000 tons of coal, making a total consumption of 1,500,000 tons. It is on the ground that the development of the iron industry of Canada will tax the coal industry of this country to its utmost capacity, in order to furnish the additional output that will be required, and with all the advantages connected with that increased development, that I am enabled to say to the House that, although making anthracite coal free will take \$497,000 away from the Government in revenue which it is now receiving, we would be perfectly justified in doing it, because the development of this iron industry would be giving to the coal-mining industry a greater advantage and boon than that which would be taken away by the removal of the duty. Now, Sir, what does this involve? Take the diagram of Sir Lowthian Bell—the highest authority in the world—the man who in England is considered head and shoulders above every authority on these questions. Taking his diagram, which I have sent to every hon. gentleman in the House, you will see the price of Scotch pig iron and the earnings of the colliers in Scotland in comparison with Westphalia, and it shows that, just as the production of iron increased or decreased, so the production of coal increased or decreased. Now, Sir, the result is, that by the adoption of this policy, you will give permanent employment to an army of men numbering at least 20,000, increasing our population from 80,000 to 100,000 souls, and affording the means of supporting them in comfort and prosperity. I say, Sir, that if there is anything in the national policy, if we have not been all wrong from the very start, if the history of Canada shows that this national policy has achieved for Canada what we said it would achieve—and I have given the most abundant and irrefragable evidence on that point—if there is any question on which there ought not to be any doubt in the mind of any hon. gentleman, it is that the application of the same sound policy which we have found so admirable and successful in relation to all other industries, will have the same result in regard to the great iron industry of this country. Now, this estimate of an increased population of 100,000 souls does not take into account the manufacture of castings and forgings, cutlery and edged tools, hardware, machinery and engines, or steel rails. Were we to manufacture these articles—and there is no reason why we should not steadily progress to that point—the population I have mentioned of 100,000 souls would be no less than trebled. I may briefly give to the House the effect of the resolutions which I propose to lay upon the table; and I may say that the Government have given the most careful attention to the proposals that have been made to us in reference to changes in the tariff. We have found that in order to carry to its legitimate conclusion the policy we have applied to the various industries established in the country, it is desirable to make changes in the tariff, which, in all, will involve an increase in round numbers of something

under \$500,000 a year. In regard to iron, the increased revenue we expect to receive this year will not be over half a million from the changes proposed in these resolutions; and, while we have no reason to doubt that they will be entirely effectual in bringing rapidly into this country all the capital that is necessary to vitalise this great industry and put it into a flourishing condition, all the increased taxation that will be involved over the whole of Canada, from sea to sea, will be something like half a million dollars a year. That increased taxation, however, will all be swept away and given back to the people by the one resolution which makes anthracite coal free; and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which largely pay that duty, will be greatly benefited instead of oppressed or burthened by the adoption of the policy that is now proposed. I do not think it necessary, Sir, to occupy the time of the House at greater length in making these explanations, and I am anxious to close at such an hour as will give an opportunity for the fullest criticism from the other side of the House. In this proposed tariff we have not followed exactly the American system. We have based it upon the principle of applying two-thirds of the American rate. There is at present provided by law a bounty of \$1.50 a ton until the 30th June 1889 on every ton of pig iron manufactured in the country; and afterwards that bounty is \$1.00 a ton, until it ends in June 1892. We of course leave that as it is; and in the meantime, instead of adopting the American tariff of \$6 a ton upon pig iron, we propose to adopt two-thirds of that tariff by raising the duty from \$2 a ton, as it is at present, to \$4 in addition to the bounty. And then we have applied as a general principle—modified in certain cases according as we felt it desirable in the interest of the country, a little more or a little less—that two-thirds rate to all the branches of the iron industry throughout the country. We do not propose to increase the tariff on sheet iron, hoop iron, or the lower kinds of round iron, which are left at the old rate at present, because these I do not expect at an early day to be manufactured in the country. The duty on steel worth four cents per lb. and under is placed at 30 per cent., or on an equal footing with the iron duty. On steel worth over four cents per lb., we leave the revenue duty of 12½ per cent., because we do not expect that high class of steel at an early day to be manufactured in the country; so that miners and others using a high class of steel will not be affected adversely by the change. On wire rods, wire rope, and wire fencing, the duty is not proposed to be increased. The duty on boiler plate and locomotive tubes remains, for obvious reasons, unchanged, as we wish to do all we can to develop the manufacture of engines in our own country, and to furnish all the aid we can to railways. The highest *ad valorem* rate, therefore, on them, under the proposed tariff, would be about 35 per cent. The unenumerated articles, embracing hardware stores, edge tools, cutlery, &c., will come in at 30 per cent. duty. And now, Mr. Speaker, thanking the House very much for the kind indulgence with which they have listened to my very lengthened statement, and my efforts at making these explanations, and regretting that the condition of my voice has not enabled me to do better justice to the subject, I will proceed to deal with the resolutions which it is proposed to offer for the consideration of the House. In blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, the duty is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. Harness and leather dressing, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—What increase is that?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—I am afraid if I attempt to give the increase it will make it so very late that we will not have the pleasure of hearing from the hon. gentleman. I would prefer reading the resolutions and then taking them up *seriatim* when we go into committee.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—Have you got them printed for distribution?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—No, I have not.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—All I ask the hon. gentleman to do is, as he is going on, to state in each case what the increase is. I do not propose to ask him for the reasons in detail.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—I think I can do that by reading the resolutions from another paper. Blacking, 5 per cent. is added to the duty. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, an addition of 5 per cent. We will be able, of course, to give the fullest information to the hon. gentleman when we come to take up these matters in committee. It would take too much time to do that at present. Advertising pictures, pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, a specific duty of 6 cents per lb., and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The change makes no difference in duty; it merely adds certain words: "Illustrated price lists, calendars, and almanacs" to the resolution as it stood before, and would stand in the Customs' Act. Advertising pamphlets not illustrated, a specific duty of 1 cent each. The words

"not illustrated" are added to make the item more specific; the duty is not changed. Braces and suspenders, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, an addition of 5 per cent. Buttons, vegetable ivory, horn or composition, a specific duty of 10 cents per gross, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Buttons, all other kinds not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm rig or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles, costing less than \$50, a specific duty of \$10 each; costing \$50 and less than \$100, a specific duty of \$15 each, and in addition thereto, in each case, of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. All such carriages costing \$100 each and over, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty is based on legitimate prices and intended to check under-valuation. Cotton, sewing thread, or spools, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition of 5 per cent. Jeans, coutilles, when imported by corset makers for use in their factories, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, an increase of 5 per cent. in favour of cotton factories. Before it was 20 per cent. when imported by corset makers for use in their factories. Printed or dyed fabrics not elsewhere specified, 32½ per cent. *ad valorem*. This is an increase of 5 per cent. additional protection to cotton factories and print works. Earthenware, stoneware, namely, demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, a specific duty of 3 cents per gallon of holding capacity, an increase of 1 cent per gallon.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—How much do you compute that to be per cent?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—It is not over 30 per cent. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, Rockingham ware, &c., 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, 5 per cent. increase. Flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed, specific duty of \$2 per ton, being an increase of 50 cents per ton; glass carboys, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, same as before. Flasks, phials of four-ounce capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, specific duty of 10 cents per dozen, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*; that is an increase of 10 cents per dozen, in addition to the 30 per cent. charged before. Gold and silver leaf, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, an increase of 5 per cent. Sewing machines, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, specific duty \$3 each, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the duty now being 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and \$2 specific. Leather, sole, specific duty of 3 cents per lb. The present rate is 15 per cent., and we do not consider that is an increase. It is a change from the *ad valorem* to the specific duty without increasing the charge. Belting leather and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep, and calf, tanned or dressed, but not coloured, waxed, or glazed, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; there is no change in the duty but a mere alteration in the arrangement. Japanned, patent or enamelled, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, now 20 per cent. Liquorice root, paste, extract of, a duty of 2 cents per lb.; the present duty is 15 per cent., and 2 cents would be equal to 25 per cent. Oil cloth, floor, specific duty of 5 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. This is introducing a specific duty, but it is not expected to increase the amount. The hon. gentleman will understand that in many of these cases this is done to meet one of the great difficulties of the Customs Department, that of under-valuation, from which our revenues have suffered very much. In reference to oil cloth in the piece, cut or shaped, &c., there is an increase of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, the specific duty being as it was. On paper hangings, or wall paper in rolls, the new proposals are in place of the present duty of 30 per cent.

Mr. MITCHELL.—Is that an increase?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Not except on the first item of brown blanks. On papers of all kinds not elsewhere specified, we propose to levy a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The present duty is 22½ per cent. on calendered paper, and 20 per cent. on uncalendered. We now make it all 25 per cent. On tissue paper, the duty is the same, the only change consisting in striking out the words "of artificial flowers." In regard to pickles, sauces, &c., the present duty is 25 per cent., and we substitute a specific duty based upon 30 per cent. on the better classes of pickles. It will only increase the amount materially on the inferior kinds. In regard to plated cutlery, the present duty is 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. This is an increase on the cheaper kinds of plated knives, but will not materially increase the duty on the better class. The only difference in regard to plumbago is in regard to the manufactures of plumbago, on which the specific duty is increased from 20 to 25 per cent. On coarse salt we propose to charge 10 cents per 100 pounds, not including salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession. The same on fine salt in bulk, or on salt in bags or other packages, a specific duty of 15 cents per 100 pounds, the packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty. That is an increase of 3 cents per 100 pounds on the bags, barrels, or other packages.

Mr. MITCHELL.—Does that exempt the salt from the sea?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—Yes, all salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries is free of duty. The duty on sandpaper, glass, flint, and emery paper is to be 30 per cent.

instead of 25. On school and writing slates there is to be a specific duty of 1 cent each, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Now the duty is 25 per cent. without the specific duty. I now come to a very large and important change in regard to the duty on cigars and cigarettes, on which we propose a specific duty of \$2 per lb. and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of paper covering. During the last fiscal year the number of cigars manufactured which were the product of imported raw leaf was 90,408,025. Assuming an increased production of 50 per cent. the output should be 135,612,037. The duty on 90,408,025, at \$6 a thousand would be \$542,448. The duty on 135,612,037 at \$6 would be \$813,672. We estimate an increased revenue from the duty on cigars of \$150,000. There is no change in the duty on trunks, but we propose to charge a duty of 10 cents each and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, on valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books, and purses. In that case the 10 cents specific duty is added. The change in regard to varnishes, &c. is from 20 cents per gallon specific and 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. and 20 cents a gallon. The duty on potatoes is raised from 10 cents a bushel to 15 cents. The duty on tomatoes is raised from 30 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Vegetables, not otherwise specified, are increased from 20 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on watch actions or movements is reduced from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent., that is in order to prevent smuggling and to foster the industry of making the cases in this country. On fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, &c., the duty is to be 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty is now 7½ cents per lb., 20 per cent. on a part, and 22½ per cent. on another part *ad valorem*. On collars of cotton or linen, on which the present duty is 30 per cent., we have added 24 cents specific duty, as fostering protection to the seamstresses of the country. On newspapers partly printed and intended to be complete and published in Canada, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. That is to settle a disputed question in the Customs Department, and we give still greater protection to our own printers who furnish much more valuable matter within the country than that which is imported from outside. We have increased the duty on shirts of cotton or linen by \$1 per dozen. The resolution with reference to articles imported for the Government, for Parliament, and for the use of the army and navy, makes no alteration of the duty, but it is only explanatory of items 532 and 533. The resolution with regard to anthracite coal repeals item 101, which provided for a duty of 50 cents per ton, and occasions a loss to the revenue of about half a million, the amount collected last year having been \$497,000.

Mr. MITCHELL.—How about bituminous coal?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—It remains as before. The effect of the removal of the duty on anthracite coal will be not only to give great relief to the public who use anthracite coal, but also to give a great relief to the manufacturers of iron, who will have to pay on their raw material a larger price than before; but they will receive a considerable portion of that back in the form of remitted duty, the amount remitted being equal to all we will receive the coming year from the increased duty on iron. Of course anthracite coal stands in a different position from bituminous as it is not produced in the country. In the resolution with respect to scrap iron and scrap steel, we draw a distinction between imported scrap and scrap that is the result of wrecks upon the coast. The former duty of \$2 per ton on imported scrap is restored, and I am afraid that is the principal blot on the policy as propounded, for, to carry out the principle, it ought to be \$4 a ton, the same as iron.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—Will the hon. gentleman state how many changes there are altogether?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER.—I think there are about one hundred and twenty. I now move that you do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee on the following resolutions:—

1. RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal the following items in Schedule "A" of the Act 49 Vict. chap. 33, intituled "An Act respecting the Duties of Customs"—Consolidated Statutes, 1886, viz.:—Numbers 7, 31, 32, 37, 39, 44, 51, 72, 83, 101, 125, 126, 133, 137, 138, 144, 145, 146, 147, 154, 161, 181, 192, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 234, 237, 238, 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 248, 251, 252, 254, 255, 275, 278, 282, 317, 318, 329, 330, 331, 333, 339, 346, 352, 354, 356, 365, 366, 368, 383, 403, 404, 406, 409, 439, 447, 453, 455, 456, 458, 462, 473, and 475, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof as follows:—

1. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. Harness and leather dressing, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
2. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

3. Advertising pictures, pictorial show-cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price list, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, and tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, a specific duty of six cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
4. Advertising pamphlets not illustrated, a specific duty of one cent each.
5. Braces or suspenders, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
6. Buttons of vegetable ivory, horn or composition, a specific duty of ten cents per gross and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
7. Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars, a specific duty of ten dollars each; costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars, a specific duty of fifteen dollars each, and in addition thereto in each case, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
- 7a. All such carriages costing one hundred dollars each and over, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
8. Cotton sewing thread on spools, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
9. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset makers for use in their factory, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
10. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, not elsewhere specified, thirty-two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
11. Earthenware and stoneware, namely, demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, a specific duty of three cents per gallon of holding capacity.
12. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, Rockingham ware, white granite or iron stoneware, C. C. or cream coloured ware; decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
13. Flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed, a specific duty of two dollars per ton.
14. Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials, of less capacity than four ounces, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
- 14a. Flasks and phials of four-ounce capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed, or moulded tableware, a specific duty of ten cents per dozen pieces, and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
15. Gold and silver leaf, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
16. Sewing machines whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, a specific duty of three dollars each and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
17. Leather, sole, a specific duty of three cents per pound.
- 17a. Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep, and calf, tanned or dressed, but not coloured, waxed, or glazed, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
18. Japanned, patent or enamelled, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
19. Liquorice root, paste extract of, a specific duty of two cents per pound.
20. Oil cloth, floor, a specific duty of five cents per square yard, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
21. Oil cloth in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted, or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for, a specific duty of five cents per square yard, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
22. Paper hangings, or wall paper in rolls, the following specific duties on each eight yards of the following descriptions, viz. :—
 - a. Brown blanks, two cents.
 - b. White papers, grounded papers, and satins, three cents.
 - c. Single point bronzes, seven cents.
 - d. Coloured bronzes, nine cents.
 - e. Embossed bronzes, eleven cents.
 - f. Coloured borders, narrow, eight cents.
 - g. Coloured borders, wide, ten cents.
 - h. Bronze borders, narrow, fifteen cents.
 - i. Bronze borders, wide, eighteen cents.
 - j. Embossed borders, twenty cents.
23. Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty-two and one-half per cent. *ad valorem*.
24. Tissue paper, white or coloured, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factory, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
25. Pickles in bottle, a specific duty of forty cents per gallon, sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon: In jars, bottles, or

- other vessels the quantity to be ascertained and the same rate of duty to be charged thereon, the duty to include the bottle and other packages.
- 25a. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard, thirty-five cents per gallon, and in brine, twenty-five cents per gallon.
 26. Sauces and catsups, in bottle, a specific duty of forty cents per gallon, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* : sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart, bottles to be held to contain a gallon.
 27. Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, a specific duty of fifty cents per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 - 27a. All other plated ware, electro-plated or gilt of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 28. Plumbago, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
 - 28a. Plumbago, all manufactures of not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 29. Salt, coarse, ten cents per one hundred pounds (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty).
 - 29a. Salt, fine, in bulk, a specific duty of ten cents per one hundred pounds.
 30. Salt, in bags, barrels, or other packages, a specific duty of fifteen cents per hundred pounds, the bags, barrels, or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.
 31. Sand paper, glass, flint, and emery paper, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 32. Slates, school and writing slates, a specific duty of one cent each and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 33. Cigars and cigarettes, a specific duty of two dollars per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. The weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering.
 34. Trunks of all kinds, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 - 34a. Valises, satchels, carpet bags, pocket books and purses, a specific duty of ten cents each and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 35. Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of twenty cents per gallon and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 36. Potatoes, a specific duty and fifteen cents per bushel.
 37. Tomatoes, fresh, a specific duty of thirty cents per bushel and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
 38. Vegetables not elsewhere specified, including sweet potatoes, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 39. Watch actions or movements, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
 40. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz. :—Blankets, flannels, cloths, doeskins, cassimers, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloths, horse collar cloth, alpacas, Italian cloths, cobourgs, merinos, and all similar fabrics, not otherwise provided for; also manufactures composed of same materials, viz. :—Yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, and knitted goods, viz. :—Shirts and drawers, and hosiery, not elsewhere specified, a specific duty of seven and a half cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 41. Barrels containing pork or other salted meats, a specific duty of twenty-five cents each.
 42. British gum, dressing, sizing cream and enamel sizing, a specific duty of one cent. per pound.
 43. Collars of cotton or linen, a specific duty of twenty-four cents per dozen, and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 44. Cuffs of cotton or linen, a specific duty of four cents per pair and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 45. Gas meters, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 46. Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground, a specific duty of three cents per pound.
 47. Mucilage, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 48. Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 49. Photographic dry plates, a specific duty of fifteen cents per square foot.
 50. Shirts, of cotton or linen, a specific duty of one dollar per dozen and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

51. Veneers of wood, sawn only, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
52. Coloured fabrics, woven or dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarns, or other material, except silk, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
53. Fertilizers, artificial, of all kinds, a specific duty of six dollars per ton.
54. Maccaroni and vermicelli, a specific duty of two cents per pound.
55. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half box; in cases and all other packages ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons; in barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel, fifty-five cents per barrel.
56. Paper, tarred, a specific duty of one-half cent per pound.
57. Spectacles and eye glasses, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
- 57a. Parts of spectacles and eye glasses, unfinished, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
58. Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
59. Axes—chopping axes, a specific duty of two dollars per dozen and ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
60. Broad and ship axes, adzes, and hammers weighing ten pounds and over, a specific duty of three dollars per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
61. All other axes, hatchets, hammers, hay knives, and four and five pronged forks of all kinds, a specific duty of two dollars per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
62. Hoes, garden rakes, two and three pronged forks of all kinds, picks and mattocks, a specific duty of one dollar per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
63. Shovels and spades, a specific duty of one dollar per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
64. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sully and walking ploughs and all other agricultural machines and implements not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
65. Grape vines costing twenty cents and less, five cents each.
66. Gooseberry bushes, two cents each.
67. Raspberry and blackberry bushes, one cent each.
68. Peach trees, four cents each.
69. Rosebushes, five cents per plant.
70. Seedling stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach, and other fruit trees, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
71. Manufactures of iron and steel, viz.:—Wrought iron, scrap iron and scrap steel being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured, two dollars per ton.
72. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, speigel, steel bloom ends, and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel, two dollars per ton.
73. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, four dollars per ton.
74. Iron in slabs, blooms, loeps, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, nine dollars per ton.
75. (a.) Bar iron rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, eleven dollars per ton.
76. (b.) Comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, thirteen dollars per ton.
77. (c.) Comprising flats less than one inch or less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch square, fifteen dollars per ton.
78. Rolled round iron in coils or rods less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, not elsewhere provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
79. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories, five per cent. *ad valorem*.
80. Iron and steel wire, galvanised or not, smaller than number five gauge and not smaller than number fifteen gauge, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

81. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, number nine gauge or smaller, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*.
82. (a.) Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, ten dollars per ton.
83. (b.) Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than number twenty gauge Canada plates and boiler plate of iron or steel not less than thirty inches wide, and valued at not less than one and a-half cents per pound, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*.
84. (a.) Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and not thinner than number twenty gauge, thirteen dollars per ton.
85. (b.) Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and thinner than number twenty gauge, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*.
86. Iron railway bars, steel T rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, iron or steel flat rails punched, and iron or steel railway fish plates, nine dollars per ton.
87. Rolled channels and angle and T iron, and rolled eyebar blanks made by the Klonan process, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in their own manufactures, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*.
88. Iron bridges and structural iron work, twenty-five dollars per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
89. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, thirty dollars per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
90. Steel ingots, clogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for valued at four cents or less per pound, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, but not less than ten dollars per ton.
91. When of greater value than four cents per pound, twelve and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
92. Steel not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
93. Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the said materials.
94. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description of form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores, a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.
And provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.
95. Malleable iron castings, and steel castings not elsewhere specified, twenty-five dollars per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
96. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stone plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' iron and castings of iron not elsewhere specified, sixteen dollars per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
97. Cast iron pipe of every description, twelve dollars per ton.
98. Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles without reference to the stage of manufacture, thirty dollars per ton, but not less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
99. Engines, boilers and machinery, viz.:—
(a.) Fire engines, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
100. (b.) Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

101. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
102. Locomotive tires of Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
103. (a.) Boiler tubes or flues or stays of wrought-iron or steel, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
104. (b.) Wrought-iron tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured, over two inches in diameter, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.
105. (c.) Other wrought-iron or steel tubes or pipes, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
106. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
107. Skates, twenty cents. per pair and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
108. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
109. Sledges, track tools, wedges and crow bars of iron or steel, one and one-quarter cent. per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
110. Hardware, viz.:—Builders', cabinet-makers', and carriage hardware and locks, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
111. Muskets, rifles, and other firearms and surgical instruments. twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
112. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, and wrought-iron or steel nuts and washers, and horse, mule or ox shoes, one and one-third cents. per pound.
113. Horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel rails, not elsewhere specified, two and one-half cents. per pound.
114. Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents. per thousand.
Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents. per pound.
115. Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, one and two-third cents. per pound.
116. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, one cent. per pound.
117. Street railway bars or rails weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard for purposes other than railway tracks, six dollars per ton.
118. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
119. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, fifteen cents. per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
120. Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines, and paper cutters, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

2. *Resolved*:—That it is also expedient to repeal the following items in Schedule "C" of the same Act, viz.:—Nos. 532, 533, 549, 599, 639, 662, 694, 700, 767, 770, 797, and 806, and to enact as follows, viz.: The undermentioned items shall be free of duty:—

1. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, and the following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy, viz.:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
2. Brick, fire.
3. Coal, anthracite.
4. Cotton yarns finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
5. Gannister.
6. Gums, amber, arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac, and tragacanth.
7. Quills in their natural state or unflumed.
8. Steel rails, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.
9. Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates.

10. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
11. Steel bowls for cream separators. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.
12. Veneers of ivory, sawn only.

3. *Resolved*:—That it is expedient to repeal item No. 816 in Schedule "E" of tariff of Customs duties, and to substitute the following in lieu thereof, viz.:—

Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts, one dollar and fifty cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.

4. *Resolved*:—That it is expedient to repeal section 8, chapter 33, 49 Victoria, Consolidated Statutes, and to enact the following in lieu thereof:—

Except in cases otherwise specially provided for in the schedule to the tariff, packages manufactured of glass, tin, iron, or other metals, crates, barrels, or other packages containing earthenware, china, porcelain, crockery, glassware, glass or other brittle goods, cases containing bottled spirits, wines, malt liquors, or other bottled goods, together with all articles used as first receptacles or packages for goods of any kind in which such goods are packed for purposes of sale or not solely for exportation, except as herein-after provided, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty as the goods contained therein, if such duty be *ad valorem*, but if such duty be specific, or *ad valorem* and specific, or if when *ad valorem* alone, such named duty would be less than that to which such receptacles or packages would be liable under the tariff in force at the date of importation if they were imported empty, or if the goods therein be free of duty, then the duty shall be that to which such receptacles or packages would be liable if imported empty; but all other packages being the usual and ordinary ones in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and customs of trade, shall be free of duty.

5. *Resolved*:—That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolutions, and the alterations thereby made in the duties of Customs on the articles therein mentioned, shall take effect on and after the 13th of May instant.

No. 31.

THE BARROW-IN-FURNESS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to
COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce,
Barrow-in-Furness, June 25, 1887.

SIR,

CANADIAN DUTIES.

By direction of this Chamber I enclose a memorial adopted at the last meeting in reference to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. F. PRESTON,

The Right Hon. Sir H. T. Holland, M.P.,
Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 31.

To the Right Honourable Sir H. T. HOLLAND, M.P., Colonial Office.

The humble MEMORIAL of the BARROW-IN-FURNESS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHEWETH:

That your memorialists learn that the Canadian Government propose to largely increase the import duties on iron and steel:

That your memorialists are of opinion that the proposals would, if carried into effect, prove highly detrimental to the iron and steel trade of this country, and would materially

affect the town of Barrow-in-Furness and the district, which are largely dependent upon the iron and steel industry :

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray the Canadian Government not to increase the said duties :

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. BARLOW-MYSICKS,

President.

(Signed)

C. F. PRESTON,

Secretary.

Barrow-in-Furness, June 6, 1887.

No. 32.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester,

June 30, 1887.

SIR,

I AM desired by the President of this Chamber to forward you the annexed copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Board, referring to the terms of the new Canadian Tariff Bill, and to solicit your kind attention to the terms of the resolution.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. FOX TURNER,

Secretary.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure in No. 32.

RESOLUTION.

"That this Chamber learns with very great regret that the Canadian Government have introduced a Tariff Bill, which provides for a considerable increase of the duties now levied on iron and steel manufactured in and imported from the United Kingdom.

"This Chamber is of opinion that any such increase of the tariff duties would be detrimental to the trade of the United Kingdom, as well as prejudicial to the agricultural and other interests in Canada, and, therefore, trusts that Her Majesty's Government will use its influence to obtain the withdrawal of the Tariff Bill."

No. 33.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR H. T. HOLLAND.

(Received July 4, 1887).

Government House, Ottawa,

June 22, 1887.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a memorandum,* which has been prepared by Sir Charles Tupper, my Minister of Finance, respecting the operation of the new duties recently imposed by the Canadian Parliament upon imports of iron and steel.

The memorandum has been prepared with the object of showing the manner in which these duties will affect imports from Great Britain as compared with those from foreign countries.

I have &c.

(Signed)

LANSDOWNE.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 34.

THE BRITISH IRON TRADE ASSOCIATION to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Victoria Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.,

July 5, 1887.

SIR,

I BEG to enclose herewith half a dozen copies of the memorandum* which was submitted to you some time ago, on the occasion of your being waited upon by myself and others in reference to the Canadian tariff. Copies of the document in question have been sent to a number of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, most of whom, I believe, have taken action upon it. It is probable that you may find the enclosed copies of use in any negotiations that may be opened up between yourself and the Canadian Government on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. J. JEANS,
Secretary.

Sir Henry Holland, M.P., &c.

No. 35.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 7, 1887.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult.,† relating to the new Canadian Tariff Bill, and I am to acquaint you, for the information of the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that the resolution, which you enclose, passed by the Chamber on this subject will be forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada for communication to his Ministers.

I am to add that papers are about to be given to Parliament on this subject, and will include a minute by the Canadian Finance Minister received here on Monday last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Manchester.

No. 36.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a letter‡ from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce enclosing a resolution passed by the Chamber relating to the terms of the new Canadian Tariff Bill.

I am also to enclose a copy of the reply‡ which has been returned to the Chamber of Commerce by my direction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

No. 37.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, July 7, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a memorial§ received from the Chamber of Commerce of Barrow-in-Furness relating to the proposed increase in the duties imposed in Canada on imports of iron and steel.

Your Government are aware from previous communications which I have already forwarded to you, that great dissatisfaction is felt in this country amongst mercantile firms interested in the iron trade in consequence of the action of the Government of the Dominion in proposing the imposition of these duties, and the matter has also formed the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament, where much adverse opinion has been expressed.

I think it right to call your attention to the feeling which exists in this country, and have no doubt that your Government will give due consideration to the various representations which have been made upon the subject.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 38.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the BARROW-IN-FURNESS CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 8, 1887.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult.,* enclosing a memorial adopted by the Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce relating to the Canadian Tariff Bill and the duties on iron and steel.

Sir Henry Holland has forwarded a copy of this memorial to the Governor-General of Canada to be laid before his Ministers, from whom he doubts not that it will receive due consideration together with other representations upon the same subject which have been already communicated to the Governor-General.

The Secretary to the
Barrow-in-Furness Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 39.

COLONIAL OFFICE to THE BRITISH IRON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 9, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant,† enclosing copies of a printed memorandum as to the proposed increase of Canadian tariff duties.

I am to inform you that a copy of this memorandum was received in this department, and communicated to the Governor-General of Canada in a despatch, dated the 25th of May.‡

The Secretary to the British Iron Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

No. 40.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the LEEDS INCORPORATED CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 15, 1887.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th ult.,§ and to the reply from this Department of the 14th of June,|| respecting the Canadian duties on iron, steel, and cloth, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform you that papers on this subject will shortly be given to Parliament, including a minute by the Canadian Finance Minister.

The Secretary to the
Leeds Incorporated Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

* No. 31.

† No. 34.

‡ No. 10.

§ No. 14.

|| No. 21.

No. 41.

THE CARDIFF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Cardiff,
July 30, 1887.

SIR,

THE proposal to increase the rates of duty on iron and steel imported into Canada has been considered by my Chamber, with the result, that I am directed to say, they view with alarm the proposed alteration, which they feel sure will prove most prejudicial, not only to the iron and steel trades of this country, but to Canada itself.

I am further directed to ask that you will make such representations to the Canadian Government, as may cause them to hesitate before carrying out such suicidal policy as that contemplated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. L. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

To the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 42.

THE BRISTOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce
and Shipping, Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol,
August 3, 1887.

SIR,

I AM desired by the council of this chamber to forward you the accompanying Memorial on Canadian Tariffs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HENRY J. SPEAR,
Secretary.

To the Right Hon.
Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, G.C.M.G., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Enclosure in No. 42.

To the Right Hon. SIR HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, G.C.M.G., M.P., Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The humble MEMORIAL of the BRISTOL INCORPORATED CHAMBER of COMMERCE and
SHIPPING.

SHEWETH,

THAT your memorialists learn with great concern that the Dominion Government have proposed to establish a prohibitive duty on iron and steel with the object of protecting the native industry.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the placing the prohibitive duties on such import is calculated to operate injuriously upon the trade both of Great Britain and of Canada, and also to cause a great amount of dissatisfaction amongst the manufacturing and working classes.

That if the tariff is maintained, it will prejudicially affect and almost entirely destroy a large amount of trade that has hitherto been carried on between this country and Canada.

That your memorialists therefore strongly urge upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of using their influence in obtaining a further revision of the new Canadian Tariff.

(Signed) C. W. ALLEN, President.
(Signed) BENJN. PERRY, Vice-President.
(Signed) HENRY J. SPEAR, Secretary.

Bristol, 27th July 1887.

No. 43.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the CARDIFF AND BRISTOL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SIR, Downing Street, August 6, 1887.
 I AM directed by Secretary Sir H. Holland to acquaint you, for the information of
 the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce
Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, that a copy of
 your letter of the 30th ultimo*
 the Memorial which accompanied your letter of the 3rd instant† has been forwarded to
 the Governor-General of Canada, to be laid before his Ministers.

The Secretary to the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce.
Bristol Incorporated Chamber of
Commerce and Shipping.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 44.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD, Downing Street, August 6, 1887.
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Ministers,
 a copy of a letter* from the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, and a copy of a Memorial†
 from the Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, on the subject of
 the increase in the import duties on iron and steel.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 45.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

SIR, Downing Street, August 6, 1887.
 I AM directed by Secretary Sir H. Holland to transmit to you a copy of a letter*
 from the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, and a copy of a Memorial† from the Bristol
 Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, on the subject of the increase in the
 import duties on iron and steel.

Copies of these papers have also been sent to the Governor-General.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 46.

THE WALSALL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.
 (Received August 8, 1887.)

To HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The MEMORIAL of the WALSALL and DISTRICT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Memorialists are of opinion that the policy of the Canadian Govern-
 ment, as exhibited in their new tariff charges, in placing prohibitive duties upon the
 import of iron and other goods in which this district is so largely interested, is calculated
 to operate injuriously upon the trade both of Great Britain and of Canada. And that if
 the tariff be maintained it will prejudicially affect, if not entirely destroy, a large amount
 of trade that has hitherto been carried on between this country and Canada.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, most strongly urge upon the Colonial Secretary the necessity of using his influence to obtain a remission of the new Canadian tariff charges.

Signed on behalf of the Chamber, July 28, 1887.

FRANK JAMES, President.
GEO. BYTHEWAY, Secretary.

No. 47.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the WALSALL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 10, 1887.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acquaint you that the memorial on the subject of the increase in the Canadian import duties on iron goods, signed by the Secretary and yourself on behalf of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce, has been forwarded to the Governor-General for the consideration of the Dominion Government.

The President of the
Walsall Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

No. 48.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, August 10, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your Ministers, a copy of a memorial* from the Walsall Chamber of Commerce respecting the increase in the Canadian import duties on iron and steel.

The Chamber of Commerce has been informed that their memorial has been referred to the Dominion Government.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 49.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 10, 1887.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a memorial* from the Walsall Chamber of Commerce, respecting the increase in the Canadian import duties on iron and steel.

The Chamber of Commerce has been informed that their memorial has been referred to the Dominion Government.

A copy of the memorial has been sent to the Governor-General for communication to his Ministers.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

I am, &c.
(Signed) B. H. MEADE.

No. 50.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE to SIR H. T. HOLLAND.
(Received August 12, 1887.)

SIR,

Casapedia, New Richmond, July 21, 1887.

I CAUSED to be referred for the consideration of my Ministers, copies of your despatches transmitting correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and between the Colonial Office and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, respecting the recent changes in the Canadian duties on iron and steel and manufactures thereof, and I now have the honour to forward herewith, a copy of an approved report of a Committee of the Privy Council, to which is appended a memorandum prepared by my Minister of Finance upon the subject.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

Enclosure in No. 50.

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council for Canada, approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 30th June 1887.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them despatches, dated respectively 21st and 25th May 1887, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and between the Colonial Office and the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, respecting the recent changes in the Canadian duties on iron and steel and manufactures thereof.

The Minister of Finance, to whom the papers were referred, submits herewith a memorandum respecting the recent changes made in the above-named duties, showing how they affect the interests of the British Empire as compared with those of foreign countries, from which memorandum it will be seen that in the adjustment of the duties, a large discrimination has been made on the whole in favour of British as against foreign industry, the higher rates of duty being imposed on manufactures the largest proportion of which in the aggregate are being imported from foreign countries.

The Committee recommend that your Excellency be moved to transmit a copy of the memorandum mentioned to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.

MEMORANDUM respecting the CANADIAN IRON DUTIES as they affect the interests of the British Empire and of foreign countries.

The increased duties imposed by the Canadian Parliament on iron and steel have been stigmatised as an attack on British industry.

A careful examination of the British-Canadian iron and steel trade, in connection with the tariff changes, will not justify this accusation.

Adjoining the southern border line of Canada there extends from ocean to ocean the United States of America, a great nation of over 50 millions of people. They have attained an enormous industrial development under a highly protective tariff, which is still maintained, and under which comparatively high rates of wages prevail, controlling in a marked degree the price of labour in Canada. Placed in this position and under such circumstances, Canada is compelled in self-defence to adopt a tariff policy in some

measure approximating that of the United States, in order to protect domestic industries and to develop the natural resources of the Dominion.

Canada possesses, in an advantageous position, abundance of iron ore, fuel, and all the requisites for the manufacture of iron and steel.

In the steps taken by the Canadian Parliament to foster the manufacture of iron and steel and place the industry on a firm foundation at the outset, Canada is but following the methods adopted by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, the United States, and other countries which have succeeded in promoting this great industry.

Whatever be the causes at work, and however disagreeable be the fact to the British manufacturer, it is undeniable that foreign wares are gradually but steadily displacing many British manufactures of iron and steel in the Canadian market.

In this competition it is notable that the highly "protective" country of the United States is the most formidable competitor in machinery, hardware, and articles made by skilled labour.

A memorandum is submitted herewith marked A. showing the course of the trade of Canada in iron and steel and manufactures thereof as respects Great Britain and the United States, proving the rapidity with which the United States have overtaken and passed Great Britain in competition for Canadian trade. This statement shows that while in 1868 the trade of the two countries with Canada in four classes comprising the higher forms of iron and steel goods requiring skilled labour was in the proportion of 58 per cent. by Great Britain and 42 per cent. by the United States, that trade has since become so revolutionised that during ten years (from 1877 to 1886 both inclusive) the proportion has been 70 per cent. for the United States and 30 per cent. for Great Britain.

Under these conditions, the pertinent question to be considered is this: How shall Canada overcome the increasing dependence on *foreign sources* for her enormous annual requirements of iron and steel?

Considering the magnitude of the interests involved and in view of Canada's rich and varied mineral resources, the effort to develop domestic production cannot be fairly characterised as an attack on British industry or opposed to the true interests of the Empire.

In the recent tariff changes the scale of duties adopted has not as a rule exceeded two-thirds of the rates now in force in the United States; and British iron and steel manufactures to the value of millions of dollars annually will be still admitted into Canada *free* or at a low rate of duty.

The following statements of imports into Canada, from the Trade Returns for the fiscal years ending 30th June 1881 and 1886, indicate the course and extent of the iron and steel trade with Canada at two periods five years apart, and speak for themselves:—

Particulars.	Percentage.	Imports from Britain.	Imports from other Countries.	Total Imports.
Iron and steel and manufacture thereof imported into Canada for year ending 30th June 1881, viz.:		\$	\$	\$
Dutiable	55 per cent.	4,682,481	—	} 8,470,594
Do.	45 per cent.	—	3,788,113	
Free of duty	94 per cent.	3,749,510	—	} 3,996,497
Do.	6 per cent.	—	246,987	
Total	—	8,431,991	4,035,100	12,467,091
For year ending 30th June 1886, viz.:		\$	\$	\$
Dutiable	50 per cent.	3,992,711	—	} 7,992,365
Do.	50 per cent.	—	3,999,654	
Free of duty	86 per cent.	2,628,571	—	} 3,047,334
Do.	14 per cent.	—	418,763	
Total	—	6,621,282	4,418,417	11,039,699

The amended tariff, if applied to the whole Canadian imports of iron and steel for the year ending 30th June 1886, shows the following result as near as can be estimated :

Particulars.	Percentage.	Imports from Britain.	Imports from other Countries.	Total Imports.
		£	£	£
Free goods - - - - -	86 per cent.	2,568,531	—	2,988,155
Do. - - - - -	14 per cent.	—	419,624	
Imports subject to 12½ per cent. duty or less - - - - -	93 per cent.	808,637	—	863,491
Imports subject to duty of over 12½ per cent., but not over 25 per cent. - - -	7 per cent.	—	54,854	
Imports subject to over 25 per cent. duty - - -	62 per cent.	559,760	—	904,274
	38 per cent.	—	344,514	
Imports subject to over 25 per cent. duty - - -	43 per cent.	2,684,354	—	6,283,779
	57 per cent.	—	3,599,425	
Total - - - - -	—	6,621,282	4,418,417	11,039,699

The above statement does not embrace military stores and articles imported by and for the use of the Canadian Government which are admitted *free* of duty.

In the adjustment of duties it will be seen that a large discrimination has been made on the whole in favour of British as against foreign industry, the higher rates of duty being imposed on manufactures the largest proportion of which in the aggregate are being imported from foreign countries.

By the changes made it cannot be claimed that any "great British industry has been unexpectedly attacked."

All goods purchased prior to the recent changes (May 13) will be admitted at the old rate of duty, and as it will take Canada some time to attain any marked development in iron manufacture, imports will be made as usual in the heavier lines from Great Britain for a few years. Canada will still remain a valuable customer for the British iron manufacturer, and in many important branches of the trade the imports will be large for many years to come.

Canada has expended over \$100,000,000 in perfecting a trans-continental line of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which will be of the greatest advantage to Imperial interests.

In ceasing to be dependent on foreign sources for the production of materials which exist in profusion within her borders, and by the development of her great natural resources Canada may hope to attain a more prosperous position and become a source of strength to the British Empire.

IMPORTS.—IRON and STEEL MANUFACTURES into CANADA from the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN.

	Whence imported.	1868. N.B.—Not included in totals at end.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total. 1877-86, i.e., 10 years.
*Interchangeable Mechanism	G.B.		58,418	70,886	67,347	72,263	83,702	232,910	176,344	89,600	64,437	57,905	972,419
	U.S.		380,077	312,732	482,878	368,492	427,192	1,369,608	1,704,442	752,102	434,826	462,063	6,702,032
Hardware, Cutlery, and Edge tools	G.B.		1,062,637	927,807	796,532	942,806	996,228	1,104,069	1,150,145	949,757	671,402	800,156	6,567,618
	U.S.	2,077,618	2,146,851	2,781,435	1,736,121	1,124,569	1,555,251	1,602,665	1,839,540	2,033,388	1,428,681	1,566,795	17,018,223
Machinery	G.B.	1,475,563	130,739	68,683	79,299	102,033	236,688	816,341	607,031	465,825	149,042	136,406	3,263,967
	U.S.		496,522	494,460	409,096	631,541	849,468	1,520,971	2,437,172	1,381,452	1,033,683	608,380	10,236,145
Castings and Forgings	G.B.		137,112	195,235	139,029	230,978	193,177	304,161	383,074	362,060	276,443	215,660	2,476,838
	U.S.		48,416	337,799	279,957	221,652	255,194	523,341	455,233	419,907	294,206	268,410	2,597,211
Rails and railway supplies	G.B.	758,300	1,741,091	1,306,570	964,185	2,279,710	3,127,296	3,125,686	2,913,753	2,067,522	2,125,781	1,428,447	21,070,861
	U.S.		81,149	234,125	68,251	34,766	65,421	33,380	675,105	1,344,810	485,573	439,345	145,949
Other forms of iron	G.B.	2,929,186	2,773,174	2,268,081	1,935,442	3,120,230	3,671,300	4,364,750	6,010,650	3,736,151	3,330,583	3,346,072	53,466,562
	U.S.		139,366	714,803	590,683	536,490	471,979	599,181	591,873	744,588	537,535	431,820	611,983
Pig Iron	G.B.	—	540,612	307,929	181,186	263,400	457,103	633,206	842,234	490,551	394,909	387,052	4,588,172
	U.S.	—	137,323	90,001	50,625	108,466	258,577	380,869	302,515	229,574	136,292	199,460	1,943,532

* "Interchangeable Mechanism" includes Sewing Machines, Fire-arms, Locomotive Engines, and Agricultural Implement

No. 51.

The SHEFFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, Sheffield,

SIR,

August 12, 1887.

I UNDERSTAND that the Colonial Office has been good enough to undertake to forward to the Canadian Government memorials against the proposed increase of the Canadian tariff duties.

I therefore take the liberty of enclosing a memorial from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, which I trust you will forward in due course to the Government of Canada.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Holland,
Colonial Office,
London, S.W.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT HUGHES,
Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 51.

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The RESPECTFUL MEMORIAL of the SHEFFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND
MANUFACTURES.

SHEWETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. Your Memorialists are a Chamber of Commerce representing a district largely engaged in the manufacture of steel and iron, and of the various commodities made therefrom, usually known as hardware goods.

2. Your Memorialists have noticed with great regret that your honourable Government is proposing to impose largely increased duties upon iron and steel.

3. The amount of the proposed increase in the duties is such as to render them, in the opinion of your Memorialists, protective and prohibitory.

4. Your Memorialists feel sure that immediate and grave injury to the trade hitherto carried on between this country and Canada to the mutual advantage of both, will be the result of the imposition of the duties which have been proposed.

5. Your Memorialists feel sure that the proposal to impose such prohibitory duties upon iron and steel must inevitably be highly injurious to the trade, both of Canada and this country, since, in the case of Canada, artificial prices would be created for necessary commodities, to the detriment of the consumers of those commodities within the Dominion, whilst, in the case of England, a large market will be practically destroyed, and thus the existing depression in the hardware trade must inevitably be intensified.

6. Your Memorialists regard such a course of action as is proposed by your honourable Government as being highly detrimental to the best interests of Great Britain and her Colonies, since it places an important Colony like the Dominion of Canada in an actual position of hostility to the trade of the Mother Country.

7. Considerable feeling has been created in this district by the proposed action in this matter of your honourable Government against a Colony which can bring itself to strike so heavy a blow against the mutual commerce of Great Britain and that Colony.

8. Your Memorialists trust that there may yet be time to withdraw a proposal which cannot, they feel sure, be justified as being necessary in the interests of the revenue of the Canadian Government; but which your Memorialists regard as wholly protective, and as prohibitory to the trades affected thereby.

Your Memorialists therefore trust that this matter will be reconsidered, and that an equitable rate of duty may be imposed, sufficient only for the legitimate purposes of the revenue of the Dominion of Canada.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Signed on behalf of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce
and Manufactures, this 12th day of August 1887.

HERBERT HUGHES,
Secretary.



No. 52.

SIR H. T. HOLLAND to the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

My Lord,

Downing Street, August 13, 1887.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for communication to your Ministers, a copy of a Memorial* from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the increase on the Canadian import duties on iron.

The Marquis of Lansdowne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. T. HOLLAND.

No. 53.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the SHEFFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 15, 1887.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant,* I am directed by Secretary Sir H. Holland to acquaint you that he has caused the Memorial on the subject of the increase on the Canadian import duties on iron to be transmitted to the Governor-General for communication to his Ministers.

The Secretary to the Sheffield
Chamber of Commerce.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

* No. 51.

FK1 P12 Y7C5179 ENG DOCS
Correspondence respecting the
Canadian tariff 43277550

CANADA.

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1887.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, 6, NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1887.