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Vol. 18. TORONTO, APRIL 4, 1890. No. 7.

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SEE ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 249.

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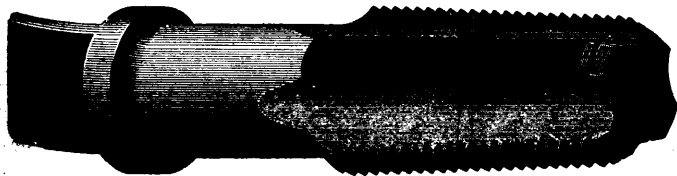
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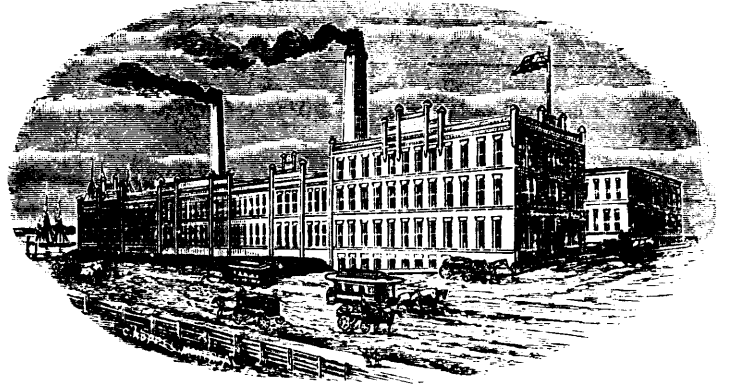
1. Its simplicity, strength, lightness, and the facility with which it can be adapted to the various sizes of pipe.
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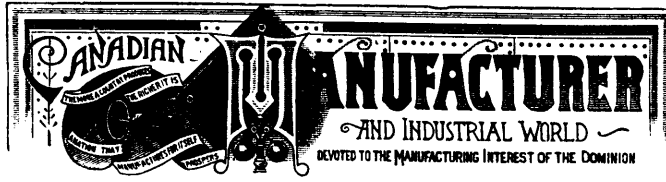
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The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
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CANADIAN MANUFACTURER,
63 Front Street West, Toronto.

THE fifteenth regular annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association will be held in this city on Monday next, the 7th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. Important business will be brought before the meeting, and a large attendance is desired and expected.

CANADA'S NATIONAL POLICY OF PROTECTION.

If there were any who imagined that Canada's National Policy of Protection to home industries was not securely entrenched in the Dominion Government, the budget brought down by Hon. George E. Foster to the House of Commons dispels the illusion. The N. P. is an institution that is permanently located in this Dominion—it has come to stay, and will stay. Mr. Foster shows in his speech that business generally in Canada is in a satisfactory condition, and that peace, happiness and prosperity dwell in the land.

Regarding the receipts and disbursements of the Government Mr. Foster informs us that last year he estimated that the receipts from customs would be \$23,533,971 while \$23,726,783 had been realized; from excise, his estimate was \$7,088,143; and actual receipts, \$6,886,738; and from miscellaneous sources his estimate was \$7,999,180, while the yield was \$8,169,349. In all \$38,601,294 was estimated, and the actual receipts were \$38,782,870. This is very satisfactory, not only as regards the closeness of the estimates, but as regards the amounts realized. As to the revenues during the

past year, comparing 1888 and 1889 with 1887 and 1888, the results were most satisfactory, for in that year the receipts from customs showed an increase of \$1,620,857, or 7½ per cent., from excise of \$815,252, or 13½ per cent., from miscellaneous of \$438,299, or 6¾ per cent. The total increase was, therefore, \$2,874,408, or 8 per cent. over the revenue realized in 1887 and 1888. If the revenue of 1880 and 1881 were compared with the revenue of 1888 and 1889 it would be found that the increase in customs and excise was 27½ per cent., and in miscellaneous 44 per cent., or a total of 71½ per cent.

Speaking of the expenditures of the public treasure Mr. Foster said that thirty-six and a half millions of ordinary expenditure give us what is sufficient to carry our national debt, and to pay the interest upon it. It provides for our legislation and civil government; it administers our justice; it polices the North-West; it provides a million and a third for expenditure on our militia system; it furnishes a substantial amount for steamship subventions; it maintains our light-house, ocean, river and coast services; it distributes four millions of dollars among the different provinces; it looks after the collection of our revenues; it inspects our gas, our staple goods, our weights and measures; it provides \$3,000,000 for the maintenance of our post office system, \$4,000,000 for our railways and canals, and, over and above all these, gives into the hands of the Minister of Public Works more than \$2,000,000 with which to build new and necessary public works within the Dominion. Such a contribution as that appeared to him to be a princely and generous contribution for a people of 5,000,000 to give to carry on the ordinary services of the country.

Alluding to the fact that in the United States the policy of a high protective tariff is more strongly entrenched than ever before, and that there is no prospect of a reduction of the tariff but rather an increase in certain directions, Mr. Foster said that as nothing could lead to the belief that the protective system in the United States would be abandoned, so nothing had occurred in Europe to show that the principles of Protection had not taken deep root there and were to-day stronger than ever they had been. He held, therefore, that there was no reason whatever why the reasonable system of protection which Canada now enjoyed, and under which the country had prospered, should be disturbed. The tariff should be gauged according to the circumstances of the country and according to the needs of the times in which it is operated; and just as conditions change—conditions in the country and conditions out of the country—so it becomes necessary that alterations from time to time should be made in the tariff to keep up the original idea of reasonably and fairly protecting the industries which it is proper and right to protect. If values change then the relative protection given by a specific or *ad valorem* duty should change with them. New products must have a place in which to be put, and in order to prevent constant derangement in the customs, provisions had to be made for them. If new industries open—and new industries are continually opening—and it was the pride of the tariff party that within the last ten years, under the influence of the tariff, new industries had sprung up like magic in Canada; and if they looked at the quality, at the variety and quantity of manufactured articles as compared with ten years ago, it would be astonishing the

progress that has been made in the various industries of different kinds all through the country.

The increase of the duty on flour from fifty cents to seventy five cents per barrel will be of great benefit to Canadian millers, while it will not materially affect the price of the article to consumers. The milling capacity of the country is so large, and competition so keen that there can be no corresponding raise in the price of flour, while at the same time it will also benefit wheat growers. Canadian farmers and stock raisers are also to be benefitted by increased duties upon beef, pork, lard, etc. There is no reason why Canada should not raise all the meat required at home, and in addition to become

a large exporter of meat, and it was with the view of drawing the attention of the country to this, and of fostering our meat producing industries, that the Government came to the conclusion to protect the interests of the farmers by raising the duties on certain of their products.

Included in the free list are mining machinery, and materials and equipments for entering into the construction of iron and steel steamships, where such things are not made in Canada.

In our opinion, if it is the wish of the Government to encourage the erection of works in Canada for the production of such things, the way to do it is not by rendering it impossible to do it.

We regret that Mr. Foster did not see his way clear to recommend an increase in the duty on pig iron, raising it to at least as high a figure as that of the American tariff. The experiment of a low duty has been tried and failed—it is not a duty for protection in any sense of the word, but rather for

revenue only. In following pages will be found these tariff recommendations in full as offered by Mr. Foster, as they appear in the official report. It should be remembered that this is not a proposed new tariff, but the changes proposed in be made to the old.

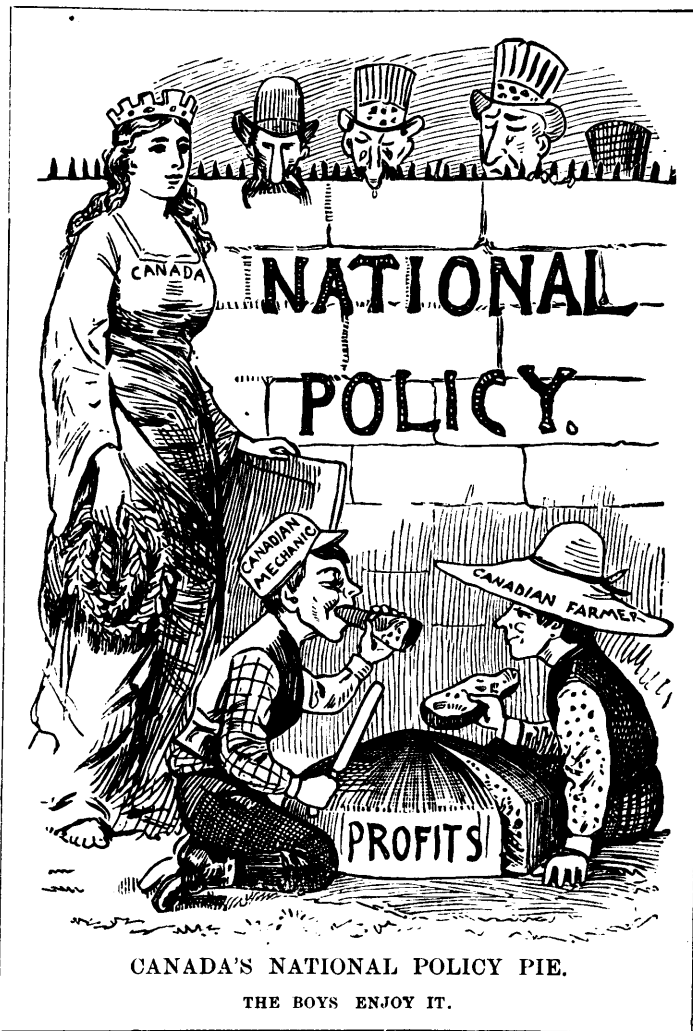
A KICKING MACHINE.

It will be remembered that in the recent discussion in the Dominion Parliament anent the free importation into Canada of American corn, the Toronto *Mail* laid great stress upon the action of the Ontario Central Farmers' Institute in demanding

that corn be thus admitted. The *Mail* endeavored to show that this Farmers' Institute was composed of leading farmers of the Province, and that their sentiments were adverse to the imposition of duties upon imports. We have frequently shown in these pages that there are no more enthusiastic supporters of our National Policy than Canadian farmers; and we have also shown that these political gatherings called "Farmers' Institutes" were not composed generally of farmers at all, but of sore headed and disappointed political hacks with axes to grind. Possibly some of these politicians may have cabbage patches in their back yards, on the strength of which possessions they pose as horny handed sons of the soil, who make

their living by the sweat of their brows following the plow or driving the festive manure fork; but they are really not agriculturists.

That sensible farmers should remonstrate against the *Mail* and other Grit papers endeavoring to show that Canadian farmers are not in accord with the Government on tariff matters is not surprising; and the *Mail* has published a communication from one of these in which the writer declares some obvious truths. This tariff farmer in his letter denounces as "bosh" what some of the Grit members said on the corn question; for that while there may be cases where men with small farms may require more feed than they have grown, and that to get corn in free might just suit their cases for the time being; yet the rank and file of Canadian farmers do not want American corn imported free to compete with their coarse grains. He says: "Farmers are hauling oats from twelve to fifteen miles and selling them



for twenty-six cents per bushel, and peas at forty-five cents; these certainly do not want to see American corn let in free. It may be all right for Mr. McMullen and others to move for the free admission of American corn, but let them say that it is in the interests of drovers, livery stable men, etc., and not say that it is in the interests of the farmers, because such is not the fact. A very great deal of the agricultural literature we see is written by men who are not farmers."

This farmer correspondent of the *Mail* tells about the sort of men who run these "Institutes." He says that at a recent meeting in Toronto of the Central Farmers' Institute he observed that among the foremost men in the meeting were

"a lawyer, a cheese merchant, an editor and a veterinary surgeon." Yea, verily, for of such are so-called "Farmers' Institutes" generally composed. Canadian farmers—and by this we mean those who are farmers in reality, and not shysters and scheming politicians—maintain an unswerving adherence to the National Policy, for they know that through it alone is to be maintained home markets in which all their produce can be sold. They don't want to be obliged to ship their commodities to foreign countries to be there met in competition with similar products from other countries, and disposed of at forced sales for whatever prices may be had. They prefer finding their market in the nearest town where there are many manufacturing establishments and hundreds and thousands of employees in them who require all these farm products for their sustenance.

The other fellows—and by this we mean the lawyers, cheese merchants, editors and veterinary surgeons—who pose as farmers, who, in shooting off their mouths at Institute meetings, are betting on the wrong horse, and for whom a nickel-in-the-slot machine has been invented. This machine will evidently become popular in Canada some day; and these characters will be the patrons of it. It is described as being somewhat in appearance like a weighing machine, though in its action it is different. The farmers of the country who are disgusted at these pseudo imitators will encourage the victim to avail himself of the opportunity of mounting the low platform. He does so, and faces to the front. Instantly a concealed hook darts forth and seizes him by the coat collar, following which a cow-hide boot mounted on an artificial leg appears lower down and administers in rapid succession a number of vigorous kicks. With the last kick the hook "lets go," and the platform tips suddenly forward, and as the sprawling customer alights upon the floor several feet away, an invisible phonograph utters a peal of harsh and mocking laughter. The whole operation takes but a few seconds, and has been designed especially for the relief of Canadian farmers who are too busy to spend much time and muscular exertion in kicking these pessimists from among them.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

ATTENTION is requested to a communication in another page in this issue entitled "Fair Trade vs. One Sided Free Trade." It is from a well known gentleman holding an honorable position in an important manufacturing town near Liverpool, who has given and is giving close attention to the necessities of British manufacturing industries, and whose conviction is that the time is fast ripening, in fact, has already come, when the one-sided Free Trade Policy of the British Government must be modified so as to afford some protection to British manufacturers, and to British agriculturists also, against the cheaper products of other nations. Our correspondent is a member of the General Council of the National Fair Trade League, the objects of which are to obtain such changes in the laws as shall prevent the products of foreign States from unfairly competing with the products of British home labor, and to promote an extension of trade between the Mother Country and her Colonial Dependencies. The policy advocated by this League is the imposition of import duties upon all competing foreign

products other than raw materials for industry, leaving the definition of the meaning of the term "raw materials," and the special treatment of Indian and Colonial products to be determined by the Imperial Parliament. The policy of the League definitely advocates 1. That no commercial treaties affecting fiscal arrangements shall be made unless terminable at one year's notice. 2. Imports of raw materials for home industries free from every quarter, in order that British manufacturers may compete successfully in the sale of their products. 3. Import duties to be levied upon the manufactures of foreign States refusing to receive British manufactures in free or fair exchange. 4. A moderate duty to be levied upon articles of food from foreign countries, the same being admitted free from all parts of the British Empire. That this Fair Trade League has enlisted in its cause not only manufacturers, farmers and other producers, but the laboring element also, is evidenced by the fact that that element is represented in the General Council by commissioners from many of the labor organizations, including those of the shoemakers, carpenters, plasterers, builders, joiners, cabinet makers, chairmakers and metal polishers, the secretary of the committee being Mr. H. J. Pettifer, an electro plate worker.

Canadians are deeply interested in this Fair Trade movement in England, because, first, it is endeavoring to restore a policy in that country that placed it years ago upon the high pedestal of popularity and prosperity that has ever since characterized it; and second, because it is an endorsement in the Mother Country of that policy of Protection that has already done so much for Canada, and from which so much is yet expected.

As long as Britain was the undisputed mistress of the seas—as long as the carrying trade of the world was done in British ships—it was possible for Britain to advance in wealth and prosperity, all the producers of wealth being satisfied with the general prosperous advancement. But there was, naturally, a limit to this advancement, and circumstances over which that country could have no control operated to advance the prosperity of other nations at a pace with which, retarded by her mistaken policy of Free Trade, she has not for years been able to successfully compete. Britain finds herself at this time handicapped by dissatisfactions and discontents at home that demand changes in her fiscal policy that will give her agriculturists some relief from the disastrous competition of the United States and other nations in supplying her home markets with the products of the field and farm, and that will give her laboring classes and her manufacturers relief from the competition of the cheaper labor of Germany and Belgium, and the cheaper products of the factories and industrial works of those countries. These classes have been beguiled for years by the glamor and dazzle with which the advocates of Free Trade have been able to enshroud their mischievous policy; but now the scales are falling from their eyes, and although it may require long and patient endurance and struggle, no doubt the day is coming when the victory of Protection will reward their efforts.

If the ladle is carefully drawn across the bottom of the tureen, evidences will be found in the *consomme* that the opponents of Canada's National Policy are submerged therein.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CANADA for Canadians : so say we all of us.

THE boys enjoy it, and will continue to enjoy the benefits of Protection.

CANADA'S National Policy is pie to the laboring classes as well as to the manufacturers.

MCGINTY went to the bottom of the sea ; the enemies of the N. P. are worse off, for they are at the bottom of the soup.

WHERE is the so-called Free Trade party of Canada ? Where is Sir Richard ? Where are the Commercial Unionists ? Where are the Unrestricted Reciprocity advocates ? Their wailings are bubbling up from the bottom of the soup tureen.

THE enemies of the N.P. are not delighted. They are not anxious to see any more tall factory chimneys in Canada. They would rather see them in other countries where labor is cheaper, and to which Canadian farmers would have to send their products

ATTENTION is directed to our beautiful and symbolic picture in which Canada, the Beautiful and Beneficent, smiles approvingly at her farmer and mechanic boys, while they enjoy the Protection pie she has furnished to them. No wonder the mouths of the Free Traders water.

THERE may be some little mending and amending yet to be done to the tariff amendments proposed by the Minister of Customs, but in the main the matter is all right. The friends of the N. P. are elated ; for they now see in the bright perspective lots more of tall chimneys sending up their smoke all over Canada.

THIS is a sickly season for lugubrious pessimists in Canada. Canada is on the boom. Those who don't love Canada can emigrate. The glorious brightness of the sunshine of Protection irradiates Canada, and her future looks as bright and hopeful as her recent past has been under our glorious National Policy.

"PRAY, William, dear," she coaxing said, "the difference tell me, 'twixt Capital and Labor, so that I may clearly see." He drew her on his manly knee and stroked her pretty head : "Now, this is capital, my dear," the lover fondly said. The maiden pouted as he spoke, and quickly cried, "I see ; 'tis capital until we're wed, and then 'twill labor be."

ENGLISH contemporaries inform us that the electric light mains being laid in the streets of the city of London are being constructed of brick made in Belgium. England is a Free Trade country, and labor in the manufacture of brick is cheaper in Belgium than in England. If England imposed an import duty on brick, English brickmakers would have work. As it is the Belgians are doing the work.

THE Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Works, an immense concern in England, have a large contract for manufacturing cannons

for the British Government. They are obliged by the terms of their contract to build the guns in England ; but they find that Italian and French workmen can be hired for less wages than British workmen ; and, therefore, the British workmen are idle while foreign workmen are busy building cannons for the British Government. Great Britain has Free Trade.

CANADIAN farmers are delighted at the proposed changes in the tariff. In the first place they are to be protected in many lines of agricultural and farm products against the overproduction of similar lines in the United States ; and in the second place they are to find increased demand in the Canadian home market for all their products, because the tariff amendments will make it possible for many more tall factory chimneys to be built in Canada ; which means that the army of consumers is to be increased.

REFERRING to the McKinley Tariff Bill, and particularly the enormous duty to be imposed on tin-plate, the *New York World* very significantly remarks : "Go ahead. There will be elections in November." Perhaps the Republicans will take warning.—*Montreal Herald*.

Yes. The Republican party will "go ahead"—that's what it was organized for—to "go ahead." "There will be elections in November." Certainly—all general federal elections in the United States occur in November. At the last election the Republicans were instructed by the electors to "go ahead," and revise the tariff, increasing the duty on tin-plate sufficiently high to cause the establishment of the tin-plate industry there. They will do it. Don't fret, sonny.

CANADIAN ship owners are alarmed with reference to the compulsory Load Line Bill, which it is said will pass at the present session of the Imperial Parliament. The law is intended to apply to all British vessels, and the placing of the maximum load line will be left with the English Board of Trade, whose agents will be the Lloyd's Surveyors who, it is feared, will discriminate against wooden vessels, and especially against colonial vessels. This discrimination is feared from the fact that nearly all Canadian vessels are registered in the Bureau Veritas, instead of Lloyd's. It is claimed that the law if passed will seriously handicap wooden vessels carrying coal, iron, timber and deals. Under the present system the load line is placed by the captain of the vessel. Efforts will be made to interest the Canadian Minister of Marine in the matter so that Canadian interests may be protected.

MR. J. B. ANDERSON, steel manufacturer of Guelph, Ontario, is reported as saying that American steel manufacturers have completely "knocked out" the English in Canadian markets. He says also that this very fact is only one of the thousand things that are changing public opinion from England to America, and will finally result in annexation. Mr. Anderson's statement is interesting, if his inference is not logical.—*Iron Trade Review, March 13th ; Toronto Hardware March 21st*.

There is a full car-load of information contained in the above paragraph. In the first place there is no steel manufacturer in Guelph named J. B. Anderson ; and in the second place there is no steel manufacturer whatever in that town. With these two slight exceptions the statement is correct

except in that American steel manufacturers are not "knocking out" the English in Canadian markets, and that there is no change in public opinion going on that looks to the annexation of Canada to the United States.

A HITHERTO infrequent and unfamiliar sound is that which comes ringing to us across the Atlantic, telling of the meetings that are being held in different parts of Great Britain on a subject that is commanding so much attention there now—that of Fair Trade. "Fair Trade and Federation," is the favorite cry, and the three most important interests in the country are singing it in unison—the farmers, the manufacturers and the workmen. The farmers are disgusted with a policy that compels them to convert their farming lands into meadows, and to abandon the cultivation of the soil for the poorer returns of sheep-raising; and the manufacturers and the working classes are agreed that legislation is required by which they will be exempt from having to compete in an unequal contest with free imports of cheap foreign goods, the result of long hours of labor. They believe that with an equitable measure of Fair Trade, either as fulcum or lever, the level of British manufacturing, industrial and farming life need never be disturbed.

It is understood that the first of the new vessels now being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their Vancouver-China route will be launched about the beginning of November. It is the intention of the company to send them to the Pacific coast via the Mediterranean and the Suez canal, and to furnish at that time one of the grandest excursion trips ever undertaken round the world under the British flag, with only two transfers—at Vancouver and at Halifax. The vessels will visit Indian and Australian ports, and then proceed to China and Japan, at Yokohama entering upon the regular trip to Vancouver. Such an excursion has never been undertaken heretofore. The three vessels will follow each other at stated intervals, and the globe-girding excursion will be open for tourists at about \$600 for the round trip, which, of course, will include transit across Canada by the great railway. Already all the room in the first vessel has been engaged, and passengers are now being booked for the second steamer. When these greyhounds of the Pacific are on the China route it is expected that the passage will be made in about ten days, and with a fast service on the railway it will be possible for the Canadian Pacific road to land passengers or freight from China in New York in less time than the United States steamers can land them in San Francisco.

WE find in an English contemporary a flaring announcement of an address being delivered in different towns in the Kingdom on "The Future of British Trade, and the Development of the Empire." Among the sensational head-lines, which are very much after the American style, are the following: "National Movement for Higher Wages," "The False Fiscal System the Cause of Low Wages." "Free Trade with the Sweaters of Europe on its Last Legs," etc. In an appeal to the workingmen of the country who are electors, it is stated that a spontaneous movement for an increase of wages is going on all over the country; and that to secure its success a radical revision of the fiscal policy of the country is

absolutely essential: that British trade with British Colonies must be encouraged and developed. "Free Trade with our Colonies," this appeal states, "which will secure safe and permanent customers, must be our election cry. We must grow more food at home and thus create a larger home market for our manufactured goods." This "election cry" has the ring of the true metal, and reminds strongly of recent incidents in Canadian election campaigns. The appeal calls attention to the fact that "Between the years 1812 and 1861, the United States at three different periods opened her ports to the world as we do, and great loss to home trade followed in each case; but after twenty years of protection to American trade, viz., from 1861 to 1880, the per capita wealth of the nation was nearly doubled"; that "all the nations of the earth that have encouraged their home trade, viz., France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and America, have increased their entire trade by a larger percentage than England has done." The leaven of Protection seems to be leavening the whole world.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be accepted for this location at the rate of two cents a word for the first insertion, and one cent for each subsequent insertion.

TISDALE'S BRANTFORD IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—We lose no job we can figure upon. Catalogue sent free. The B. G. Tisdale Co., Brantford, Canada.

A DYER—Blue vats and fancy colors in wool and piece. Fast carriage green cloths, tricots, flannels, etc., etc. Am at present engaged in the States, but desirous of coming to Canada. Address, GUBELINUS, this paper.

SIXTY HORSE POWER BOILER FOR SALE.—Size, 60 x 144 inches, containing 76 3-inch tubes. Fitted with a No 2 Curtis return trap, valves, condenser and steam gauge, water gauge and cocks, cast iron soot door, cast iron independent front-grates and bearers complete; all in perfect condition. Apply to SAMUEL MAY & Co., 111 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—In town east of Toronto, Two Set Woolen Mill fully equipped and in good running order; never-failing water-power, main building stone, 50x150 feet, three stories; picker house, brick, 24x30, two stories; railway and water convenient for shipping, will sell with or without machinery. For further particulars, address this office.

FOR SALE in Kent County, Michigan, the Buchanan Mill property consisting of a first class lumbering mill the extensive water power in connection with it including the entire power furnished by the river with real estate on both sides of sixteen acres, situate one mile from Main Street of Lowell, a rich farming country surrounding an excellent location for paper mill, furniture factory, woolen mill and the many uses that require power. Also a splendid home and farm of 87½ acres with buildings, fruit, evergreens etc. For further information call at the premises of JAS. R. BUCHANAN, Lowell, Michigan.

THE TARIFF.

In the Dominion House of Commons, on March 27th ult., on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, and Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Customs, offered the following tariff resolutions which were adopted:—

1. Resolved that it is expedient to amend the Act, 49 Victoria, chapter 33, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the duties of customs," as follows:

(1) By repealing section 1 of said Act, and substituting the following in lieu thereof: In this Act or in any other Act relating to the customs, unless the context otherwise requires.

(a) The expression or contraction "ad valorem" represents, and has the meaning of the words "ad valorem."

(b) The initials N.E.S. represent and have the meaning of the words "not elsewhere specified."

(c) The initials N.O.P. represent, and have the meaning of the words "not otherwise provided for."

(d) The initials F.O.B. represent, and have the meaning of the words "free on board."

(e) The expression "gallon" means an imperial gallon.

(f) The expression "ton" means two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

(g) The expression "proof" or "proof spirits," when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer.

(h) The expression "gauge," when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by Stubbs' standard gauge.

(i) The expression "in diameter," when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter measurement.

(j) The expression "sheet" or "sheets," when applied to metals, means sheets or plates of not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

(k) The expression "plate" or "plates" when applied to metals, means plates or sheets of more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

(2) By enacting that the interpretation clauses comprised in section two of the Customs Act, 49 Victoria, chapter 32, (Revised Statutes) as amended shall, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to and form part of this Act, and that any power conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by the said Customs Act to transfer dutiable goods to the list of goods which may be imported free of duty, shall not be by this Act abrogated or impaired.

(3) By repealing sub section one of section five of said Act, and substituting the following in lieu thereof: The importation of any goods enumerated in schedule "D" is hereby prohibited, and any such goods if imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown, and shall be forthwith destroyed, and any person importing any such goods shall in each case incur a penalty of \$200.

(4) By enacting that all medicinal or toilet preparations imported for completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or trade name, shall be, irrespective of cost, valued for duty and duly paid thereon at the ordinary value in the country from whence imported of the completed preparation, when put up and labelled under such proprietary or trade name, less the actual cost of labor and material used or expended in Canada in completing the manufacture thereof or putting up or of labelling the same.

(5) By enacting that regulations respecting the manner in which molasses and syrups shall be sampled and tested for the purpose of determining the classes to which they shall belong, with reference to the duty chargeable thereon, shall be made by the Minister of Customs, and the instruments and appliances necessary for such determination shall be designated by him and supplied to such officers as shall be by him charged with the duty of sampling and testing such molasses and syrups, and the decision of any officer (to whom is so assigned the testing of such articles) as to the duties to which they are subject under the tariff shall be final and conclusive, unless upon appeal to the Commissioner of Customs within thirty days from the rendering of such decision, such decision is with the approval of the Minister changed, and the decision of the commissioner with such approval shall be final.

(6) By enacting that any goods or packages being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be returned may be admitted free of duty on being re-imported to Canada, provided such goods or packages were

entered for exportation and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of customs and fully identified by the collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so re-imported, and further, provided that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person or persons by whom they were exported, and that such re-importation takes place within one year of the exportation thereof.

7. By enacting that any person who sends or brings into Canada, or who being in Canada has in his possession any bill heading or other paper appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice and bearing any certificate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill heading or blank is correct or authentic, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of \$500 or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the goods which may be entered under any invoice made from any such bill heading or blank shall be forfeited.

8. By striking out from schedule "A" to said Act the following headings, viz: The words "agricultural implements, viz.," which immediately precede item 7 in said schedule. The words "books, etc.," which immediately precede item 33 in said schedule. The words "breadstuffs, viz.," which immediately precede item 52 in said schedule. The word "carriages," which immediately precedes item 83 in said schedule. The words "cotton manufacturers of, viz.," which immediately precede item 121 in said schedule. The words "fruits (dried)," which immediately precede item 162 in said schedule. The words "fruit (green)," which immediately precede item 165 in the said schedule. The word "furs," which immediately precedes item 174 in said schedule. The words "glass and manufactures," which immediately precede item 181 in said schedule. The words "gunpowder and other explosives," which immediately precede item 193 in said schedule. The words "iron and manufactures of, viz.," which precede item 213 in said schedule. The words "piano fortes, viz.," which immediately precede item 344 in said schedule. The words "steel and manufactures of, viz.," which immediately precede item 403 in said schedule. The words "stone, viz.," which immediately precede item 414 in said schedule. The words "sugars, syrups and molasses," which immediately precede item 419 in said schedule. The word "tobacco," which immediately precedes item 438 in said schedule. The words "trees, fruit trees," which immediately precede item 441 in said schedule. The words "vegetables, viz.," which immediately precede item 455 in said schedule. The words "wools and woollens, viz.," which immediately precede item 473 in said schedule.

2. Resolved that it is expedient to repeal certain items in schedules A, B and C to the Act, respecting the duties of customs, viz.,

Schedule "A" items numbered 2, 5, 6, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 40, 45, 47, 49, 58, 67, 81, 87, 98, 99, 100, 109, 110, 115, 117, 118, 119, 123, 134, 149, 153, 157, 166, 177, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 205, 206, 208, 209, 258, 262, 264, 265, 268, 269, 271, 274, 277, 283, 286, 288, 294, 295, 297, 298, 301, 305, 311, 312, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 335, 336, 340, 341, 342, 358, 361, 363, 370, 372, 376, 379, 385, 387, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 402, 408, 412, 413, 415, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 432, 435, 437, 438, 448, 451, 452, 457, 459, 460, 461, 463, 467, 468, 473, 476, 481, 482.

Schedule "B" items numbered 489, 490.

Schedule "C" items numbered 506, 507, 508, 509, 512, 513, 515, 518, 522, 523, 524, 526, 527, 529, 538, 539, 542, 544, 545, 550, 553, 554, 555, 564, 566, 568, 570, 571, 576, 577, 580, 581, 586, 587, 591, 594, 597, 601, 603, 604, 605, 608, 612, 613, 616, 620, 624, 628, 630, 632, 637, 643, 658, 665, 674, 677, 681, 682, 684, 686, 688, 697, 698, 699, 700, 703, 709, 710, 711, 712, 714, 725, 726, 728, 734, 737, 738, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 751, 756, 760, 762, 763, 764, 765, 769, 774, 778, 782, 793, 796, 801, 803, 804, 809, 810, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof by adding to such respective schedules as follows:

SCHEDULE "A."

1. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding a strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent.

2. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers, manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing, or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, a duty of 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

3. Acid phosphate, 3 cents per pound.

4. Precious stones, polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

5. Animals, live; cattle, sheep and hogs, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
6. Artificial flowers, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
7. Feathers of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
8. Axle grease, 1 cent per pound.
9. Barrels containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a special duty, 40 cents each.
10. Surgical belts or trusses, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
11. Blacking, shoe and shoemakers' ink, and shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness soap, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
12. Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantlemakers' fashion plates, and chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other card pictures or artists' work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S., 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
13. Geographical, topographical and astronomical maps, charts and globes, N.E.S., 20 per cent. ad valorem.
14. Newspapers or supplemental editions, or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
15. Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.
16. Bookbinders' tools and implements including ruling machines, and bookbinders' cloth, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
17. Fancy work-boxes, writing-desks, glove-boxes, handkerchief-box, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing-machines, when of not more than \$2 in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, terra cotta, or composition; and statuets, beads, bead ornaments, N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.
18. Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished, and brass in strips or sheets of less than four inches in width, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
19. Braces or suspenders and parts thereof, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
20. Rice uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, 17½ per cent. ad valorem.
21. Wheat flour, 75 cents per barrel.
22. Buttons of vegetable ivory, horn, hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, 10 cents per gross, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
23. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp, carpet linings and stair pads, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
24. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
25. Clocks and clock cases of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
26. Clock springs and clock movements, other than for tower clocks, complete or in part, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
27. Horse clothing shaped, N.O.P., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
28. Cocoa mats and matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
29. Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, 1 cent per lb.
30. Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, 5 cents per lb.
31. Extra coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds, 5 cents per lb.
32. Collars of cotton, linen or celluloid, 24 cents per doz. and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
33. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
34. Colored fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or colored yarn, or jute yarn or of part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material except silk, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
35. Non-elastic webbing, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
36. Elastic webbing, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
37. Old and scrap copper, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing, not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
38. Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
39. Copper, in sheets or strips of less than four inches in width, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
40. Cotton cordage and cotton braided cords, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
41. Cordage of all kinds, N.E.S., 1½ cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.
42. Cotton denims, drillings, bed tickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloths or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantalon stuffs, and goods of like description, 2 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
43. Cotton sewing thread in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
44. Jeans and coutilles when imported by corset and stay makers for use in their own factories, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
45. Cuffs of cotton, linen or celluloid, 4 cents per pair and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
46. Curtains when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
47. Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.
48. Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, earthenware tiles, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
49. Feathers, viz.:—Ostrich and vulture, undressed, 15 per cent. ad valorem.
50. Feathers, viz.:—Ostrich and vulture, dressed, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
51. Apples, 40 cents per barrel.
52. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S., 3 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
53. Cherries and currants, 1 cent per quart.
54. Cranberries, plums and quinces, 30 cents per bushel.
55. Peaches one cent per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
56. Gas meters, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
57. Crystal and decorated glass tableware, made expressly for mounting, with silver-plated trimming, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
58. Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
59. Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, sidelights and headlights, globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
60. Common and colorless window glass; and plain, colored, stained or tinted glass in sheets, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
61. Ornamental figured and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled colorless plate glass, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
62. Stained glass windows, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
63. Silvered plate glass, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
64. Silvered plate glass, bevelled, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
65. Plate glass, not colored, in panes of not over 30 square feet each, 6 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 1 cent per square foot additional.
66. Plate glass in panes of over 30 and not over 70 square feet each, 8 cents per square foot; and when bevelled, 1 cent per square foot additional.
67. Plate glass in panes of over 70 square feet each, 9 cents per square foot, and when bevelled, 1 cent per square foot additional.
68. Imitation porcelain shades and colored glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
69. All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
70. Gloves and mits of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
71. Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
72. Gun, rifle or pistol cartridges; and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps and gun wads of all kinds, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
73. Fur felt hats, \$1.50 per dozen and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
74. Hats and caps, N.E.S., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
75. Ladies hats and bonnets, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
76. Honey and imitations thereof, in the comb or otherwise, 3 cents per pound.
77. India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
78. India rubber boots and shoes and other manufactures of India rubber, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
79. Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, Japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also buck, bone or corset wires covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils, 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem.
80. Ferro manganese, ferro silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel, \$2 per ton.

81. Builders', cabinetmakers', harnessmakers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., and tools of all kinds, N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.
82. Firearms, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
83. Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
84. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
85. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound.
86. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S., 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
87. Jellies, jams and preserves, N.E.S., 5 cents per pound.
88. Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets; braids, chains or cords of hair; lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk linen or other material, 30 per cent ad valorem.
89. Lard, tried or rendered, 3 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
90. Lard, untried, 2 cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
91. Lead, nitrate and acetate, if not ground, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
92. Lead pipe and lead shot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
93. Leather, board and leatheroid, 3 cents per pound.
94. Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
95. Belting leather and upper leather including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not waxed or glazed, 15 per cent. ad valorem; if dressed and waxed or glazed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
96. Belting of leather or other material, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
97. Liquorice paste, 2 cents per pound
98. Liquorice in rolls or sticks, 3 cents per pound.
99. Extract of malt (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
100. Magic lanterns and shades therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
101. Mess pork, as defined by the General Inspection Act, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.
102. Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S., 3 cents per pound.
103. Dried or smoked meats, and meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, N.E.S., 3 cents per pound; if imported in tins, the weight to include the weight of the tin.
104. Milk food and other similar preparations, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
105. Mucilage and liquid glue, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
106. Mustard seed, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
107. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound.
108. Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum and costing less than 30 cents per gallon, 7 1-5 cents per gallon.
109. Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted, or printed, India rubbered, flocked or coated, N.O.P., 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
110. Opium (crude), \$1 per pound, the weight to include the weight of the covering.
111. Painting prints, engravings, drawings and building plans, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
112. Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc, white or carbonate of zinc, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
113. Colors, dry, N.E.S., 20 per cent. ad valorem.
114. Paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil or other liquid, N.E.S., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
115. Paints ground or mixed in or with either Japan, varnish, laquers, liquid dryers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff, fillers, and all liquid prepared or ready mixed paints, N.E.S., 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
116. Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fire proof, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
117. Paints and colors ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1 per gallon.
118. Paper hangings or wall papers in rolls, on each roll of 8 yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following description, viz: (a) brown blanks, white papers, grounded papers and satins, 2 cents; (b) single print bronzes and coloured bronzes, 6 cents; (c) embossed bronzes, 8 cents; (d) colored borders, narrow, and colored borders, wide, 6 cents; (e) bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide, 14 cents; (f) embossed borders, 15 cents; (g) all other paper hangings or wall paper, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
119. Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
120. Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 20 per cent. ad valorem.
121. Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
122. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine of all kinds, 3 cents per pound
123. Leadpencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
124. Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
125. Photographic dry plates, 9c. per square foot.
126. Aluminized paper, chemically prepared for photographers' use, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
127. Pickles in bottle, 40 c. per gallon, including the duty on the bottles, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint, but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint, but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.
128. Pickles in jars, bottles or other similar vessels, 40 cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity, the duty to include the duty on the jar, bottle or other vessel.
129. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar or in vinegar and mustard, 35 cents per gallon, and in brine or salt, 25 cents per gallon.
130. Plumbago, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
131. Plumbago, all manufactures of N.E.S., 30 per cent. ad valorem.
132. Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices; folding machines and paper cutters used in printing and book binding establishments, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
133. Lithographic presses, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
134. Prunella for boots and shoes, and cotton netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
135. Woolen netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
136. Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
137. Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem.
138. Sauces and catsups in bottle, 40 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one half-pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.
139. Sauces and catsups in bulk, 30 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
140. Soy, 10 cents per gallon.
141. Seeds, viz., garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, N.O.P., when in bulk or in large parcels, 15 per cent. ad valorem; when put up in small papers or parcels 25 per cent. ad valorem.
142. Shawls and traveling rugs of all kinds and materials except silk, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
143. Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
144. Silver, german silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets; and composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
145. Slate pencils, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
146. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, 2 cents per pound.
147. Soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, 3 cents per pound; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.
148. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water—for every gallon thereof of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and when of a

greater strength than the strength of proof, at the same rate on the quantity there would be if reduced to the strength of proof as follows, viz :

(a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine ; gin of all kinds, N.E.S., rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P., \$1.75.

b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, \$2.

(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit ; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy ; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S. ; ginger wine, mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps ; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.

(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines N.E.S., \$2 and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem ; when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, \$2 and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2 and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(g) Vermouth containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, 75c. per gallon ; if containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, \$2 per gallon.

(h) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs may direct.

(i) Each red case of gin of fifteen bottles, containing not more than four gallons, shall be dutiable as containing four gallons, and each green case of gin of twelve bottles, containing not more than two gallons, shall be dutiable as containing two gallons ; and red or green cases holding a greater or less number of bottles shall be dutiable in proportion to those above specified. As respects all other spirituous or alcoholic liquors whether in cases or bottles, each bottle holding more than a half pint and not more than a pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than a pint and not more than a quart shall be dutiable as containing a quart.

149. Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavored, 2cents per pound ; when sweetened or flavored, 4 cents per pound.

150. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S. ; and matrices or copper shells of the same, 2 cents per square inch.

151. Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per square inch, and matrices or copper shells of the same, 2 cents per square inch.

152. Water limestone or cement stone, \$1 per ton of thirteen cubic feet.

153. Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

154. Molasses derived from raw cane sugar in the process of its manufacture direct from the cane, not refined or filtered or bleached or clarified, testing by the polariscope thirty degrees or over and not over fifty-five degrees (a) when imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon ; or (b) when not so imported, of 4 cents per gallon ; when testing over fifty-five degrees and imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of 6 cents per gallon or, when not so imported, of 8 cents per gallon.

155. Syrups, N.E.S., cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses, syrup of sorghum, corn syrup, glucose syrup, and all syrups and molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of refined sugars, or in the refining of sugars, or in the refining of molasses, or in the production of molasses sugars, and all bleached, clarified, filtered or refined molasses, a specific duty of one cent per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem ; and the value for duty shall be the value thereof f.o.b. at the last port of shipment.

156. Provided that molasses, when imported for or received into any sugar refinery or sugar factory or syrup or glucose factory, distillery or brewery, shall be subject to, and there shall be paid thereon, an additional duty of 5 cents per gallon.

157. Saccharine, or any product containing over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereof, \$10 per pound.

158. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery including sweetened gums, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

159. Sweetened biscuits of all kinds, candied peels, pop-corn, per served ginger, condensed milk and condensed coffee with milk, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

160. Telephones and telegraph instruments ; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables ; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

161. Stamped tinware, japaned ware, granite ware, enamelled iron ware and galvanized iron ware, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

162. Tinware and manufactures of tin, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

163. Cut tobacco 40 cents per pound and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

164. Manufactured tobacco, N.E.S., and snuff, 30 cents per pound and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem.

165. Files and rasps, 10 cents per dozen and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

166. Picks, mattocks, hammers, weighing three pounds each or over, sledges, track tools, wedges, or crowbars of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

167. Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same \$1 per dozen and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

168. Scythe handles or snaths, \$1 per dozen.

169. Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags and carpenter's tool baskets, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

170. Satchels pocket books and purses, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

171. Plants, viz. ; fruit, shade lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

172. Gooseberry bushes, 2 cents each.

173. Grape vines, costing 10 cents and less, 3 cents each.

174. Raspberry and blackberry bushes, 1 cent each.

175. Rose bushes, 5 cents per plant.

176. Apple trees of all kinds 2 cents each.

177. Peach trees, 4 cents each.

178. Pear trees of all kinds, 4 cents each.

179. Plum trees of all kinds, 5 cents each

180. Cherry trees of all kinds, 4 cents each.

181. Quince trees of all kinds, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each.

182. Seedling stock for grafting, viz., plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

183. Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles, 10 cents each and 30 per cent. ad valorem

184. Cotton twine, 1 cent per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

185. Twine for harvest binders of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

186. Twine of all kind, N.E.S., 35 per cent. ad valorem.

187. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

188. Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

189. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.

190. Vegetables when fresh or dry salted N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

191. Velvetens and cotton velvets and cotton plush, 25 per cent. ad valorem

192. Veneers of wood, not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

193. Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.

194. Watches, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

195. Watch cases, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

196. Whips of all kinds, except toy whips, 50 cents per dozen, and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

197. Wire of brass or copper, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

198. Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

199. Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
200. Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
201. Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description composed wholly or in part of wool worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, N.O.P., 10 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
202. Carpets, viz., Brussels, tapestry, Dutch Venetian and damask; carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets and all other carpets and squares, N.O.P., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
203. Smyrna carpet, mats and rugs, 35 per cent. ad valorem.
204. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of 1 pound and over, or in bulk, 6 cents per pound.
205. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast, and baking powders in packages of less than 1 in pound weight, 8 cents per pound.
206. Wire of all kinds, N.E.S., 25 per cent. ad valorem.
207. Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, \$2.50 per 1,000.
208. Scrims and window scrims of cotton, plain or colored cambric cloths muslin, apron checks, brilliants, cords, piques, diapers, lenos, mosquito netting, Swiss jaconets and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
209. Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz., blankets and flannels every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, N.E.S., horse-collar cloth, yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz., shirts and drawers, and hosiery, N.E.S., 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.
210. Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.
211. Wrought, scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron and steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, \$2 per ton.
212. Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon, 25 per cent. ad valorem.
213. Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only, 30 per cent. ad valorem.
214. Sulphuric ether, 5 cents per pound.

SCHEDULE "B,"

215. Salmon, pickled or salted, 1 cent per pound.
216. All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, 1 cent per pound.

SCHEDULE "C" ARTICLES ADMITTED DUTY FREE.

217. Admiralty charts.
218. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.
219. Precious stones in the rough.
220. Aloes, ground or unground.
221. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.
222. Aluminum, or aluminum and alumina, and chloride of aluminum or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake.
223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
224. Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
225. Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.
226. Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
227. Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.
228. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.
229. Argal or argols, crude only.
230. Beans, viz., tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only.
231. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.
232. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
233. Books, printed by any government, or by any scientific association, for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade.
234. Books, specially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraries, not more than two copies of any one book.
235. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk only.
236. Botanical specimens.
237. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
238. Fire bricks, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
239. Gold and silver bullion in bars, blocks or ingots.
240. Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.
241. Cups or other prizes won competitions.
242. Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and of other antiquities.
243. Canvas, of not less than 45 inches in width, not pressed or calendered, for the manufacture of floor oilcloth.
244. Celluloid or xyolite, in sheets and in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.
245. Chalk stone, china or Cornwall stone, and cliff stone unmanufactured.
246. Citron rinds in brine.
247. Clays, unground.
248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
249. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.
250. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.
251. Copper in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
252. Cotton yarn, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
253. Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of said cloths and for these purposes only.
254. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern Dent" corn (Mammoth Southern Sweet) and "Western Dent" corn (Golden Beauty), when imported to be sown for ensilage and for no other purpose.
255. Colors, metallic, viz., oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S.
256. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.
257. Diamond dust or bort, and black diamonds for borers.
258. Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.
259. Entomological specimens.
260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak bark.
261. Mexican fibre, and tampico or istle.
262. Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines, commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
263. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies.
264. Fowls, domestic pure bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.
265. Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only.
266. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.
267. Gums, viz., amber arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, senegal, shellac, and white shellac, in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.
268. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.
269. Indigo, auxiliary or zinc dust.
270. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.
271. Jute yarn, plain, dyed or colored when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories.
272. Kryolite or cryolite mineral.
273. Liquorice root, not ground.
274. Litharge, not ground.
275. Lemon rinds, in brine.
276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, roewood, sandal wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, white wood, African teak, blackheart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, red wood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; and hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when specially imported for such use; and the wood of the persimmon and dogwood

trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; and hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured

277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.

278. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

279. Mineralogical specimens.

280. Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.

281. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.

282. Iceland moss and other mosses and sea weed, crude or in their natural state or only cleaned.

283. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm nut cake and meal.

284. Oils, viz., coconut and palm, in their natural state.

285. Orange rinds in brine.

286. Otter or otter of roses and oil of roses.

287. Pelts, raw.

288. Pipe clay, manufactured.

289. Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

290. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woolen, paper waste or clippings and waste of any kind except mineral waste.

291. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.

292. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.

293. Roots medicinal, viz., aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian.

294. Rubber, crude.

295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.

296. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz., anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cummin, feniel, fenugrek.

297. Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake, for manufacturing purposes only.

298. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphide of sodium, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda, for manufacturing purposes only.

299. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.

300. Sulphate of iron (copperas); and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol).

301. Terra japonica or gambier.

302. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.

303. Whiting or whitening, gilders whiting and paris white.

304. Wool and the hair of Alpaca goat and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S

305. Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.

306. Brass and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.

307. Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.

308. Seeds, viz., beet, carrot, turnip and mangold.

309. Wire, when imported by manufacturers of toilet pins for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.

310. Crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.

311. Ribs of brass, iron or steel runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.

312. Fruits, viz., bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddock, and blueberries and strawberries, wild only.

313. Camwood and sumac for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.

314. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods for use in their factories only.

315. Manufactured articles of iron or steel, which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.

316. Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.

317. Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

318. Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.

319. Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.

320. Chlorate of potash in crystals when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

321. On imported Indian corn to be kiln-dried and ground into meal for human food, or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use, under such regulations as may be made by the Governor-in-Council, there may be allowed a drawback of 90 per cent. of the duty paid.

SCHEDULE "D."

To amend schedule "D." by striking out the following words which immediately precede item 813:—"The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:"

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the following numbered items in the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 39, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Duties of Customs," viz.:

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 23, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, 44, 45, 72, 74, 79, 80, 85, 92, 94, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120, 122, 130, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 159, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 179, and by striking out from the said Act the following headings, viz.:

The word "carriages," which immediately precedes item 11 in Section one.

The word "cottons," which immediately precedes item 21 in said Section one.

The words "Iron and Steel, manufactures of, viz.:" which immediately precede item 39 in Section one.

The words "Tools and Implements," which immediately precede item 142 in the said Section one.

And the word "Woolens," which immediately precedes item 155 in said Section one

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to cancel certain Orders in Council made under the provisions of Section 245, sub section (1) of the "Customs Act," Chapter 32, Revised Statutes, transferring certain articles therein specified to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, as follows, viz.:

Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22 and 24 of Chapter 15, and the whole of Chapter 16 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and the following as published in the Supplement to the said Orders in Council, viz.:

Special regulations re lithographic printing presses;
Special regulations re ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc., passed on June 4 and 26, 1889; and the following additions to the Free List as also published in said Supplement as items added to the said Free List, viz.:

Re fellos of hickory wood, O.C. November 16, 1888.

Re home-spring steel wire, O.C. December 6, 1888.

Re sulphate of alumina or alum cake, O.C. May 22, 1889.

Re sumac, O.C. June 4, 1889.

Also the Orders in Council defining the rates of duty payable upon certain articles as follows, viz.:

On carpenters' tool baskets, O.C. June 6, 1888.

On celluloid balls etc., O.C. April 12, 1887.

On Vermouth bitters or Vermouth wine, O.C. August 25, 1888.

On sapolio and silver soap, O.C. April 4, 1889.

On veneers of wood, O.C. May 14, 1889.

And the following transfers to the Free List, viz.:

Wire for the manufacture of wire cloth, etc., O.C. May 14, 1889.

- Cotton yarn for covering wire, etc., O.C. May 14, 1889.
- Jute yarn, O.C. May 14, 1889.
- Wire of iron or steel for wire grip machines, O.C. May 14, 1889.
- Steel for the manufacture of buckle clasps, etc., O.C. May 14, 1889.
- Blanketing, lapping, etc., O.C. May 14, 1889.
- Yarns for the manufacture of braids, etc., O.C. May 14, 1889.
- White ash lumber, O.C. June 10, 1889.
- Camwood, O.C. June 10, 1889.
- Steel wire for the manufacture of pins, O.C. September 19, 1889.
- Wire for crinolines, etc., O.C. September 19, 1889.
- Sulphate of soda, O.C. November 22, 1889.
- Cotton yarn for loom harness, O.C. November 27, 1889; and the Order in Council of May 14, 1889, defining the rate of duty payable upon plough plates, mould boards, etc.
- 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 28th day of March instant.
- 6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, that a bounty of \$2 per ton be paid on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between the first day of July, 1892, and the thirtieth day of June, 1897, inclusive.

FAIR TRADE vs. ONE-SIDED FREE TRADE.

To The Editor of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER :

SIR.—We are taught in England that Free Trade is necessary to protect the interests of the consumer. Free Traders entirely lose sight of the fact that we are a nation of producers—that the numbers of those who neither toil nor spin is infinitesimal in comparison with those whose energy is the life blood of the nation; and surely no one will be found bold enough to publicly contend that the interest of the class to which I refer shall be considered more important than those of the producing classes. Why we have not had a chancellor of the Exchequer for the last thirty years who has not endeavored to swell his receipts by fancy fiscal franchises having for their object the taxing of the rich and not the producing classes for the benefit of the poor. It, therefore, should be our duty, seeing that producer and consumer are identical, to so mould our fiscal system that (1) the greatest benefit may be enjoyed by those who contribute to our national wealth, and (2) to prevent their being handicapped whilst helping forward its accumulation.

Free Traders are never tired of telling us to compare the wages our people receive with those which obtain in other countries; but what they fail to tell us is the true reason of the favorable results of that comparison.

They say it is owing to Free Trade—I and my colleagues say it is owing to Protection. What is the trade unionism which ramifies through every one of the gigantic trades of this country, but Protection of the most pronounced type, the protection of labor against capital, but protection nevertheless? If this is not protection, how comes it that in those trades which are not protected or united so much misery prevails? How is it that in the slums of our large cities there exists a state of things which is a disgrace to the civilization of the century, a state of things which finds no parallel in the cities of Europe or America?

Wrap it up as we will, the fact remains that wages are kept up in this country by trade organization, not by the application of the doctrines of Free Trade, which latter is fast sending the gold and labor of England to more favored lands, to seek that investment and find that employment which cannot be obtained at home.

And yet in spite of all this with, Sphinx-like gravity we preach to those nations who are taking our trade away from us on all hands the advantages of a one-sided Free Trade Policy.

The British Lion, which was formerly said to sleep with but one eyelid shut, seems to have taken so strong an opiate that his life is slowly passing away in dreaming of these happy days when he was, comparatively speaking, producing for the World and charging his own price for the privilege.

Let us look at the protection of labor in another light. Some time ago there was a strike among the glass bottle makers in St. Helens, Lancashire. Well, the masters being unable to come to terms with the men, imported from abroad workmen to take their places. What was the result? The operatives seeing they were being driven out of the field at once combined and made the retention of these men not only difficult, but dangerous, and they were sent back again. Now what moral can be deduced from this? In the first place, the operatives allowed the products of the same men, produced under more favorable conditions of labor and wages, to obtain admission and compete against them in their own markets, whilst they objected to having the labor necessary to produce these same products admitted under any circumstances whatever.

Now whilst denying the necessity for the importation of either the labor or the goods, I must say that if it became a choice of importing goods or labor it would be far more preferable, (looking at it from a national point of view), to import the labor and or this reason. The goods to the importation of which they took no exception contributed nothing to the wealth of the nation; they paid no share of our taxation, but on the contrary, by displacing the labor necessary to produce them, they indirectly added to the cost of them, whilst on the other hand, if the labor itself had been imported, the wages paid in remuneration of that labor would have been spent in this country to the benefit of the country at large.

Foreign nations, wiser in their generation than modern English Free Traders, recognize the necessity not only of safe guarding the employment of their own people, but also of introducing new industries among them; and cases by the score might be cited where overtures have been made to and accepted by English firms, who, forced out of the European and American markets by the action of import duties, are only too glad to transport machinery, skilled labor and the remnants of a depleted capital, to seek that prosperity in a foreign land which the fiscal system of this country denied them at home. A curious and interesting commentary on the benefits to be derived from a one-sided Free Trading Policy.

Nor are there wanting signs that capital in its turn, tired of being handicapped, tired of carrying a weight beyond its capacity, tired of studying the consumer at the expense of the producer, in other words, tired of debit balances and interest paid out of capital, has determined to take the law into its own hands and by gigantic monopolies and corners in coal, corn, iron, salt and even matches, to inaugurate a reign of Protection beside which the simple and equitable policy which Fair Traders propose is Free Trade of the most doctrinaire type.

Now what is the condition of trade in England to-day? Well, certainly not so bad as when I carried my Fair Trade resolution in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in December 1888. There is a boom on which is not confined to England but ramifies through the whole civilized world. Whether we are obtaining our fair share or not will only be known when accounts are published at the end of the year and the great stock taking takes place, therefore for purposes of comparison we have to hark back. I will, therefore, in all the tables I present to your readers, give a comparison between the years 1870 and 1887, which latter year is the last available for all countries. What does this comparison tell us? It tell us among other things, that the export of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy, has only increased £266,000, whilst the trade of Holland in these same countries has increased £45,968,000, United States, £73,162,000, Belgium, £16,975,000, Italy, £15,274,000, France, £12,380,000, Germany, (1880, £4,078,000

These are startling figures and clearly demonstrate that, even if we allow the depreciation of silver to be the cause of the depression in our trade in the East, other causes are at work to bring about such a comparative falling off in our trade in the West.

Now what is the cause of this depression, of this falling off in our trade?

The answer is simply Foreign Tariffs. The Free Traders of the Royal Commission on Depression are obliged to admit that this is the principal cause.

They say the depression is caused by "the effect of foreign tariffs and bounties etc. etc." How is it then that our manuals of Political Economy teach us that the nation imposing import duties cannot compete with a Free Trading nation, compared with the absolute and undeniable fact that Protectionist nations are advancing at a more rapid rate than we are? Witness the following table which shows the increase in the export trades of six of the principal producing nations in their own produce and manufactures for the comparative periods of 1870—1887.

	1870.	1887.	INCREASE.
1. United States.....	£78,462,000	£146,463,000	£68,001,000
2. Holland.....	31,831,000	82,625,000	50,794,000
3. Germany (1872).....	116,031,000	156,765,000	40,734,000
4. Belgium.....	27,604,000	49,625,000	22,021,000
5. United Kingdom.....	199,586,822	221,414,186	21,827,364
6. France.....	112,084,000	129,860,000	17,776,000

After reading the above we can only come to one conclusion, that the science of Political Economy has not kept pace with the times, and that, unlike every other science, it remains perfectly stationary. It is the old stage coach *versus* the locomotive, the hand mule *versus* the self-actor. (To be continued.)

NIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

ONE of the most interesting applications of the electric light yet made, is to the passage of the Suez Canal at night time. This great waterway, which is so important to all European nations, and particularly to this country, ran the risk of being choked by the continued development of the traffic through it in the years 1882 to 1885. At the end of this period, however, the canal company determined to light the channel at night time, so that the passage could be made without danger, and hoped in this way to sensibly diminish the traffic on the canal during the day, and to render the state of affairs less annoying to shipowners, until the enlargements now in progress could be completed. The company accordingly installed a complete system of beacons along the banks of the canal, supplemented by luminous buoys burning Pintsch gas on the water, and in this way the channel was clearly marked out.

It was soon seen, however, that this alone would be insufficient to insure safety in night passages, and it was therefore decided that every vessel moving along the canal at night must itself be supplied with arrangements for working a set of electric lamps on board. Rules were accordingly drawn up which provide that these lamps shall be four in number, one of which is to be a powerful light at the bow, inside of a projector lamp capable of throwing the beam to a distance not less than 4,000 feet in front of the vessel. The other lights are placed, one at the stern and one on each side of the boat. The first vessel to make the passage under these regulations was the P. and O. steamship, Carthage, in 1886, the transit lasting eighteen hours, but with the improvements recently effected this time has now been reduced to sixteen hours for large vessels.

The night traffic on the canal has increased very rapidly since it was started. Thus in 1887 there were in all 371 night transits made, but in 1889 this number had increased to 2,454 out of a total of 3,420, or upwards of 71 per cent. of the vessels passing through the canal, and four-fifths of the total tonnage used the electric light to assist them. At the same time the average duration of the passage has been reduced upwards of forty per cent. Putting these facts into another shape it appears that the effect of the electric light as applied at Suez has been the same as if the canal had been increased from twenty-two metres, its present width at the bottom, to thirty-two metres, an operation which would cost at least £4,000,000.—*Engineering.*

BRITISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN IRON.

THE London *Iron and Coal Trades Review* comments as follows upon the report of heavily increased iron production in the United States:

"We learn by a telegram from New York that the American Iron and Steel Association reports that the production of pig iron in 1889 amounted to 7,604,500 net tons, being an increase of 336,000 tons over the previous year. Though the increase is not so large as might have been anticipated a few months ago, it nevertheless affords remarkable evidence of the enormous expansion of the iron industry in the United States during recent years. A dozen years ago the production was only about 2,500,000 tons as against 6,300,000 tons produced by Great Britain; now America has become almost as great a producer of pig iron as ourselves, for our own output last year was under 8,000,000 tons—the largest on record—and it can only be a question of time when she will outstrip us in the production of crude iron, as she has already outstripped us in the production of Bessemer steel. The rate at which the iron industry has developed during the last decade in the United States is unparalleled in the history of modern industrial development, and that the progress thus made is destined to continue for many years to come—perhaps in an even greater ratio—is shown by the large number of metallurgical enterprises which are now coming into existence in the Southern States. At this marvellous rate of progress, and fostered as the industry is by a rigid system of protection it would be strange if America was not in a position soon to supply all her own wants in the matter of pig iron. Indeed, she will be able to do very much more, and it cannot be doubted that at no distant date we shall have to compete with American iron in markets which we are now apt to regard as almost exclusively our own. That is the plain lesson of the present vast expansion of the American iron industry. According to the statistics just published by the American Iron and Steel Association, more puddling furnaces, rolling mills, heating furnaces, open-hearth steel furnaces, etc., are being built at the present time than was the case two years

ago when there was greater need of them. A formidable addition is also being made to the number of blast furnaces, twenty-seven being in process of erection as compared with thirty in 1887. It is not to be supposed that when America is in a position to supply her own requirements of both iron and steel that production will only be carried to this level. Nothing can be more certain than that the American iron and steel masters will, when that time comes, endeavor to find outlets for their superfluous products rather than damp down their furnaces, and it is probably in view of this contingency that efforts are now being made in the United States—and apparently not without some success—to create a commercial league among all the republics of the American continent on the basis of reciprocity in their dealings with one another. Apart, however, from such considerations as these, it is certain that America for some time past has been taking our steel and iron manufactures in constantly diminishing quantities, and that as far as these commodities are concerned the United States will in a few more years cease to count as an important market for this particular class of British goods. In pig iron, hoops, boiler plates, railroad material, unwrought steel, steel rails, scrap iron and many other products, our exports to America have within the past few years largely declined, so much so, indeed, that we are compelled to acknowledge that the importance of the United States as a market for the articles enumerated is rather exaggerated, though the fiction will doubtless survive for a little while longer. Nor is it in the least degree likely that the future will alter the situation in this respect, for it must be borne in mind that the Americans are not only greatly improving but reducing the cost of their processes of manufacture, and that, although wages are still considerably lower here than in the United States, this advantage, for the reason mentioned, is not so great as it may seem. We are, therefore, forced to conclude that, just as in the case of crude iron, steel and certain descriptions of manufactured iron, the United States will shortly be completely independent of us in other respects. That market—valuable as it undoubtedly was but a few years since—is becoming of less importance to us day by day."

THE ARTISTIC IN ELECTRICAL WORK.

ELECTRICITY has been the means of creating a variety of new and beautiful illuminating bodies. A completely new ornamental principle has been brought into application. The ductile conducting-wire can be turned and wound in all directions, so that the most fantastic formations are possible. Thus, there may be fitted in the corners and centres of ceilings, garlands and floral ornaments in colored bronze or in gilded and painted stucco from the open flowers of which streams the electric light, or to such garlands colored glass lamps to contain the light are added, by which the effect of colored precious stones is produced. The light hangs down in glowing clusters, or swings from the walls in festoons of flowers, or glitters in the hands of charming bronze boys, or, like a galaxy of stars, it hovers above that magnificent life-size female form, cast in bronze, from Eberlein's model. Free and unrestricted can the light be disposed of. Small wonder that the naturalistic creations receive the preference.

The things at present created in such illuminating bodies are really magnificent. Here a wall bracket in the form of a pine-apple, on the crown of which are the lamps, like stamens with glittering nodes. There a lamp of colored majolica, with the rays of light glimmering with fairylike beauty between colored metallic leaves and entwining plants. Countless is the variety, each more beautiful than the other. All the large establishments for illuminating articles hold similar charming work in stock. In numerous places of public assembly in the city many have already come into application. The impression created is one of such an enchanting character that it may with justice be claimed that in this wonder of loveliness the marvels depicted in the "Thousand and One Nights" seem again to be realized. In this beautiful work there is a hint for our artistic trades; new ornamental creations are not originated by the everlasting imitation of the ornamental forms of past periods of style, but by inventive skill and new necessities.—*Kuhlow's German Trade Review.*

SANTA CLAUS, that beautiful illustrated weekly, published by the Santa Claus Company, 1113 Market Street, Philadelphia, maintains its high standard of excellence. It is specially gotten up for the delight of both girls and boys, and it meets with the fullest appreciation not only from them but also from all into whose hands it falls. The price—\$2 a year—places it within the reach of all.

Manufacturing.

This department of the "Canadian Manufacturer" is considered of special value to our readers because of the information contained therein. With a view to sustaining its interesting features, friends are invited to contribute any items of information coming to their knowledge regarding any Canadian manufacturing enterprises. Be concise and explicit. State facts clearly, giving correct name and address of person or firm alluded to, and nature of business.

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Victoria, B.C., propose starting a co-operative sash and door factory there.

AN English syndicate contemplate establishing a large woolen mill in British Columbia, to manufacture for the China and Japan trade; and Port Moody offers a large tract of land as an inducement to have the mill located there.

THE manufacture of blankets, flannels and Halifax tweeds, etc. will shortly be undertaken at the woolen mill at Rapid City, Man. The new branch will be opened as soon as the necessary machinery arrives. Hitherto only yarns were made at this mill.

THE new electric street railway at Victoria, B.C., has been completed. Tests have been made and everything found to work well. It is said a uniform speed of twelve miles per hour will be maintained. Each car weighs six tons and can comfortably carry from twenty-six to thirty-five passengers.

THE Armington & Sims Engine Company, Providence, R.I., have sent us a photographic view of a double compound high speed engine, now being manufactured by them. Regarding it they say that, increased speed being called for, they have built this double-acting engine for coupling direct to dynamos, of which a large number have been furnished to the new cruisers of the United States Navy, in which service they have proved very successful, some of them making 800 revolutions per minute. The company claim that this double compound engine is preferable to other type, for these reasons: that the cranks being opposite, the engine is perfectly balanced and can be run at high speed without wear of bearings, or heating; that a receiver not being needed, a higher economy is obtained; that in the use of their governor nothing is left to be desired as to close regulation under varying loads; that the peculiar form of the valve, which provides for quick admission of steam, and the large wearing surfaces, insures against leakage; and that the pistons and stuffing boxes are more easily got at than in engines of the tandem type. The engine which is the subject of the illustration is of 200 horse-power. It has all the good features herein alluded to, and a still further improvement of a steam-jacketed cylinder; and, both cylinders being cast together, the steam has a direct passage from one cylinder to the other, without suffering loss of heat from having to pass through a connecting pipe. In the testing room of the company, where they have appliances for measuring the exact amount of steam, on a five hours' test this engine run on seventeen and a quarter pounds of steam per horse-power per hour. The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Company, Kingston, Ont., are sole licensees and manufacturers for Canada of these Armington & Sims high-speed engines.

CRUSHING OUT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

THERE is a hearty compliment to President Cleveland and the Democratic party in the December number of *The Textile Manufacturer*, a British trade journal published in Manchester which discourses freely about American affairs. It states that the British trade "is still exercised with the possible action of the American Tariff Committee regarding wool and textiles." There is noted a "falling off of £12,718 in the November exports of coatings, a result of the high duties illegally enforced by President Harrison's government," which is, in effect, a decision by British manufacturers that the tariff rulings of President Cleveland were according to law. Obviously the Supreme Court of the United States need not now be disturbed to consider the question, for if it ever has the matter before it it may feel compelled to bow before the adjudication by British cloth producers, who must know better than anybody else what the laws of this country provide and mean. Then this interesting paper continues: "There is increasing hope that

the high protection party will come to naught. . . . On anything like equal terms the Yorkshire worsted manufacturers could crush out their American rivals now as completely as they did after the War of 1812, when to save their wool industries from total extinction Congress hastily clapped on an *ad valorem* duty of twenty-five per cent., a heavy tax which has been forced up at every available opportunity since."

The labors of a Democratic President and the Democratic leaders to place American producers of worsteds on "something like equal terms" with the Yorkshire wool manufacturers are evidently appreciated most warmly. To the mind of this British reviewer it seems an amazing and altogether sinful thing that Americans are not disposed to make such arrangements that their manufacture can be "crushed out completely." As the crushing-out process would be beneficial to the pockets of Yorkshiresmen it must of necessity be an important contribution to the civilization of the world, and whether a few thousand American workers suffer from loss of employment or not is a matter of entire indifference.

The American patriot, according to this British authority, is the man who takes pains so to interpret the laws of this country or to make such laws that the crushing out of its industries by British competition may proceed without difficulty or delay. As for the bad men who attempt to arrest the process, whether by laws or interpretations of law, they are plainly not patriotic, and, in the judgment of this eminent British authority, are behaving illegally. — *New York Tribune*.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 21st April, 1890, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891, consisting of Flour, Beef, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract based on his tender.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, March, 1890.

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HARNESSING NIAGARA.

For many years it has been a favorite project of engineers and others to utilize for industrial purposes the enormous water power annually going to waste at Niagara Falls, but thus far little that is practical has been the outcome. Some years ago an important paper factory was located upon the small island midway between the village of Niagara Falls and Goat Island, but it was removed largely in deference to the sentiment which demanded that the immediate vicinity of the falls itself should not be marred by evidences of an exceptionally material era. So when the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and the State of New York on the other, took steps to prevent private industrial or commercial encroachments in the immediate neighborhood of the Falls proper, by reserving the land adjacent thereto and holding it under Dominion and State regulation, respectively, the action met with popular approval.

But the dominant industrial spirit of the age, now that the falls themselves have been preserved amid their natural surroundings, has actively exerted itself to find a way to utilize the vast power which nature has placed midway between Lakes Erie and Ontario, without approaching too close to the greatest manifestation of the power itself.

There are reasons for believing that a recently organized company has solved the problem. Should they decide to carry out the plans they have in hand the site of operation will be the American shore of the Niagara river between the lower end of Grand Island and the southern and eastern boundary of Niagara Falls village. Here, on the direct line of communication east and west, via the great lakes, Erie canal and a dozen lines of railway, it is proposed to establish what may become if the views of its projectors are realized the greatest power and transshipment station on the continent.

The project primarily involves the construction of a tunnel 11,000 feet long, from a point on the easterly shore of the Niagara river, near the foot of Grand Island, nearly due north, and beneath Niagara Falls village in a direct line, to a point on the bank of the river below the falls. This will be better understood when it is recalled that Niagara river leaves the foot of the falls at almost right angles to its course above the precipice. The country under which this tunnel will pass is nearly level farming land, excellently adapted to the needs of an industrial centre. The tunnel will discharge its water into the river below the falls, with a vertical fall of 218 feet, and by means of turbine wheels it is calculated that, with branches and wheel-pits and races, it will develop a water-power aggregating 130,000 horse-power. Here may be found then advantageous sites for manufacturing, and as the river and canal will afford ingress for the largest steel lake steamers, the opportunities for meeting the wants of manufactories, as well as for transshipment, become at once apparent. Boats from the Erie canal may reach the projected canal either from Buffalo via Niagara river, or from Tonawanda, thus opening up transshipment east and west from the site of the proposed industrial centre: It is planned to devote an area 1,000 feet deep on either side of the tunnel to factories and shops. Besides the space to be allotted to mills, elevators, factories and the like, there will be ample room on either side for the mercantile needs of a great city. When it is realized that trunk railway systems, with 12,000 miles of main lines, run right through this site, that lake and canal carriers may meet side by side in the grand canal and that an industrial city is expected with encouragement to be developed there, some of the possibilities of the project may be said to have been uncovered.

The magnitude of the project has raised a question as to the effect on the volume of water in Niagara river of such a draft upon its volume as the plan contemplates. In reply to this the engineer who has the enterprise in charge outlines the situation at some length. He says that Niagara river drains 241,238 miles of watershed territory, which is equal to double the area of Great Britain and Ireland. The river, moreover, has an enormous advantage in having the four great lakes, Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie, as natural storage reservoirs—87,620 square miles of reservoir area. The average flow of Niagara river (measured by the Lake Survey Board) is 265,000 cubic feet per second, and the above plan contemplates the use of only 6,000 cubic feet per second—less than three per cent. of the waterflow—so that the change in the flow in the river would be practically imperceptible.

The gentlemen interested in this enterprise have had it called to their attention that the bulk of wheat and Indian corn crops (as well as of barley and rye) follow the line of the great lakes, with either canal or rail transportation thereafter on their way to the seaboard; hence the importance of the plan for a great transshipment station. It is also true that enormous lumber and wood-pulp belts skirt the shores of the great lakes, as well as regions producing or cities shipping copper, iron and silver ores.

These raw materials, the route of which eastward is thus established, are the greatest consumers of power, hence that element in the enterprise projected on the American shore of Niagara river below Tonawanda. The plans outlined contemplate the establishment of cotton manufacturing machinery, wood-working and flour-making industries, for which water power is to be rented at a rate with which steam, of course does not compete. When it comes to electrical industries the possibilities of the project are vast. It is believed that electricity may be generated and transmitted to neighboring cities for lighting and power purposes quite economically, and that storage batteries may be regularly charged and shipped to consumers on demand.—Bradstreet's.

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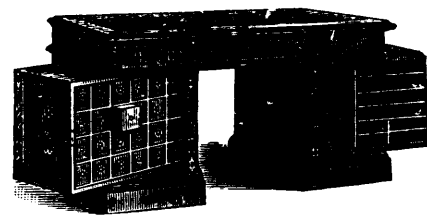
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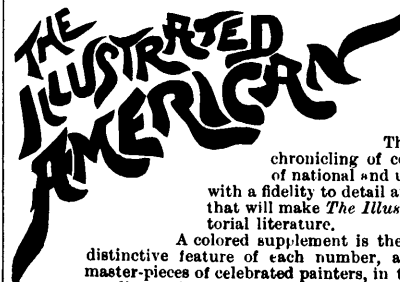
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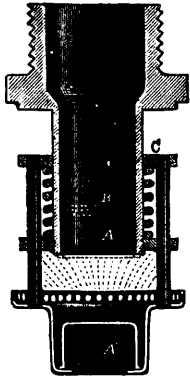
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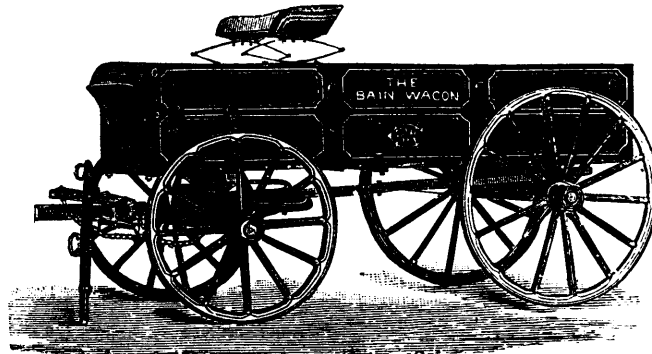
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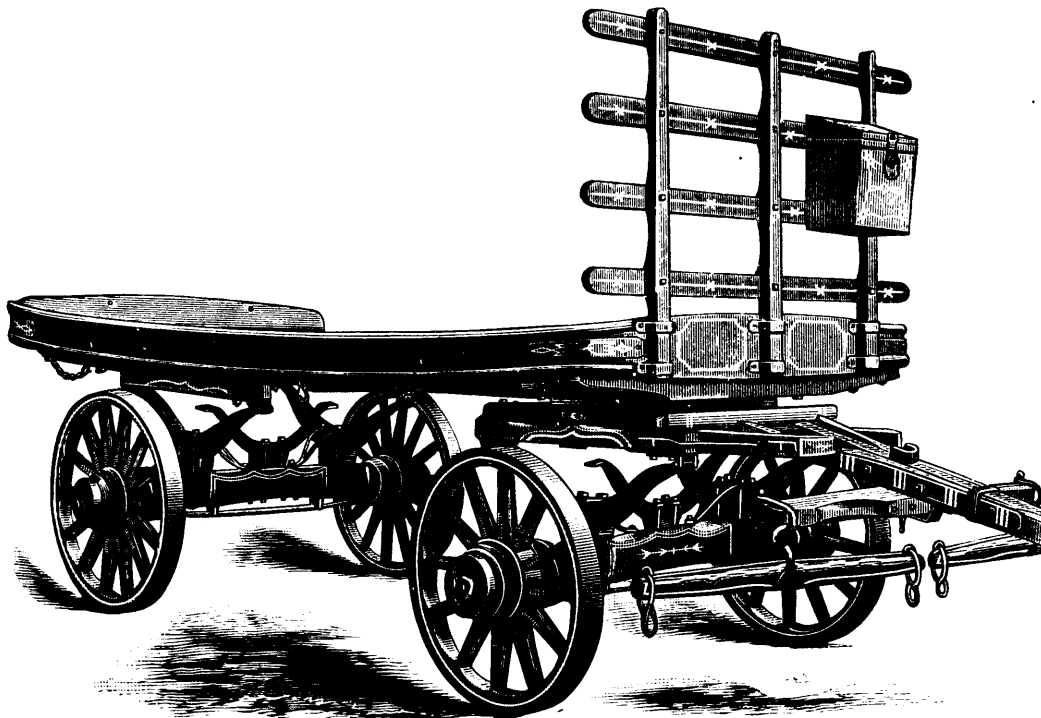
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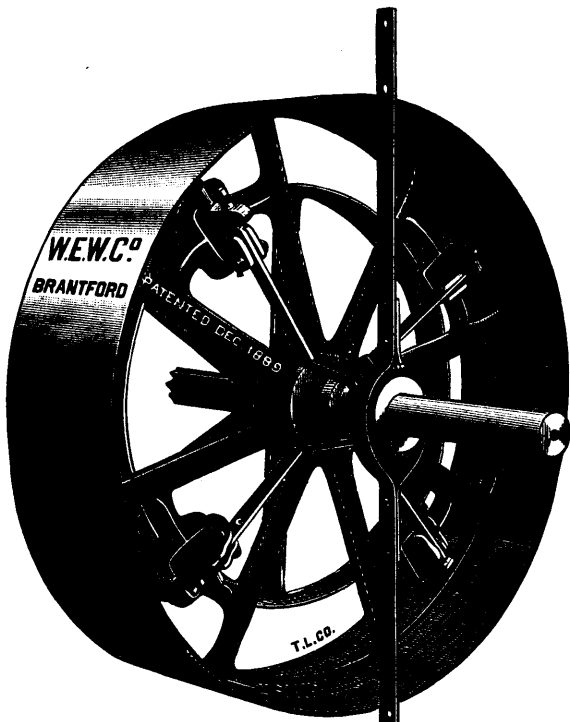
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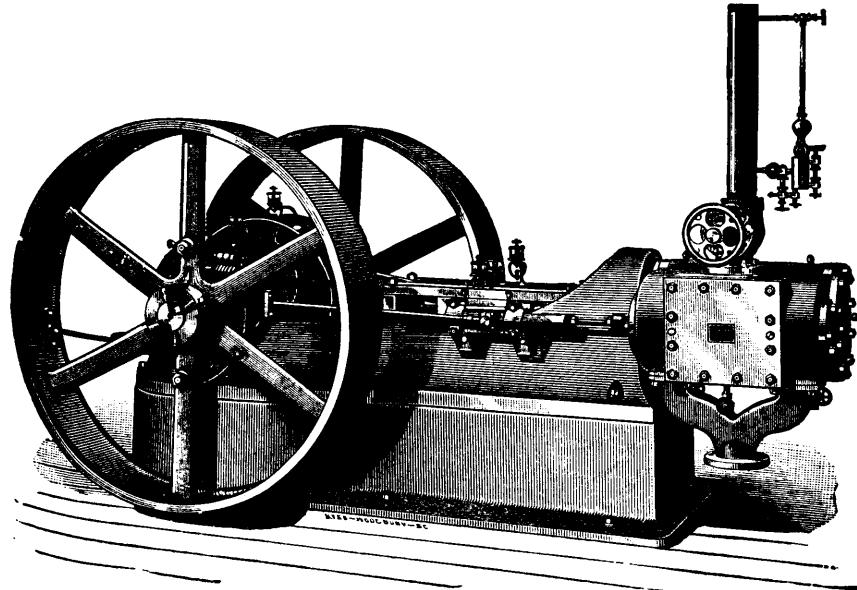
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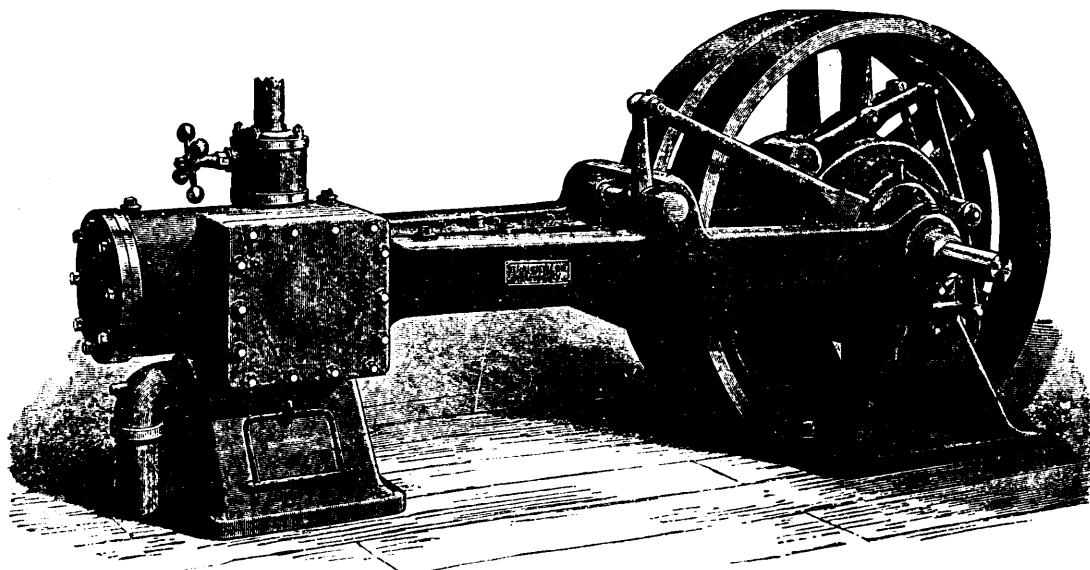
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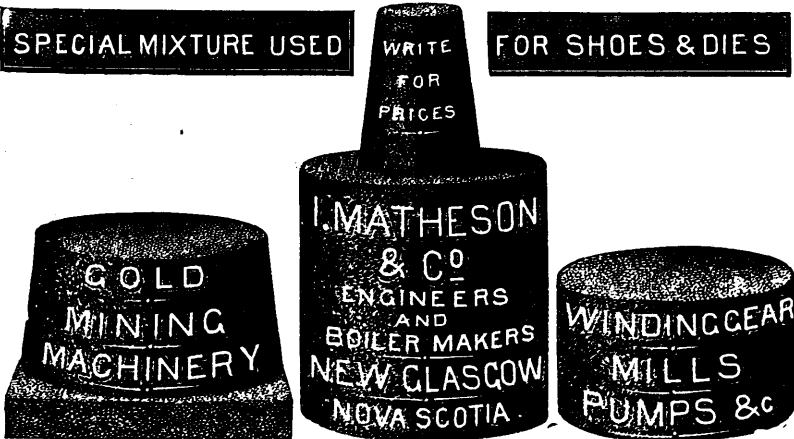
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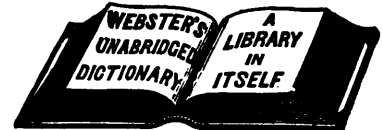
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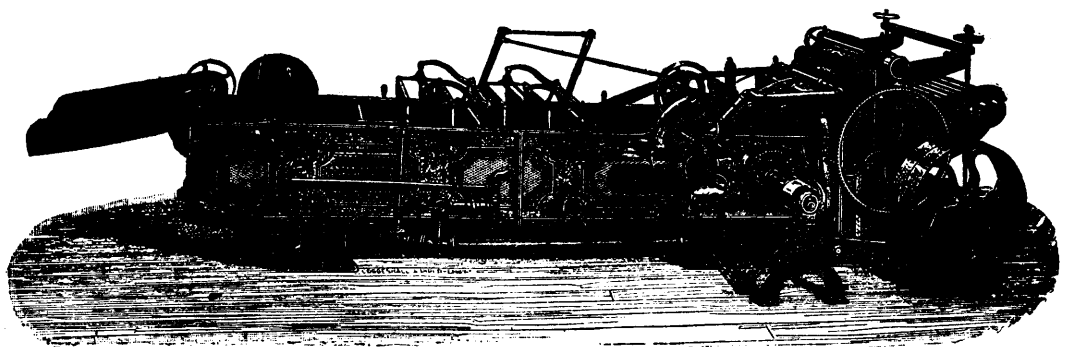
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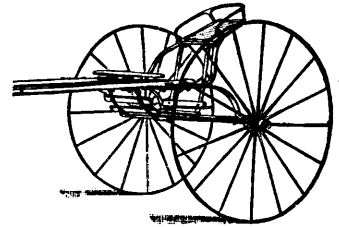
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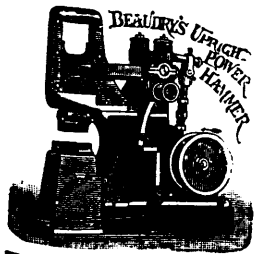
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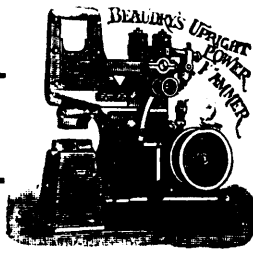
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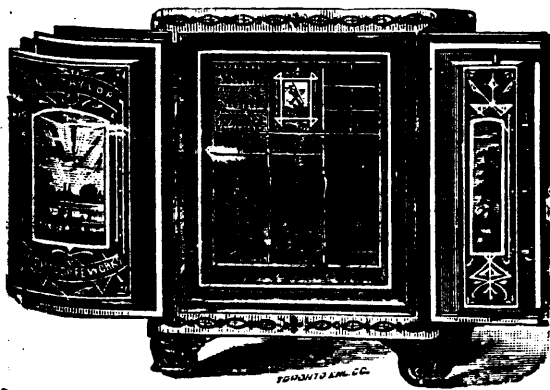


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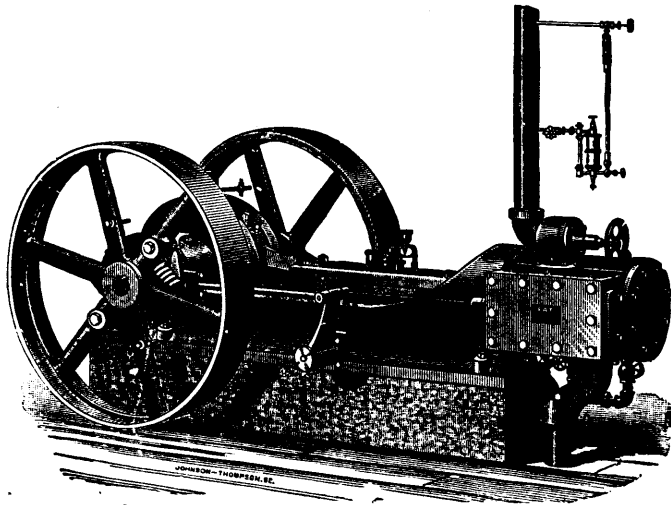
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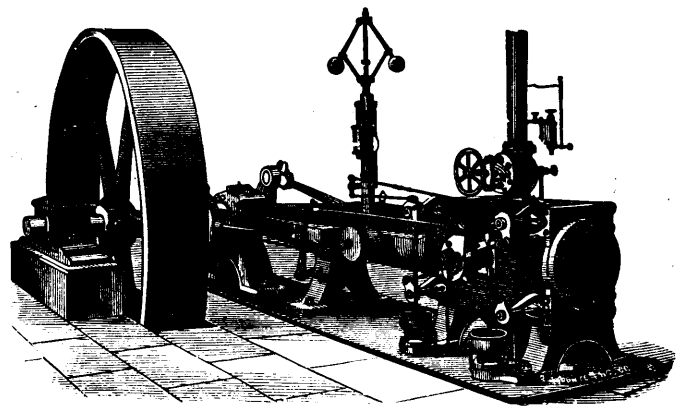
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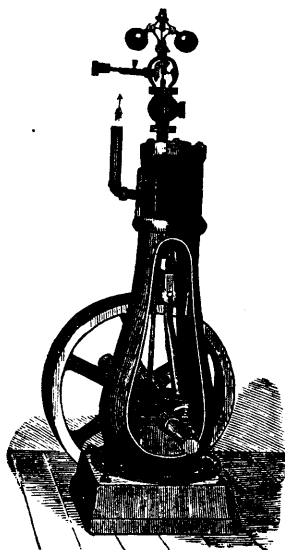
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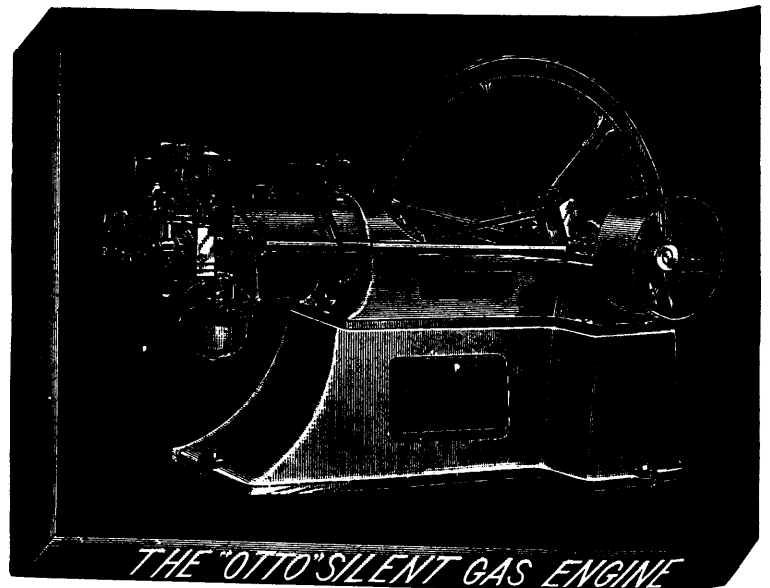
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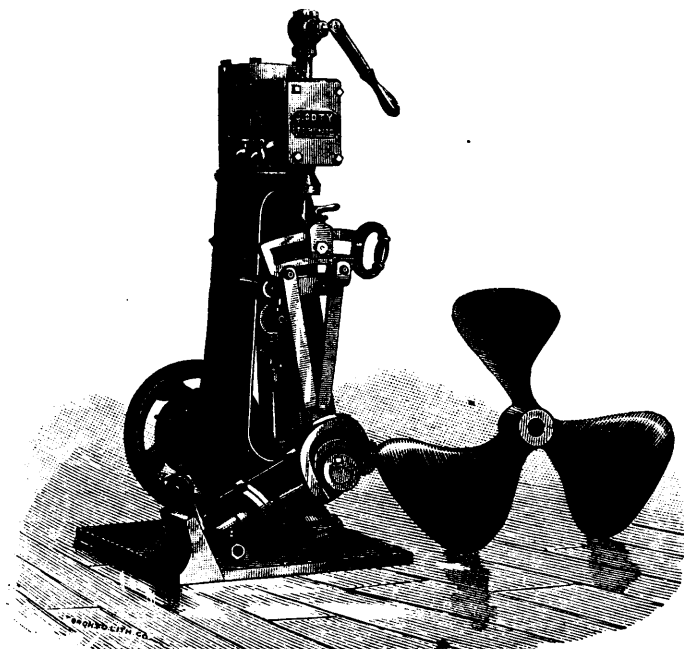
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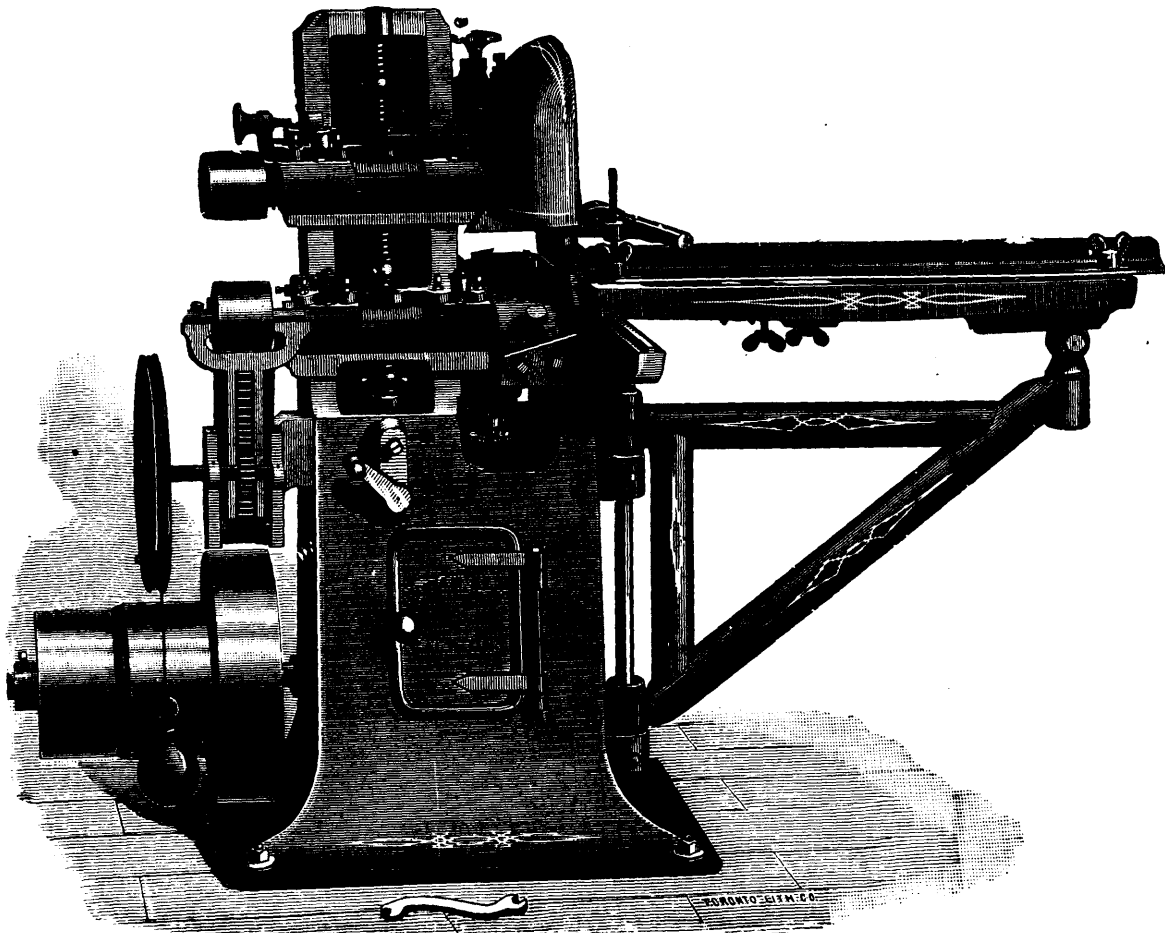
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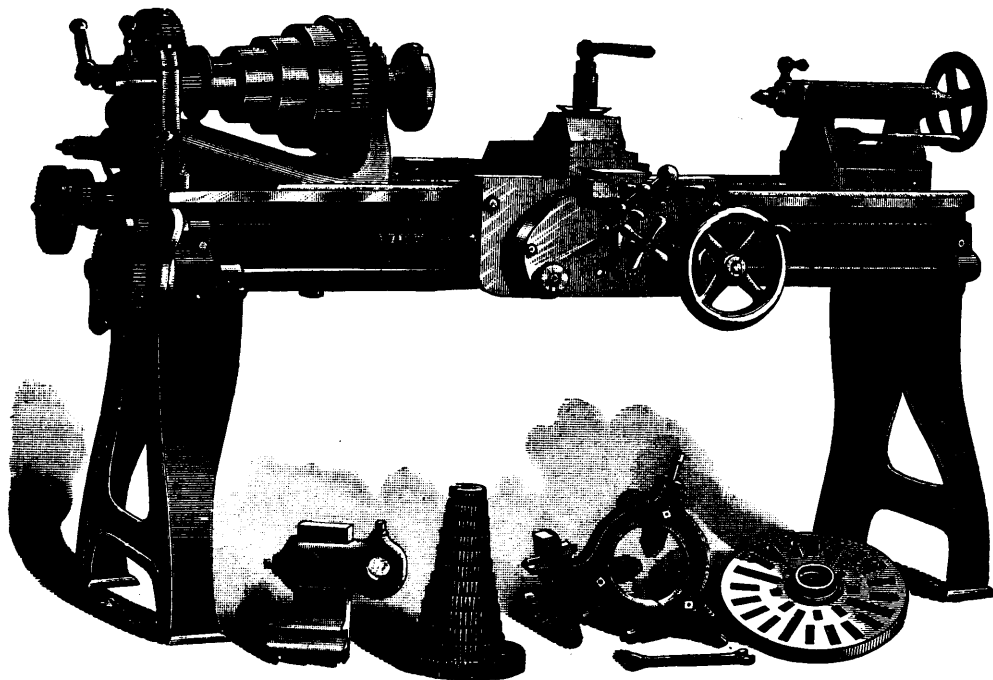
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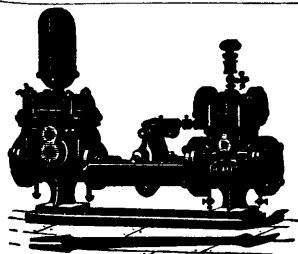
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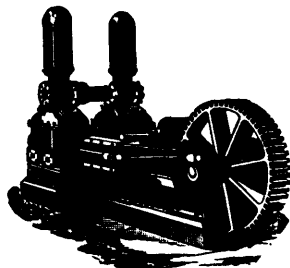
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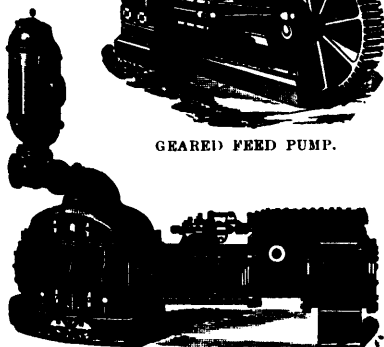
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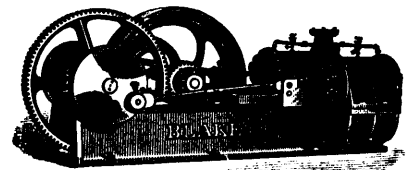
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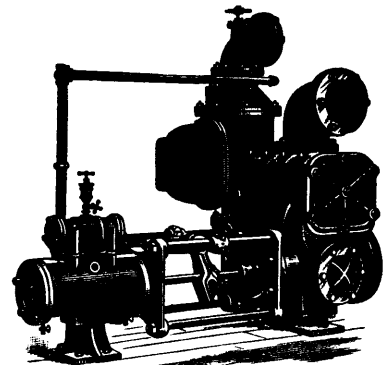
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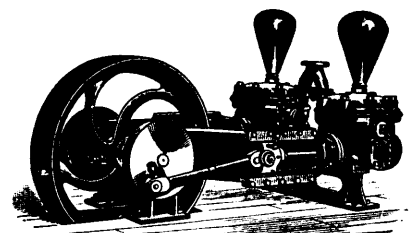
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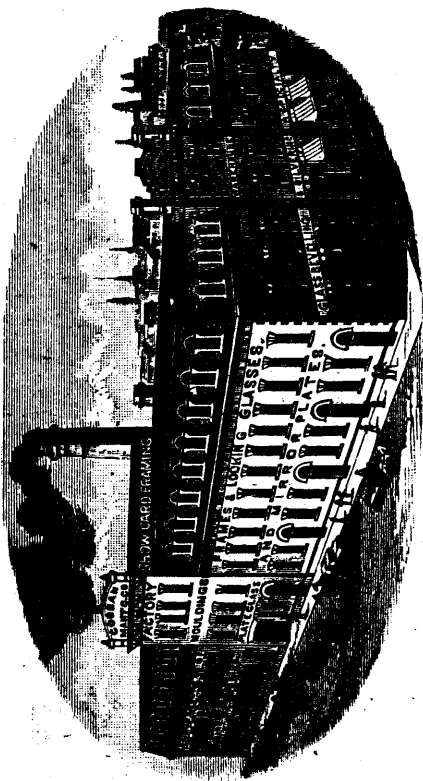
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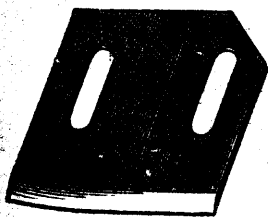
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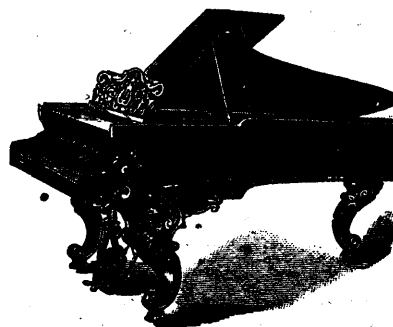
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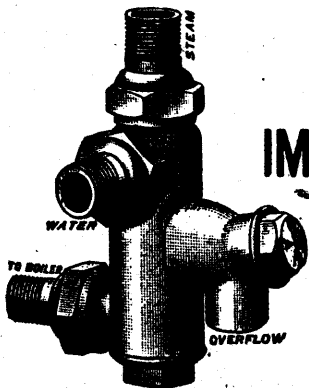
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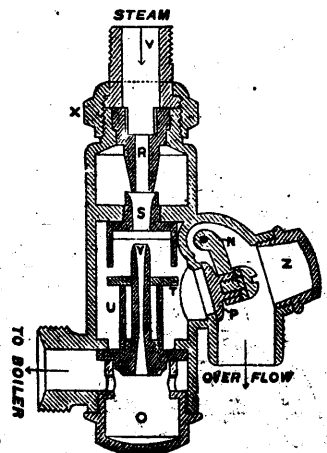
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