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## CANADA.

## COPY OF DESPATCH

# THE *GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, 

RESPECLING THE

## NEW CUSTOMS TARIFFS.

 April 1870.


## LONDON:

PRINTED 13Y GEORGE EDWARD EXRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, printers to rile queen's most excellent majesty.

FOR HER MANESTY'S STATIONERY OFPICE.
1879.
[C.-2305.] Price 3d.

Governor-General the MARQUiS OF LORNE, K.T., to the Rigit Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Bart. (Received April 1, 1879.)

Canada Government House, Ottawa,<br>March 19, 1879.

Sin,
In transmitting herewith-
1st. A printed copy of the new tariff;
2nd. The speeches of the Finance Minister in introducing his budget, and the reply of the Hon. R. J. Cartwright, late Finance Minister, as well as the speeches of the Hon. A. Mackenzie and the Hon. C. Tuppes;;
3rd. The leading articles of the Ministerial and Opposition press;*
4th. A memorandum by the Finance Minister, showing how far comparativeiy England is favoured in the new tariff;

I have the honour to state :-
What after the years of prosperity, viz., from 1867 to 1873 , which has been called a time of inflation, there was in one year (1871-72) a surplus in the Treasury amounting to $\$ 3,000,000$, and in another ( $1870-71$ ) nearly $\$ 4,000,000$, and that a reaction of financial depression has followed and since 1875, although additional taxation had been resorted to by Mr. Mackenzies Government, there had been deficits in 1875-76 of $\$ 1,900,785$, in $1876-77$ of $\$ 1,460,027$, in $1877-78$ of $\$ 1,128,147$, and in the first half of 1878-79 about $\$ 800,000$ or more. $\$$

That the Excise and Customs receipts, although population has increased, have given diminishing returns and have declined in value as follows:-Excise, from $\$ 0,594,903$ in 1873-74 to $84,858,671$ in $1877-78$; while the Custom receipts have decreased from $\$ 15,351,011$ in 1873-74 to $\$ 12,782,824$ in 1877-78.

Stamp duties (in Canada bill stamps only) have also yielded less.
The result, comparing the periods $1873-74$ and 1877-78, being as follows:- $\$ 2,568,187$ Customs, $\$ 736,232$ Excise, $\$ 43,738$ bill stamps, making in all a decrease of $\$ 3,348,157$ in the revenue of $1877-78$, as compared with that of $1873-74$, from the income derived by taxation.

That the fixed ciarges for debts, \&c. to the provincial governments have increased from $\$ 10,255,798$ in $1873-74$ to $\$ 11,659,523$ in $1877-78$, an addition of $\$ 1,403,725$, which being a fixed charge cannot be reduced, while the subsidies have only decreased $\$ 280,000$.

That the Dominion of Canada is liable for public works on the 1st July 1878, as follows:-


In addition to the liabilities for the construction of public works, Canada will have during the next few years to provide in England for the following maturing debts:-In 1880, $86,065,813$; in $1881,81,321,300$; in 1882, $82,641,626$; in 1883 , $\$ 1,639,580$; in 1884, $1,305,240$; and in 1885, $\$ 32,467,665$.

That in consequence of failure in revenue, and having to provide for the public scrvice, interest on debt, \&c., at least $\$ 2,000,000$ must be obtained by the new budget to meet existing deficiencies.
What the preseut Government were returned by a large majority in September. 1878 . the issue at the general elections being repenue versus a protection tariff.
T protection tarift, in order to encourage the industries of the Dominion, was advocated by the leaders of the then Opposition; and the Government they have since formed do not desire to avail themselves of direct taxation $\mathcal{D}$ They also desire to point to the very hostiic action of the American Government towards the Domivion of Canada in all
matters relating to tariff; and to the fact that manufacturers in the United States have established combinations under such perfect organisation, that should any special indusiry arise in Canada the Camadian market is at once flooded with a corresponding article of Ancrican produce sold below value; the effect of such combination being equal to that which is produced by a Government bounty. (

I have, \&c.
(Signed) LORNE.

## TARIFF OF CUSTOMS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA; as in Force

 on and after the 15 th March 1879.Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the value of all bottles, flasks, jars, demiijohns, carboys, casks, hogrsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass, or any other material, and capable of holding liquids, crates, harrels and other packares coutaining glass, china, crockery, or earthenware, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases in which bottled spirits, wines, or malt liquors are contained, and every package, being the first receptacle or covering enclosing goods for purpose of sale, shall, in all cases not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an ad valorem duty, be taken and held to be a part of the fair market value of such goods for duty, and when they contain goods subject to specific duty only such packages shall be charged with a duty of customs of twenty per centum ad valorem to be computed upon their original cost or value; and all or any of the above packages described as capable of holding liquids when containing goods exempt from duty under this Act shall be charged with a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; but all packages not hereinbefore specificd, and not specially charged with duty by any unrepealed enactment, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation only, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on all goods imported into Canada, subject under this Act or any other Act to ad valorem duty, upon which a drawback of duties has been allowed by the Government of the country where the same were purchased, the amount of such drawback shall in all cases be taken and considered to be a part of the fair market value of such goods, and duty shall be collected thereon, and in cases when the amount of such drawback shall have been deducted from the value of such goods upon the face of the invoice under which entry is to be made, the collector of Customs or proper officer shall add the amount of such deduction and collect and cause to be paid the lawful duty thereupon, and the fair market value of all gonds, wares, and merchandise imported into Canada shall be understood to be the ordinary wholesale price at which the same are sold for home consumption in the country where they are purchased without deduction of any kind because of any drawback paid or to be paid thereon, or because of any special arrangement between the seller and purchaser having reference to the exportation of such goods, or the exclusive right to territorial limits for the sale thereof, or because of any royalty payable upon patent rights, but not payable when goods are purchased for exportation, or on account of any other consideration by which a special reduction in price might or could be obtained: Provided that nothing herein shall be understood to apply to general fluctuations of market values.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say; animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatinieal, and four or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty thän is provided by this Act upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction, that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that if at any time any greater duty of custems should be payable in the United States of Ainerica on tea or coffee imported from Canada than on tea or coffee imported from any other country, then the Governor in

Council may impose on tea or coffee imported into Canada from the said United States an additional duty of customs, cqual to the duty payable in the United States on tea or coffec imported from Canada: Provided that tea or coffee imported into Canada from any country other than the said United States but passing in bond through the United States shall be taken and rated as a direct impurtation from the country wherever the tea or coffee was purchased.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that an allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay or breakage upon all perishable and brittle goods inported into Canada, such as green fruits and vegetables, crockery, china, glass, and glassware, provided such damage is found to exceed twenty-five per centum of the value thereof upon an examination to be made by an appraiser or proper officer of custons at the first landing, or within three days of such landing; but such allowance shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per centum of the whole quantity of such goods contained or included in any one invoice; and provided the duty has been paid on the full value thereof a refund of such duty may be allowed and paid in the proportion and on fulfilment of the conditions above specified, but not otherwise, on application to the Minister of Customs.

Resolved, That it is expedicnt to provide that in determining the suitable value of merchandize there shall be added to the cost or the actual wholesale price or fair market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same has been imported into Canada the cost of inland transportation, shipment and trans-shipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, cither in transitu or direct to Canada.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council shall from time to time establish such regulations, not incousistent with law, as may be required to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandize imported into Canada, and just and proper entries of the actual or fair market value thereof, and of the weight, measures, or other quantities thereof, as each case may require, and such regulations, whether general or special, so made by the Goveror in Council, shall have the full force and authority of law, and it shall be the duty of the appraisers of Canada and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, or of the Collector of Customs, as the case may be, by all reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, est mate and appraise the true and fair market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwitbstanding, of the merchandize, at the time of exportation and in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported into Canada, and the proper weights, measures, or otber quantities, and the fair market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no refund of duty paid shall be allowed because of any alleged inferiority or deficiency in quantity of goods inported and entered, and which have passed into the custody of the importer under permit of the Collector of Customs; nor because of the omission in the invoice of any trade discount, or other matter or thing which might have the effect of reducing the value of such goods for duty, unless the same shall have been reported to the Collector of Customs within ten days of the date of entry; and the said goods shall have been examined by the said Collector or by an appraiser, or other proper officer of customs, and the proper rate or amount of reduction certified by him after such examination; and if such Collector or proper officer reports that the goods in question cannot be identified as those named in the invoice and entry in question, then and in such case no refund of the duty or any part thereof shall in any case be allowed, and all applications for refund of duty in such cases shall be submitted, with the evidence and all particulars, for decision of the Minister of Customs, who may then order payment on finding the evidence to be sufficient and satisfactory.

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts and parts or Schedules of Acts, and all Orders in Council, imposing any duties of customs upon goods, wares, and merchandize, or providing for the exemption of goods, wares, and merchandize from customs duty, when imported into Canada, and to make the following provisions in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the followiug articles shall be subject to the several rates of duty set opposite to each, respectively :-

Acid, sulphuric half a cent per pound $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad \frac{1}{2}$ c. per Jb.
Acetic, twelve centē per imperial gallon - - - 12 cents.

Muriatic and nitric, twenty per centum ad valorem
But carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.
Agricultural implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twentyfive per centum ad valorem
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles, (six quart and twelve pint bottles to be held to coutain one imperial gallon
Ale, beer, and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per imperial gallon)
Aumals, living, of all linds, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Artificial flowers, thirty per cent. ad valorem -
l3ooks, printed, periodicals and pamphlets bound, or in shcets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books nor copybooks, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Caoada, nor Bibles, prayer-books, nor psalm and hymnbooks, six cents per pound
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto, twelve and a half per cent. all valorem
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent. ad valorem
Books, periodicals, and pamphlets imported through the Post Office, for crery two ounces in weight or fraction thercof, one cent
Blank books, bound or in shects, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Printed, lithegraphed, or copper or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures, or pictorial show cards or bills, thirty per cent. ad valorem
Adrertising pimphlets, one dollar jer hundred - - -
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - .
Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound - -
Playing cards, thirty per cent. ad valorem - - - - -
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, fifteen per cent. ad valorem
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by mine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and tifty cents.

On those of five feet by ten a specific duty of twenty-five dollars
On billiard tables, with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet a specific duty of thirty-five dollars

6c. per lb.
6c. per lb.
$12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
5 per cent.
1c. per 2 ozs .
2.5 per cent.

30 per cent.
$\$ 1$ per 100.
20 per cent.
6 c . per lb .
30 per cent.
15 per cent.
$\$ 22.50$
$\$ 25.00$
$\$ 35.00$
And on those of six feet by twelve, a specific duty of forty dollars
And in addition thereto, ten per cent. ad valorem; each table to include twelve cues, one set of four balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls

10 per cent.
Brass, old and scrap, in bars, holts, and shcets; in wire, round or flat; on seamless drawn tubing and on plain and fancy tubing, ten per cent. ad valorem

On manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
30 per cent.
Breadstuffs, viz.:

| Barley, fifteen cents per bushel | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Buckirheat, ten cents. per bushel | - | - |  |
| Indian corn, seven and one-half cents per bushel | - |  |  |
| Oats, ten cents per bushel | - | - | - |
| lice, one cent per pound | - | - |  |
| Rye, ten cents per bushel | - | - | - |
| Wheat, fifteen cents, per bushel | - | - | - |
| Pcase, ten cents per bushel | - | - | - |
| Beans, fifteen cents per bushel | - | - | - |
| Buckwhat meal or flour, one fourth of one cent. per pound |  |  |  |
| Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel | - | - | - |
| Uatmeal, one half cent per pound | - | - | - |
| Rye flour, fify cents per barrel - | - | - | - |

- 15c. per bush.

Buckwheat, ten cents. per bushel -
Indian corn, seven and one-half cents per bushe

- 10c. "

Oats, ten cents per bushel

- 713.c. "

Rice, one cent per pound

- 1c. per $\ddot{b}$.

Wheat, fifteen cents. per bushel

- 10c. per bush.

Pease telu cents per bushel

-     -         - 10c. "

Buckwheat meal or flour, one fourth of one cent. per pound

- 15c. "

Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel

- at. per lb.

Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel-

## Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel

Rice and sago flour, two cents per pound
Brick, for building, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Butter, four cents per pound
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound
Candles, paraffine wax, four cents per pound -
All other candles, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Carriages, wargons, railway cars and carringes, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry, per ton of thirteen cubic feet, one dollar
Ccment, burnt and unground, seven and one-half cents per one hundred pounds
Cement, hydraulic, or waterlime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.
Cement, in bulk or in bags, nine cents per busbel
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Cheese, three cents per pound
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per nound - . ..
Chicory, or other ront or vegetable used as a substitute for coffec, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Clocks and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem
Coal, anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. ad valorem
Cocoa nuts, one dollar per one bundred
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one $\}$ cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Coffee, green, two cents per pound -
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of, and substitutes for, three cents per pound
Coke, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, in barf, rods, bolts, ingots, shects, and sheathing, not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat, and copper scamiess drawn tubing, ten per cent. ad valorem
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. ad valorem
Cordage, all otber, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Copper rivets and burrs, and on all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. ad valorem
Corks, and other manuffactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Cotton, Manufactures of, viz.:
On grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sbeetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent. per square yard, and fifteen per cent. ad calorem
On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or Canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, cottonades, pantaloon stuff's and goods of like description, two cents per square yard, and fifteen per cent. ad valorem
On all cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn, or other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed, or coluured, tivo cents' per pound. and fifteen per cent. ad valorem
And if bleached, dyed, or coloured, three cents per pound, and? fifteen per cent. ad valorem
On cotton warp, on beams, one cent. per yard, and fifteeu per cent. ad valorem

50c. per barrel.
2c. per !?.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
4c. per lb.
2c. 4c. " 20 per cent.

25 per cent.
si per ton.

$$
7 \frac{1}{2} c . ~ p e r 100 \text { lbs. }
$$

40 c . per barrel.
9c. per bushel.
20 per cent.
3c. per lb.
3c. "
4c. per lb.
20 per cent.
35 per cent.
50c. per ton.
10 per cent.
81 per 100.
20 per cent.
lc. per lb. 25 per cent. 2 c . per 1 b .

3c. yer 1 lb .
50c. per ton.

10 per cent.
10 per cent.
20 per cent.
30 per cent.
20 per cent.

1c. per sq. yard. is per cent.

2c. per st. yard.
1.5 per cent.

2c. per lb.
15 per cent.
3c. per 1 b . 15 per cent.
1c. per yard, 15 per cent.

On cotton scamless bags, two cents per pound, and fifteen per $\}$ oc. per ib. cent. ad valorem - - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\}$
On cotton shirts and drawers woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. ad valorem
On cotton sewing thread, on spools, twenty per cent. ad valorem
On cotton in hanks, twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem -
On all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chicf value, including corsets, thirty per cent. ad valorem
On all manufactures of cotion not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent, add valorem
Drain-tile, and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. ad valorem

15 per cent.
30 per cent.
20 per cent.
I $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem -

30 per cent.

Earthenware, white granite or ironstone ware, and "C.C.," or creamcoloured ware, thirty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.

Essences, viz.:
Of apple, pear, pinc-apple, raspberry, strawberry, vanilla, and other fruits, one dollar and ninety cents. per iniperial gallon, $\}$ and twenty per cent. ad valorem

30 per cent.
$\$ 1.90$ per imp. gallon, 20 per cent.
Essential oils for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Excelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
20 per cent.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent.
20 per cent.
And dressed, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
15 per cent.
25 per cent.
lïre-brick or tiles for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except fish free of duty, as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound

20 per cent.

Flax, fibre, scutched, one cent per pound
Ic. per lb.
," hackled, two cents. per pound - . . ic. per lb.
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per lb.
2c. per lb.
Flax seed, ten cents. per bushel
$\frac{1}{3}$ c. per lb.
Fruit, dricd, viz. :
Apples, currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins, and all other not elsewhere specified, one cent. per pound -
lc. per lb.
Fruit, greell, viz. :
Apples, forty cents per barrel
Blackberries, gooscberries, raspberries, and strawberries, two cents per quart

40c. per barrel.
Cher quart - -
2c. per quart.
Cranberries, plums, and quinces, thirty cents per bushel-
1c. per quart.
Grapes, one cent per pound

- 30c. per bushel.

Peacher, forty cents per bushel - - lc. per lb.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound, if sweetenced -

3c. per lb.
And two cents per pound, if not sweetened
2c. per lb.
Fruits preserved in brandy or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon

- 81.90 per imp. gall.

Furs, viz.:

Fur skius dressed, fifteen per cent. ad valorem
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem . - -
Furniture, house, cabinet or office, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem -
Gas, coal oil or kerosene fixtures or parts thereof, thirty per cent. ad valorem

15 per cent.
25 per cent.
35 per cent

Glass and Manufacturcs of, viz.:
On carboys and demijohns, on pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every descriptioiz, on telegraph and lightuing-rod insulators, and on fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

30 per cent.

On lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp-chimneys, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas-lights, thirty per cent. ad valorem
On ornamental, figured, and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted, and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows; figured, enamelled, and obscured white glass; thirty per cent. ad valorem

30 per cent.

On common and colourless window glass, and on coloured glass, not figured, painted, enamelled, or engraved, twenty per cent. ad valorem

30 per cent.

On all other glass and manufactures of glass not berein otherwise provided for twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
20 per cent.
Gunpowder and other explosives, viz.:
On gun, rifle, and sporting powder, in kegs, half-kegs or quarter kegs, and other similar packages, five cents. per pound

5c. per lb.
On cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents. per pound
On canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins, fifteen cents per pound
On blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound :
On giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a coustituent part, five cents per pound and twenty per cent. ad valorem.
On nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. $\}$ ad valorem.
Gutta-percha, manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. ad valorem
4c. per lb.
15c. per lb.
3c. per lb.
5. per lb. and
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
3c. per lb.
6 c . per lb .
Hops, six cents per pound
25 per cent.
ndia rubber, viz. : boots and shoes and other manufactures of, twentyfive per cent. ad valorem -
$\$ 2$ per ton.
Pig, two dollars per ton $\$ 2$ per ton.
Old and scrap, two dollars per ton - $-\quad-\quad$ -
In slabs, blonms, loops, or billets, twelve and one half per cent.
In slabs, blonms, loops, or billets, twelve and one half per cent. ad valorem -

12! per cent.
In bars, rolled, or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, band and hoop; sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and commoner black; boiler and other plate; Canada plates or squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and one half per cent. ad valorem

172 per cent.
On rolled, round, wire rods in coils, under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
On iron rails or railway bars for railways or tramways, fifteen per cent. ad valorem

15 per cent.
On railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs, and finger-bars, seventeen and a half per cent. ad valorem
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On tin plates, ten per cent. ad valorem -
10 per cent.
On iron and steel wire, not over number 18 wire gauge, twentyfive per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent.
On castings in the rough, twenty per cent. ad valorem - -
On stoves and other finished castings, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
On car wheels, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem 20 per cent.

On mill irons and mill cranks, and on wrought forgings for mills and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. ad valorem -

25 per cent. 25 par cent.

On locomotive engines and on stationary fire or other steam engines and boilers, and on other machinery composed of iron, or of which iron is the component part of chief value, twentyfive per cent. ad valorem
On locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. ad valorem -

20 per cent.

On seamless drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. ad valorem-

On bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
On tinned, glazed, or enamelled hollow ware of cast or wrought iron, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
2.5 per cent.

2;) per cent.

30 per cent.
30 per cent.
30 per cent.
30 per cent.
30 per cent.
35 per cent.
30 per cent.
5 per cent.
$\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{c}$. per lb.
10 per cent.
$\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb .
10 per cent.
20 per cent.
s'2 cach.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
2c. per lb.
${ }_{1}{ }_{2} \mathrm{c}$. per lb .
10 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
3c. per lb.
$\frac{1}{y} c$. per pair.
10 per cent.
10 per cent.
15 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
2 c . per lb .

10 per cent.
15 per cent.
20 per cent.

On finished marble and on all manufactures of marble, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent.
On meats, fresh, or salted, on actual weight as received in Canada (except bacon and hams), one cent per lb.
lc. per lb.
2c. per lb.
2c. per 1 lb .
On other meats not specified, two cents per pound
15 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
10 per cent.
Oils, coal and kerosenc, distilled, purified or refined, naphtha, benzole, and petroleum, products of petroleum, coal, shale, and lignite, not elsewhere specified, six cents per wine gallon
-.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavement, for treating wood for building and railway ties, ten per cent. ad valorem
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. ad valorem
6c. per gal.

10 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent. 20 per cent.
Opium, prepared for smoking, and all preparations of opium, five dollars per pound -
$\$ 5$ per lb.
Organs, cabinet, viz.:-On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, tifteen dollars; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per cent. ad valorem on the fair market value thereof -
Paintings, drawings, engrarings, and prints, twenty per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
10 per cent.
30 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
10 per cent.
10 per cent.
25 per cent.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations, viz.:-
Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth, or skin, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

30 per cent.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets, and wire, ten per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
Pianofortes, viz. :-
On all square pianofortes, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars; on all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars; on upright pianofortes, thirty dollars; on concert, semi-concert, or parlour grand piano-
fortes, fifty dollars; and in addition thereto, ten per cent. ad valorem.

10 per cent.
10 per cent.
Pitch (coal) and coal tar, ten per cont ad valorem - $-\overline{-}$
Plants, viz., fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, twents per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
Plaster of Paris, ground, calcined, or manufactured, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Electro-plated ware and gilt ware of all kinds, thirty per cent. ad valorem
${ }^{\circ} 0$ per cent.
30 per cent.
Plates engraved on wood and on steel or other metal, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Playing cards, thirty per cent. ad valorem - - - -
Plumbago, ten per cent. ad valorem, and on all manufactures of $\}$ plumbago, twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent. 30 per cent.
10 per cent.
20 per cent.
Pomades, French or flower odours preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. ad valorem -
Printing presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent. ad valorem
15 per ceat.
15 per cent.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill, or label for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form, fifty per cent.; and all other, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, tirenty per cent. ad valorem
Putty, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Quills, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. ad valorem



50 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per cent.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the Sea or Gulf Fisheries, which shall be free of duty) in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds; in bags, barrels, and other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds -

20 per cent.

8 c. per 100.
12 c. per 100.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - - - 20 per cent.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. ad valorem
Seeds, viz., flower, garden, field, and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent. ; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. ad valorem; ground, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem -
Shingles, trenty pcr cent. ad yalorem
20 per cent.
15 per cent.
25 per cent.
15 per cent.
25 per cent.
20 per ceut.
Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market ralue of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appliances, an ad valorem duty of ten per cent -
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.

Sewing siik and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem -
Silk velvets, and all manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elserobere specified, thirty per cent. ad valorem -
Silver, German, in sheets, ten per cent. ad valorem - - -
Slate, for roofing, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - -
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Slate mantels, thirty per cent. ad valorem - - -
School and writing slates, twellty-five per cent. ad valorem - -
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent per pound -
Soap, Castile and white, two cents per pound
Soap, perfumed or toilet, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem - -
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. ad valorem - - -
Spices, viz.:
Ginger and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace, unground, twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.

Giager and spices of all kinds, except nutmegs and mace, ground, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent
25 per cent.
2 cents.
$81.32!$ imp. gal.
$\$ 1.45 \mathrm{imp}$ gal.
$81.32 \frac{1}{3}$ imp. gal.
81.90 imp . gal.
81.90 imp . gal.
$\$ 1.90 \mathrm{imp}$. gal.

40 per cent.
$\$ 1.90 \mathrm{imp}$. gal. and 20 per cent.

25c. per imp. gal.
40c. per imp. gal. 55c. per imp. gal. 70 c . per imp. gal.
30 per cent.
ad valorem.
$\$ 3$ per dozen. 81.50 per dozen.

75c. per dozen.
81.50 per gal. for over 1 quart per
bottle.

In addition to the above specific duty on sparkling wines there shall be an ad valorem duty of thirty per cent.

30 per cent.ad val.
But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and coutaining more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.

Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
Steel aud manufactures of, viz. :-
On steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, ten per cent. ad valoren

10 per cent.
On shovels, spades, hoes, hay, manure and potatoe forks, rakes and rake tecth, carpenters, coopers, cabinet-makers, and all other mechanics' tools, edge tools of every description, including axes, scythes, and saws of all kinds, and on steel skates, thirty per cent ad valorem.

30 per cent.
On cutlery; on firearms; viz. : muskets, rifles, pistols, and shot guns, and on all manufactures of steel and of iron and stcel, not clowhere specified, twenty per cent. ad valorem -

20 per cent.
On kuife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, umhaudled, for use by electro-platers, ten per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
Stereotypes and electrotypes of standard books, ten per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
Stercotypes and electrotypes for commercial blanks and advertisements, twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
Stone, viz. : rough freestone, sandstone, and all other building stone exccpt marble, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet

Sl per ton.
Water-line stonc or cement stone, one dohiar per ton - -
Grindstones, in the rough, one dollar aid fifty cents per tou
81 per ton.
On dressed ticestone, and all other beilding stone, except marble, and on all manufactures of stone or granite, twenty per cent. ad valorem
81.50 per ton.

20 per cent.
Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses:
On all sugar above number 14, Dutch standard in colour, one $\}$ cent per lb. and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem
On sugar equal to number 9 , and not above number 14, Dutch standard, three-fourths of a cent per pound, and thirty per cent. ad valorem
On sugar below number 9, Dutch standari, half a cent per pound, $\}$ and ihirty per cent. ad valorem
Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on sugar and melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogsheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contaised in section 34 of the Act 40th Victoria, chap. 10. to the contrary notwithstanding.
On syrups, cane juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses, or sorghum, five-eighths of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. ad valorem
On melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice, and concrete, three-eighths of one cent. per pound, and thirty per cent. ad valorem
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying, or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem
And for the same purposes when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, thirty per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent.

30 per cent.
casses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, fifteen per cent. ad valorem
And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty per cent. ad valorem
${ }_{5}^{5} \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{per} \cdot \mathrm{lb}$.
30 per cenl.
$\frac{3}{3} c$. per lb.
30 per cent.

Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per? pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem
lc. per lb. 35 per cent. ${ }_{4}^{3} \mathrm{c}$. per lb . 30 per cent.
$\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.
30 per cent.

15 per cent.
20 per cent.
1c. per lö. and
35 per cent.

Glucose or grape sugar to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.
Glucose syrup, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem - - $\quad 35$ per cent.
Tallow, one cent per pound - - $\quad$ - $\quad$ - $\quad$ lc. per lb
Tea, viz.: on all black tea, two cents per pound, and ten per cent.\} 2c. per lb. and ad valorem 10 per cent.
And on all green and Japan tea, threc cents per pound, and ten $3 \dot{c}$. per lb. and per cent. ad valorem -

10 per cent.
Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. ad valorem 10 per cent.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and on all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent.
Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and $\mathbf{2 5 c}$. per lb . and in addition thereto, twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem -$\} 12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

On cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound, and twenty per per cent. ad valorem

50c. per lb. and
20 per cent.
Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - - 20 per cent.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet bags, trwenty-five per cent. ad valorem
2.5 per cent.

Type, for printing, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - - 20 per cent.
Type metal, ten per cent. ad valorem - - - - 10 per cent.
Varnish, not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per imperial gallon, and $\} 20 \mathrm{c}$. per gal. and twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
Vegetables, viz.:
Potatoes, ten cents per bushel - - - - - 10c. per bushel.
On tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel - - - - 30c. per bushel.
And on all other vegetables, twen ${ }^{1} v$ per cent. ad valorem - 20 per cent.
Vinegar, twelve cents per imperial gallon

- 12c. per imp. gal.

Watches, watch movements, and watch cases, twenty per cent. ad valorem

20 per cent.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent: ad valorem - - -
Wire clotl of brass and copper, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Wood and manufactures of, viz. : wooden ware, pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

Hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheels, twenty per cent. ad valorem -
Lumber and timber not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. ad valorem

10 per cent.
20 per cent.

25 per cent.
20 per cent.
20 per cent.
Wool and Woollens, viz.: -
Wool, unmanufactureil, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals

Free.
On manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the bair of the Alpaca, goat, or other .like animals, viz.: shawls, blankets, and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds; coatings, overcoatings, cloakings, felt. cloth of cvery description, horse-collar cloth, yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, under number 30, knitted goods, viz. $:$ shirts, drawers, and hosiery of every description, seven and a half cents per pound, and in addition thereto, twenty per ceut. ad valorem -
$7 \frac{1}{2} c$. per lb.
20 per cent.
On 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 animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty-five per cent ad valorem

10c. per lb. 25 per cent.
On all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the bair of the Alpaca, goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. ad valorem
On treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. ad valorem:-

On two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animal, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. ad valorem - - - - - - - .

5c. per sq. yd. and 20 per cent.

Whips, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem - - - $\quad 25$ per cent.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. ad valorem - - - 10 per cent.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty per cent. ad valorem - 20 per cent.
Zinc, in pirs, blocks, and sbects, ten per cent. ad valorem - - 10 per cent.
Zinc, seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. ad valorem - - 10 per cent.
Zinc, manufactures of zinc, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem

25 per cent.
On all goods not cnumerated in this Act or any other Act as charged with any duty of Customs and not declared free of duty by this Act or some unrepealed Act or provision, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

Resolved, That it is expedient to p:"ovide that the following goods shall be exempt from duty when imported into Canada:-

Agaric.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Alkanet root.
Alocs.
Aluminium.
Alum.
Ambergris.
Ammonia, crude.
Aniline dyes.
Aniline oil, crude.
Aniline salts.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.
Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor in Council.
Annato, liquid or solid.
Annato seed.
Anchors.
Antimony.
Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda.
Apparel, wearing, and other personal and lousehold effects, not merchandize, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
Argol dust.
Argols, crude.
Arsenic.
Arseniate of aniline.
Articles for the use of the GovernorGeneral.

Articles for the use of foreign ConsulsGeneral.
Army and Navy, for the use of:
Arms.
Clothing.
Musical instruments for bands.
Military stores and munitions of war.
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.
Bamboos, unmanufactured.
Barrels, of Canadian manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe.
Barilla.
Bells for churches.
Rerries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes.
Bismuth.
Bolting cloths.
Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed.
Bone dust and bone ash, for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers.
Borax.
Botany, specimens of.
Bristles.
Brimstone, in roll or flour.
Brim moulds, for gold beaters.
Bromine.
Broom corn.
Buchu leaves.
Bullion, gold and silver.
Burgundy pitch.
Burr-stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into milltones.
Bichromate of potash.
Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers. Under regu-
lations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.
Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquitics.
Casts as models for the use of schools of design.
Cornelian, unmanufactured.
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty five inches wide, and not pressed nor calendered.
Caourchouc, unmanufactured.
Cat-gut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments.
Cat-gut or whip-gut, unnamufactured.
Chalk and cliff-stone, ummanufactured.
Chamomile flower:.
Citrons, and rinds of, in brine for candying. Clajs.
Ciothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.
Cubalt, ore of.
Cochineal.
Cocon, beau, shell, and nibs.
Cuins, gold and silver, except United States silver cuin.
Communion plate.
Coir and coir yarn.
Colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron.
Comium, cicuta, or hemlock, seed and leaf.
Cotton waste, and cotton wool.
Cork-wood or cork-bark, uninanufactured.
Colours, viz.:-Bichromate of potash, blue black, Chinese blue, Castille lakes, scarlet and marone in pulp, Paris green, Prussian blue, satin and fine washed white, ultramarine, umber, raw.
Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.
Diamond dust or bort.
Dragon's blood.
Duck, for belting and hose.
Dyeing or tanning articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.
Earths.

## Eggs.

Emery.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
Extract of logwood.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
Fire clay.
Fibre, Mexican.
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.
Fibrilla.

## Fish-bait.

Fish-oil and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil).

Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twincs for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trolling spoons.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.
Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.
Foliæ digitalis.
Fossils.
Gentian root.
Ginseug root.
Goldbeaters' moulds, and goldbeaters' skins.
Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap only.
Gravels.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manures.
Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac, and tragacauth.
Guany cloth and gunny bags.
Gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Gypsum (sulphate of lime).
Hair, alpaca, angola, buffalo and bison, camels: goat, hog, horse, and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise mauufactured.
Hemlock bark.
Hemp, undressed.
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.
Hoofs, horns, and horntips.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.
Ice.
India-rubber, unmauufactured.
Indian hemp (crude drug).
Indigo.
Iris, orris root.
Isinglass, or fish-glue.
Istle, or tampico fiber.
Ivory and ivory nuts, unmanufactured.
Ivory veneers, sakn only, not planed or polished.
Iron, rnasts for ships, or parts of.
Iron cables, chain over one half of an inch, shackled or swivelled, or not.
Jalap root.
Junk, old.
Jute-butts.
Jute.
Kelp.
Kryolite.
Lac, dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
Lava, unmanufactured.
Leeches.
Licorice root.
Litharge.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared.

Lemons and rinds of, in brine, for candying.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not clsewhere provided for.
Lumber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, chestnut, hickory, mahogany, oak, pitch.pine, rosewood, sandalwcod, walnut, Spanish cedar, and whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured.
Locomotives and railway passenger baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free monder similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder: ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
Manilla grass.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages, and harnesses of, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.
Medals, of gold, silver, or copper.
Meerschaum, crude or raw.
Mica and mica waste.
Mineralogy, specimens of.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.
Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude.
Moss, seawced, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state, or only cleaned.
Machinery for worsted and cotton mills; of kinds while not manufactured in Canada.
Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre.
Nut-galls.
Newspapers received by mail.
Nickel.
Oak-bark.
Oakum.
Oil-cake.
Oils, cocoauut and palm, in their natural state.
Oil, carbolic or heavy oil, used in the manufacture of wood block pavement, and of wood for buildings and railroad ties.
Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying.
Ores of metal of all kinds.
Osiers.
Oxalic acid.
Palm-leaf, unmanufactured.
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured.
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.
Phosphorus.

Pelts.
Pipe-clay.
Pitch (pine).
Plaster of Paris, not ground nor calcined.
Pumice and pumice stone.
Plaits, Tuscan and grass.
Precipitate of copper, crude.
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, and hemp, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.
Renuct, raw or prepared.
Rosin.
Rhubarb root.
Salt, coarsc, imported from the United Kiugdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries.
Saffron and safflower, and extract of.
Saffron-cake
Sal ammonia.
Sal soda.
Sand.
Sea-weed, not elsewhere specified.
Sea grass.
Senna, in leaves.
Silex, or crystallized quartz.
Silk, raw, or as reeied from the cocoon, not bcing doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted, or pickled.
Soda ash.
Soda, caustic.
Soda, silicate of.
Settlers Effects, viz. :-
Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale. Provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada.
Sulphur, in roil or flour.
Tails, undressed.
Tampico, white and black.
Tanner's bark.
Tar (pine).
Terra-alba, aluminous.
Terra-japonica.
Teasels.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise purposes, under conditions of Act 31 Vic, c. 51 .

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.
Traveller's baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Turmeric.
Turpentine, raw or crude.
Turtles.
Tree-nails.
Vitriol, blue.
Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only.
Verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry.
Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.

Whiting or whitening.
Whalebone, unnanufactured.
Whale-oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed.
Willow, for basket-makers.
Wool.
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz. :-

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character. Coin, base or counterfeit.
Memoranda to accompany Tables showing the effert of the Nem Canadian Tariff upon the Imports of Great Britain and the United States.

1. The general effect must certainly be to decrease importations from the United states and to re-establish commercial relations between Canada and the West Indies, while if it materially alters the measure of trade with Great Britain, it must be on the side of increase, and in several branches this will certainly be the case. Fostering and promoting Cauadian industries, and especially manufactures, will not lessen the necessity for large imports of various commodities which are now largely supplied to Canada by Great Britain, but if the result should prove the means of restoring prosperity, the effect upon British mercantile and manufacturing interests must be most favourable. A few examples will serve to illustrate these positions.
2. Among the articles heretofore free upon which a duty is imposed of 50 cents per ton by the present tariff, coal is one of the most prominent. The supply of this article has for years past been received chicfly from the United States, and the small proportion received from England has been generally brought in ships as ballast. The duty will consequently fall upon the owners of such ships, but this will not result in any considerable diminution of the quantity thus importcd. In 1878 the value of coal imported from the United States was $82,667,000$, while from Great Britain the amount was only 8387,454 . Should the imposition of this duty stimulate the mining enterprise of Nova Scotia, the increased production would find its way chiefly to the province of Ontario, where United States coal is almost exclusively used at present, and will not interfere with the consumption of English coal in the maritime provinces.
3. The value of live animals imported in 1873 wns $\$ 341,611$, the proportion of which from the United States was 8338,015 , and from Great Britain 83,084 . The duty on these has been raised from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., but the statement shors that if the imports are lessened, it must affect the United States almost solely.
4. A more important item is that of cottons, the total imports of which in 1878 amounted to about $\$ 8,000,000$, and of the kinds upon which any considerable increase of duty has been imposed the value was somewhat under $\$ 3,000,000$; about $\$ 1,000,000$ of the Iatter sum represents British goods and $\$ 2,000,000$ the United States. These goods consist mostly of the cheaper kinds of bleached and unbleached cottons, jeans, denims, and kindred articles. The increase of duty on these classes will certainly lessen the imports from the United States, and the deficiency will be supplied partly from Canadian factories and partly from England, and will tend to increase rather than diminish the volume of trade with the latter country.

The higher classes of cottons, representing au importation of about $\$ 5,000,000$, are principally supplied by Great Britain, and the increase of duty imposed upon them is only $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad walorem, which cannot seriously diminish the trade, especially as Canadian mills and factories are not prepared to produce them. The proportion imported in 1878 from England was $\$ 4,000,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$ from other countries.
${ }_{5}$. Similar statements may be made resperting woollens. The total imports of these grods amounted in 1878 to about $\$ 8,500,000$, of which Great Britain furnished about $\$ 7,000,000$ worth. Of the latter, the bigher classes of goods constituted the proportion of $\$ 5,000,000$ in round numbers, and upon these the increase of duty is but $2 \frac{2}{2}$ per cent., the former duty being $17 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and the present 20 per cent.; Canadian manufactorics are not prepared to furnish them, nor can they be purchased in the United States except at prices greatly in advance of English manufactures.
6. Iron and manufactures of iron. Iron in bar, rod, sheet, \&c., has been taxed heretofore at the low rate of duty of 5 per cent. The value of the importations of 1878 was about $\$ 2,400,000$, of which Great Britain furnished about $\$ 1,600,000$. The duty has been increased to $10, \underline{12}, 15$, and $17 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the largest proportion must still be imported from Great Britain, as the prices ruling in the United States would not admit of its being purchased there, and the only diminution of the trade at all probable will originate in an incrcase of Cauadian manufactures, but this will much more largely affect the imports from the United States of other classes of similar goods.
7. In mamfactures of iron the arrangement is still more favourable to Great Britain. The total value of the imports in 1878 may be stated at $\$ 3,300,000$. Of this amount the United States is credited with $\$ 2,43 \overline{7}, 000$, consisting of castings and the coarser descriptions of hardware, while the balance of $\$ 861,500$ consisted of cutlery and a variety of the finer mamufactures of iron and steel such as neither the United States nor Canada can at present supply. The increased duty on these articles ranges from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in some minor items to 10 per cent. The smallest increase is that which applies to British manufactures, or goods chiefly imported from Great Britain, while the heavier rates of duty will fall upon goods now imported from the United States, but which can and will be produced in Canada.
8. Books, periodicals, \&c. The duties on these goods have been arranged with special regard to the higher classes of literary productions. The effect of the change from an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent. to a specific duty of 6 cents per pound will be that the revenue will be principally collected upon publications of small literary worth; while valuable works of a scientific character and others which sell at high prices will pay but a small percentage upon their value; books of equal bulk but of little intrinsic value will pay a much higher percentage. The former character is specially applicable to English publications, while an equally large proportion of those from the United States are of a decided inferior description. Bibles, prayer and hymn books are allowed to remain at 5 per cent., and reprints of British copyright works are taxed $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in addition to the duty of 6 cents per pound, for the benefit of the proprietors.
9. The duties imposed upon grain of all kinds, and upon flour and meal, have been graded with reference to the respective values of each kind, and will probably average about 10 per cent. ad valorem. This cannot in any way exert any appreciable effect upon the trade with Great Britain, as the quantity imported from thence $;$ is an insignificant fraction of the whole.
10. Sugar, as will be scen by reference to the table herewith, of the higgher qualities is nominally raised from 25 to 35 per cent. ad valorem duty, while the specific duty of 1 cent per pound remains unaltered. This ad valorem duty, however, will now be levied on the net cost of sugars imported direct from the place of growtid and production, without any addition for the cost of packages and expenses, and bence it is not really much more than 30 per cent., or 5 per cent. increase instead of 10 per cent. A provision of law is also made whereby the daty on refined sugars imported from any country allowing drawbacks on sugar exported will be collected on ite full market price when sold for home consumption. This provision makes the duty on sugars from Great Britain considerably less than that on the same classes of sugar from the United States, the drawback in the latter country being on an average of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, on which the ad valorem duty will be collected.
(Signed) J. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance.

Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Anticles imported into the Dominion of Canada from Great Britain and the United States, also the Rates of Duty payable thereon under the Old and New Tariffs respectively.





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