# BUDGET SPEECH 

# HON. CHAS. A. DUNNING MINISTER OF FINANCE 

MEMBER FOR REGINA

## IN THE

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

MAY 1, 1930


# BUDGET SPEECH 

DELIVERED BY

HON. CHAS. A. DUNNING, M.P. MINISTER OF FINANCE

IN THE
HOUSE OF COMIMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 1
1930

## Hon. Chas. A: Dunning (Minister of Finance) moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair for the House to go into Committee of Ways and Means.

He said: Mr: Speaker; before touching on the Dominion's finances for the fiscal year just ended may I survey a few of the events which have indirectly influenced the balance sheet. As we all know, national revenues are dependent on the volume of business transacted. During the year certain unusual factors made themselves felt, in particular, the delayed marketing of the grain crops and the great decline in prices of stocks in the latter months of the year. While these factors are important they cannot: be considered as permanently prejudicial to our economic structure.

Looking back over the year, it is noted that substantial development occurred throughout Canada. Many undertakings of magnitude were completed; others made promising progress. Employment throughout industry in general was maintained at a high level, although irregular in some groups, particularly in those which are seasonal, dependent on crops or on a Luxury buying demand.

There is, I think, some national significance in the fact that the railways last fall were not called upon to move harvesters to the prairies. It is true that the crop was much smaller than that of the year before, but in many a year when the volume was no larger men had to be brought from the East. It would appear that the increasing population of the prairies, coupled with the many labour and time-saving machines now available to cut, thresh and haul the crops, is bringing about the solution of a problem which has long engaged the attention of Canadians -that of seasonal supplies of labour during the harvest period. Western farmers are also advancing along co-operative lines designed to promote orderly marketing of crops. Too much importance cannot be attached to these efforts. Canada's grain
producing power is tremendous. In marketing she must compete with the world. Co-operative effort in the direction of the most economical marketing methods should command the sympathetic support of all Canadians.

While nature, in no small way, influences the volume of produce grown, the same does not apply to the output of our factories. A short time ago a distinguished former Minister of Finance, Sir Thomas White, in addressing the shareholders of a corporation of which he is an officer, made the interesting comment that Canada now ranks seventh in world manufacture, and that the value of industrial production during 1929 was around 4,000 millions of dollars, an increase of about 200 million dollars since the close of 1928. He also stated that the statistics of value added by manufacture, per worker, show that the industrial efliciency of Canada is close to the level established in the United States, which is regarded as the highest in the world. Industrialists recognize that scientific research, coupled with ingenious mechanical inventions, has played an important part in bringing about this increase in per capita production, and it is evident from the figures just quoted that Canadian industry is more than keeping abreast of world development in that respect.

During the past winter some good Canadians became anxious as to the purchasing demand within the Dominion. They were influenced by the falling off in exports due to the slow movement of field crops, and a hesitancy in buying, due to the stock exchange market depression. They recognized that while only a small proportion of our population were speculators in shares, the losses of these had a psychological effect on other groups, thus creating a buyer-market in place of one limited only by the producing capacity of Canadian industry. Might I submit that were the capacity of our productive units greater than the normal non-speculative demand for our products there would be cause for alarm, but such is not the case. The development of our natural resources and industries based thereon has been accompanied by a steady widening of our markets. The outlet for our manufactured goods increases as their reputation grows and finds favour both at home and abroad. In the stock market crisis our credit agencies stood the test and were always in a position to meet the demands made upon them. These factors forecast the future strength of Canada. That Canadian business, giving the phrase the broad meaning, should be submitted to a double test simultaneously is regrettable, but the result gives us greater confidence and faith in our country. We have marshalled our resources to meet the problems arising from delayed marketing
of the grain crops and, at the same time, absorbed the shock resulting from tens of millions of dollars being suddenly withdrawn from the ordinary reservoirs of credit.

I now come to the presentation of the financial statement for the year. In doing so I claim no personal credit for the favourable statement I have the honour to present. The fiscal policy for the year was planned by one who has now passed from our midst, and whose absence I feel to-day most keenly. Mr. Robb was in command during the first seven months of the period, and the stamp of his personality is to be found throughout the balance sheet and, in particular, on the debt statement.

With the Scot's characteristic dread of debt he annually budgeted for debt reduction, and in the past seven years attained for Canada greater success, relatively, than has been achieved by any country which took part in the Great War from the outbreaki of hostilities. Annually the debt has decreased and. in the year under review, a record which may stand as a monument to his memory was made when two loans, totalling $\$ 80,000,000$, were redeemed out of accumulated revenue surpluses.

During the year the Board of Audit, on the instructions of the Treasury Board, made a survey of the operations of the Soldier Settlement Board. Their report was laid on the table of Parliament on February 24, and it will be recalled that one of the Board's recommendations was that a further sum of $\$ 10,000,000$ of Soldier Settlement Board loans be transferred from active to non-active assets. It is the opinion of the Board of Audit that this amount, together with the $\$ 14,000,000$ which was transferred to non-active assets in 1927-28, should provide for all losses which might reasonably be antioipated. In accordance with this recommendation the transfer was made.

## Revenuds

Dealing first with the revenues, may I state that while the fiscal year ended on the 31st of March, the final accounting has not been completed. Consequently, minor changes may later be made in the figures now given.

Last session a number of what are generally known as "nuisance" taxes were abolished, and a substantial reduction was made in the sales tax. These reductions, it is estimated, have decreased our revenues by $\$ 20,835,000$. There will also be a reduction in the net revenues from customs duties of over $\$ 7,600,000$.

On the other hand, certain revenue sources show increases. The estimated revenues from the income tax are $\$ 9,700,000$ in excess of the amount collected a year ago. The Post Office
revenues are estimated at $\$ 2,700,000$ above last year's; excise duties have increased by $\$ 1,295,000$, and returns from investments $\$ 1,000,000$. In all, $\$ 378,321,000$ is the estimated revenue from taxation, while receipts from other sources are estimated at $\$ 61,985,000$, thus making the estimated ordinary revenues for the fiscal year $\$ 440,306,000$. To this should be added special receipts and credits of $\$ 7,016,000$, making the estimated total of all revenues $\$ 447,322,000$, as compared with actual revenues of $\$ 461,647,000$ in the fiscal year 1928-29.

With the permission of the House. I place on Hansard a comparative statement of the estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1929-30 and the actual revenues received during the previous fiscal year.

REVENUES


## Expenditures

For the last fiseal year the ordinary expenditures are estimated at $\$ 360,050,000$ as compared with $\$ 350,952,924$ aetually spent in the previous fiscal year.
$\$ 25,342,000$ is estimated for expenditures on capital account, all being paid out of the revenues for the year. The more important items are $\$ 10,000,000$ for the new Welland Ship Canal, and $\$ 6,500,000$ for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals. In connection with the St. Lawrence River Ship Channel, it is estimated that $\$ 2,700,000$ were spent and, in addition, the construction of regulating and retaining dams in that river cost $\$ 400,000$. Half a million dollars were spent in improving the harbours at the head of the Great Lakes, while $\$ 1,500,000$ is the estimated expenditure on aceount of the construction of the Lower Lakes terminals. The other major items under capital account are $\$ 1,900,000$ spent in constructing new public buildings in Ottawa.

Before leaving this phase of our expenditures, may I be permitted to address a brief comment to those who study and compare the public accounts over periods of years. All governments make expenditures on eapital aceount and frequently such undertakings are earried out by the use of borrowed capital. With that practice I find no fault, but may I emphasize the fact that in the past seven fiscal years it has been possible to carry out all capital expenditures of the Dominion without borrowing. The 132 millions of dollars thus spent have been provided out of the revenues collected in the usual way. In addition 74 millions have been paid out of revenue in the form of non-active loans to the railways and other publicly-controlled bodies without borrowing for the purpose.

Loans and advanees of the character just referred to have been made during the year and, being non-rievenue producing, are treated as expenditures. Under this head the largest item is $\$ 2,933,000$ for the deficits of the Canadian National Railways. $\$ 1,629,000$ was paid to the Canadiain Government Merchant Marine, and $\$ 862,000$ to the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited. The other advance under this head is the sum of $\$ 2,821,000$ to the Quebee Harbour Commission.

For the information of honourable members, may I be permitted to place on Hansard a detailed comparison of the estimated expenditures for the last fiscal year with the actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1928-29.

EXPENDITURES


It has been the practice during the past several years to also place on Hansard a statement of the estimated revenues and expenditures, by services, showing, by means of percentages, their relationship to the whole and, with the consent of the House, this will again be done. In doing so may I be permitted to emphasize the annual burden which still exists, and
will continue for many years, on account of the Great War. Over 39 per cent of the total expenditures is directly atttributable to the War, while receipts from the War taxes represent about 30 per cent of the revenues. The largest item of expenditure is the interest account which, it will be noted, decreased $\$ 3,239,950$ during the year. War pensions amounting to thirtynine millions represent almost 10 per cent of the total expenditure for the year. This statement will now be tabled:

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920-1930 BY SER VICES WITH PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL REVENUES

| - | Amount | Percentage of Total Revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ordinary Revenut | $S$ |  |
| Special War Tax Revenue- |  |  |
| Excise Taxes (Sales, Stamps, etc.). | 63,000;000 | 14.08 |
| Income Tax: | 68,155,000 | 15.46 |
| Delayed Business Profits Tax | 172,000 | 0.04 |
| Miscellaneous Taxes. | 1,474,000 | 0.33 |
| Total Special War Tax Revenue | 133,801,000 | 29.91 |
| Customs Import Duties. | 179,540,000 | $40 \cdot 14$ |
| Excise Duties........... | 64,980,000 | 14.52 |
| Total Revenue from Taxation | 378, 321,000 | 84.57 |
| Interest on Investments. | 13,300,000 | $2 \cdot 97$ |
| Post Office Revenue. | 33,345,000 | $7 \cdot 45$. |
| Dominion Leinds and Park | $\because 4,100,000$ | 0.92 |
| Canada Grain Act. | $\because 1,950,000$ | $0 \cdot 44$ |
| Miscellaneous Receipts. | 9,290,000 | $2 \cdot 08$ |
| Total Oxdinary Rovenue | 440,306,000 | 98.43 |
| Special Recelpts and Credits |  |  |
| Under Dawes Plan | 4,600,000 | 1.03 |
| Sundry Credits including Canadian Wheat Board Surplus | 173,000 | $0 \cdot 04$ |
| Refunds and Credits on account of Previous Years' Ex-penditure- |  |  |
| - Adjustment of War Claims......................... | 35,000 | 0.01 0.49 |
| Capital Account. | 2,208,000 | 9 |
|  | 447, 322,000 | 100 |

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year 1929-30
By services with percentages of total expenditures.

| $\square$ | Amount | Percentage of Total Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Princtial Expenditure Atpributable to the | - 8 |  |
| Interest on Public Debt (Increase over 1914).. | 108,857,000 | 27.02 |
| War Pensions. ..................... | 39,000,000. | $9 \cdot 68$ |
| Treatment and after care of Returned Soldiers (Pensions <br> \& National Health). | - 8,757,000 | $2 \cdot 17$ |
| Soldier Land Settlement Administration................ | 1,350,000 | 0.34 |
| Imperial War Graves Commission. | 574,000 | ${ }_{0}^{0.14}$ |
| Battlefields Memorials. | 170,000 | 0.04 |
| Adjustment of War Claims. | 95,000 | 0.03 |
|  | 158,803,000 | 39.42 |

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES-Concluded

| - | Amount | Percentage of Total Expenditure |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other Fixed and Punic Deat Charges | S |  |
| Interest on Public Debt (as of 1914). | 12,893,000 | $3 \cdot 20$ |
| Other Pensions., | 1,350,000 | 0.34 |
| Superanmation. | 1,400,000 | $0 \cdot 35$ |
| Subsidjes to Provinces | 12,497,000 | $3 \cdot 10$ |
| Expenses of Loan Flotrtions | 18,000 |  |
| Premium, Discount and Exchange...................... | 73,000 | $0 \cdot 02$ |
| General Expenditure | 28,231,000 | $7 \cdot 01$ |
| Charges of Management. | 1,020,000 | 0.25 |
| Civil Government | 12,420,000 | $3 \cdot 08$ |
| Administration of Justice | 2, 200,000 | 0.55 |
| Legislation. | 2,330,000 | $0 \cdot 58$ |
| Penitentimries. | 2, 677,000 | $0 \cdot 66$ |
| Agriculture. | 9, 400,000 | $2 \cdot 33$ |
| Immigration and Colonizntio | 2,750,000 | $0 \cdot 68$ |
| Pensions and National Health-Health Branch | 1,023,000 | 0.25 |
| National Defence. | 20,400,000 | $5 \cdot 06$ |
| Royal Camadian Mounted Police. | 3,007,000 | 0.75 |
| Public Works-Cliargeable to Income | 18,100,000 | $4 \cdot 49$ |
| Railways and Canals-Chargeable to Incomo | 1,233,000 | $0 \cdot 31$ |
| Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. | 1, 121,000 | 0.28 |
| Ocean and River Service. | 4,050,000 | 1.23 |
| Lighthouse and Const Service | 3,350,000 | 0.83 |
| Steamboat Inspection. | 145, 000 | $0 \cdot 04$ |
| Fisheries. | 2,120,000 | $0 \cdot 53$ |
| Mines and Geological Survey | 910,000 | $0 \cdot 23$ |
| Scientific Institutions. | 1,116,000 | $0 \cdot 28$ |
| Indians. | $5.150,000$ | $1 \cdot 28$ |
| Government of the Northwest Territories | 605,000 | $0 \cdot 15$ |
| Government of the Yukon Territory. | 224,000 | $0 \cdot 05$ |
| Miscellmeous. | 1,460,000 | $0 \cdot 36$ |
| National Revenuo (Outside Serviec) | 13,300,000 | $3 \cdot 30$ |
| Post Office (Outside Servico) | 35,400.000 | 8.79 |
| Public Works-Collection of Revenue | 030,000 | $0 \cdot 23$ |
| Railways and Crnals-Collection of Revenue | 2,523,000 | $0 \cdot 63$ |
| Dominion Lands and Parks | 5,380,000 | $1 \cdot 33$ |
| Trade and Commerce | 5,180,000 | 1.29 |
| Labour | 828,000 | 0.21 |
| Public Printing and Stationcry | 210,000 | 0.05 |
| External Affairs. | 720,000 | $0 \cdot 18$ |
| Miscellaneous Consolidated Tumd Charges | 2,305,000 | $0 \cdot 59$ |
| Capital Expenditure- |  |  |
| Public Works-Canals. | 10,249,000 | 2.54 |
| Public Works-Railways | 6,551,000 | 1.63 |
| Public Works-Miscellaneous | 8,542,000 | $2 \cdot 12$ |
|  | 189,895,000 | 47-14 |
| Total Estimated Expenditure on Government Serviees. | 376,929,000 | 93.57 |
| Ofher Expenditurbs |  |  |
| Maritime Freight Rates Act-Estimated amount re-quired- <br> Due to $20 \%$ reduction in freight rates. |  | 0.71 |
| Deficit on Eastern Lines (C.N.R.).... | $4,527,000$ | $1 \cdot 13$ |
| Special Grant to the Maritime Provinees. | 1,600,000 | $0 \cdot 40$ |
| Old Age Pensions Act. | 1,560,000 | 0.39 |
| Federal District Commission Act | 380,000 | $0 \cdot 09$ |
| Reparation Payment Act, 1929 (Claims for Compensation) | 6,700,000 | $1 \cdot 66$ |
| Loans to Quebee Harbour Commission | 2,821,000 | $0 \cdot 70$ |
| Loans to Camadian Government Merchant | 1, 629,000 | $0 \cdot 41$ |
| Loans to Cam. Nat. (Vest Indies) Steamships Ltd | 862,000 | . 0.21 |
| Loans to Canadian National Railwas................. | 2,033,000 | $0 \cdot 73$. |
| Grand ${ }^{\text {Total. }}$ | 402,815, 000 | 100 |

The revenue and expenditure statements may now be summarized. The ordinary and special receipts amount to $\$ 447,-$ 322,000 . The total expenditures for all purposes amount to $\$ 402,815,000$, thereby leaving an estimated surplus of revenues over all expenditures of $\$ 44,507,000$.

## The National Debt

During the year two loans fell due and were retired by utilizing surplus revenues available after the expenditures of the Dominion had been met. The first loan to mature was the ten-year $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan of 1919 . It was for $\$ 60,000,000$, and fell due in New York on the first of August. Previous to the date of maturity $\$ 5,400,000$ of these bonds were purchased in the open market and, as a result, a saving of $\$ 146,000 \mathrm{in}$ interest was effected. The balance of the loan was redeemed in cash at maturity.

On the 1st of February, 1930, the four-year four and a half per cent $\$ 20,000,000$ loan issued in 1926 matured, and was paid off out of surplus revenues. The retirement of these two issues, aggregating $\$ 80,000,000$, creates a new peak in debt retirement, and will result in the saving of $\$ 4,200,000$ in interest charges this year.

The annual interest charges on outstanding bonds, debentures and treasury bills in the hands of the public now amount to $\$ 112,900,000$. This is $\$ 20,500,000$ less than the corresponding interest charges were at the commencement of the fiscal year 1922-23. The reduction has been brought about by savings of $\$ 5,100,000$ through the refunding of loans at lower interest rates and $\$ 15,400,000$ by the actual retirement of maturing loans.

Since the 1st of April, 1925, substantial reductions have been made in the outstanding Public Debt by the redemption of maturing loans, in whole or in part, out of surplus revenues. These retirements, together with the bonds and stock acquired as sinking funds, make a total of $\$ 257,800,000$ of debt retired out of surplus revenues during the past five years.

For the information of honourable members I now place on Hansard a statement showing the debt retired each year.

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC DEBT RETIRED OUT OF SURPLUS REVENUE DURING 'THE YEARS 1925-1926 TO 1929-1930


At the close of the fiscal year the unmatured funded debt was $\$ 2,250,837,336$. Of this amount $\$ 56,090,000$ are held as sinking funds, leaving $\$ 2,194,746,563$ outstanding in the hands of the public.

The debt financing program of the present year will not be a serious problem. There is one maturing loan. It consists of 4 per cent Treasury Notes to the amount of $\$ 45,000,000$, and falls due on December 1. There is, of course, uncler consideration the much larger question of re-financing the 1933 and 1934 loans totalling $\$ 982,000,000$, in order that the Dominion may secure the lowest possible interest charges and at the same time re-finance without restricting the money credits necessary for the development of Canada." In recent years it has been possible to redeem maturing loans out of surplus revenues, thus immediately relieving the Canadian taxpayer. 'It is obvious that the large maturities of 1933 and 1934 cannot be met out of surplus revenues. Careful consideration is now being given to the best method of spreading maturity dates of refunding loans and also to the desirability of broadening the application of the sinking fund principle, so that when these major re-financing operations are undertaken the requirements of this decade, as well as the possible problems of the future, will be mët in a sound and comprehensive manner.

With the permission of the House, I will now place on record a statement showing the unmatured funded debt held by the public.

## 'UNMATURED FUNDED DEBT HELD'BY THE PUBLIC

Maturing dates by years


[^0]
## Financing of Subsidiary Enterprises

A brief review will now be made of the financial commitments of the Government in the past year in connection with the operations of the Canadian National Railways and Steamships, the sever:al Harbour Commissions and the Canadian Farm Loan Board. These separately operated bodies receive assistance from the Treasury, under the authority of Parliament, either directly, in the form of cash loans, or indirectly, by way of the guarantee of securities. The practice, in past years, so far as the Public Accounts are concerned, has been to treat cash loans which pay interest as active assets and those that are not interest-producing as non-active assets. The :guaranteed securities, which are issued in respect of capital investments, are shown in the balance sheet as indirect liabilities. The same course has been followed this year.

## Canadian National Railways

Under the extraordinary business conditions prevailing last Fall, particularly with reference to the crop movement, earnings of railways were severely reduced. The accounts of the Canadian National Railways for 1929 show net earnings of $\$ 36,389,-$ 058 available to pay interest on securities in the hands of the public. Interest charges amounted to $\$ 45,258,920$, the resulting deficit being $\$ 8,869,862$. This result reflects not only the loss in revenues due to the causes mentioned, but also the increase in fixed charges resulting from the large necessary expenditures which have been undertaken in recent years on capital account for branch lines, terminals, rolling stock, and other additions and improvements.

Without going into greater detail, it will suffice to say that the government has paid the amount which officers of the Company have certified as being the combined net cash deficit for the Railway years 1928 and 1929, and which amounted to $\$ 2,932,652.91$. The amount paid was greater than the actual difference between the System deficit of 1929 and the surplus of 1928, due to the fact that certain items which take their place in the accounts are eliminated when estimating cash requirements, the most important item being the 1929 surplus on the Grank Trunk Western which is now dealt with separately for financing.

The current financial requirements of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, amounting to $\$ 1,628,907.21$, mainly for operating deficits, and of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited of $\$ 862,389.98$, for operating deficits and interest, have also been paid in cash as loans (non-
active) to these corporations. In addition, $\$ 4,526,645$ has been ${ }^{\prime}$ paid as a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund in respect. of the Eastern Lines, Canadian National Railways, for deficits arising nover and above the amount represented by the reductions in tolls under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. The amount, therefore, which the Government paid in the past fiscal year as a direct charge on its revenues in respect of these transportation services, is $\$ 9,950,595.10$, made up as follows:


## Guaranteed Securities

The guarantee of the Dominion was given in 1929 to bond issues of the Canedian National Railway Company, aggregating $\$ 120,000,000$. There were two issues of $\$ 60,000,000$ each, one dated July 1, 1929, and the other October 1, 1929, bearing intereșt at 5 per cent and maturing in forty years, subject to prior redemption. The issues were sold by tender to the highest bidder. The proceeds of these flotations were devoted, in part, to the payment of $\$ 40,000,000$ of temporary bank loans outstanding at the end of 1928. The remainder has been or will be used for capital purposes as voted in the general railway budget or authorized under special acts relating to the acquisition of railways and construction of branch lines and terminals.

With the permission of the House, I shall place on Hansard a statement indicating the authority under which these borrowings were made and guaranteed, and the amount of securities issued in each case.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY GUARANTEED BOND ISSUES IN 1929

| Authority | Securitios is ued |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Railway Loan Appropr:ation, 1929-30. | 49, $6^{r} 6,80531$ |
| Branch Lines Construction, Special Acts | 8,710,609 60 |
| Toronto Terminals Railway Act. | 232,516 03 |
| Canadian National Montreal Terminals Act. | 7,300,000 00 |
| Acquisition ${ }^{\text {¢ R Railways, Special Acts, } 192:}$ |  |
| Quebee, Montreal \& Southera Railway.. | 6,198,645 41 |
| Inverness Railway. | 387,415 34 |
| Kent Northern Railway. | 61,986 45 |
| Quebec Oriental Railway, and the Atlantic, Quebec \& Western Railway | 3,615,876 49 |
| Northern Alberta Railways. | $3,409,25497$ |
| Repayment $\$ 40,000,000$ Temporary Loan, 1928, issued under the Appropriation Acts of 1927 and 1928 and the Canadian Northern Income Charge Act, 1928 (refunding). | 40,426,890.40 |
|  | \$ 120,000,000 00 |

Reference should also be made to two other guaranteed issues which fall outside the 1929 railway fiscal year but within that of the Government. An issue of $\$ 18,000,0004_{2}^{1}$ per cent Dominion Guaranteed Bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company matured on February 15, 1930, and was provided for by the issue of a like amount of 5 per cent fortyyear bonds, guaranteed under the Canadian National Refunding Act of 1929.

Under legislation passed in 1927, an expenditure not exceeding $\$ 10,000,000$ was authorized in connection with the establishment by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, of a mail, passenger and freight steamship service between Cainda and the West Indies. The cost of five new ships and the expenses of converting vessels transferred from the Merchant Marine fleet were financed during construction by bankers' loans. As of March 1, 1930, an issue of five per cent twenty-five year bonds amounting to $\$ 9,400,000$ was made and guaranteed, this being the amount necessary to provide for the capital cost of establishing the service. The temporary bank loans have been paid off. Both these issues .were sold by tender to the highest bidder.

## Harbour Commissions

During the fiscal year, the Treasury has been called upon to finance capital expenditures of the several Harbour Commissions, amounting to $\$ 10,436,000$. Details of the loans made to them are shown in the statement which I now place on record.

LOANS TO HARBOUR COMMISSIONS IN 1929-30


During the year, the Board of Audit, upon direction of the Treasury Boand, made investigations into the financial affairs of the various harbour commissions. Reports have been received from the Board and tabled in the House. Some recommendations are made, particularly with respect to provision for sinking funds and replacements, which will have the attention of the Government and Commissions concerned.

## Canadian Farm Loan Board

The Canadian Farm Loan Act authorizes the Government to provide an initial capital' not exceeding ' $\$ 5,000,000$ for the operations of the Board, and also requires the Dominion to subscribe for capital stock to the extent of five per cent of the loans outstanding. Initial capital paid by the Dominion Treasury to the Board in 1929-30, the first year of the Board's operations; amounted to $\$ 2,400,000$, and subscriptions to capital stock to $\$ 59,023$.

## Tradm

The past fiscal year was marked by a decline of $\$ 244,000,000$ in the value of our visible exports. In the trade between Canada and the countries of South America there were increases in both imports and exports. There was a decrease in the unfavourable visible trade balance between Canada and the United States of $\$ 35,800 ; 000$ during the fiscal year. There was no material change in the trade with Africa, but both imports and exports decreased between Canada and the Asiatic countries. No appreciable increase is to be noted in the imports from either Great Britain or the European countries; but major decreases in transatlantic exports reduced the visible trade balance with that area. In all, the preliminary statistics for the last fiscal year show imports to the value of $\$ 1,248,200,000$, of which 429 millions entered duty free. The exports were valued at $\$ 1,144,900,000$, thus leaving an adverse balance in visible trade of $\$ 103,300,000$.

Canada's largest volume of trade continues to be with the United States. During the year our total imports from that country decreased $\$ 20,500,000$, as compared with the previous year, while Canada's total exports to the Republic increased $\$ 15,300,000$.

The decrease in exports to the United Kingdom and the European countries is apparently in grains. Total exports to the United Kingdom decreased 148 millions of dollars, but during the period our exports of grain to the United Kingdom decreased by 138 millions of dollars. The same influences have affected the sales to the continent of Europe. There was; in comparison with the previous year, a decrease of 80 million dollars in the value of our exports to the continent, but the decrease in value of exports of grains amounted to $\$ 81,000 ; 000$. In consequence, as there are still large quantities of grain available for marketing, it is reasonable to anticipate a gradual readjustment of our trade balance with the United Kingdom and Europe.

In comparing the imports from all countries, a large increase is to be found in the petroleum group, owing to imports of crude petroleum having increased by over $\$ 13,000,000$. Another increase among specific groups was in electrical apparatus where imports expanded by over twelve million dollars. Principal import decreases in specific group sections include the automotive vehicle group which fell off by $\$ 28,000,000$, and farm implement imports by $\$ 10,000,000$.

On the export side three groups show material depreciation. Grains were down $\$ 243,000,000$; flour exports decreased by $\$ 20,000,000$, and dairy products by $\$ 8,000,000$. On the other hand among the increases in exports are: Farm implement exports which increased by $\$ 2,500,000$; exports of paper and its products were up $\$ 3,000,000$; aluminum and its products $\$ 6,800,000$; copper and its products increased by $\$ 11,000,000$ and precious metals by nearly twenty-two millions.

A study of the records shows that when cereal crop items are separated, the past year maintained a steady level in volume of exports of goods. It also emphasizes the development in the mining industry, which is demonstrated by a study of the imports of certain classes of mining machinery, which were recently given favourable treatment by this House, and which increased to over $\$ 11,000,000$ in the period under review.

During recent years the growth in production in agriculiture, lumbering, mining and manufacturing, has been supplemented by a new activity which is usually termed tourist business. Various estimates are made as to the money spent by tourists in Canada. Some estimate that it wàs in excess of $\$ 300,000,000$ last year. The exact amount does not concern us at the moment, the more important phase being the continued growth of this form of trade and its developinent to a higher standard. We have magnificent national parks and excellent transportation facilities. No country in the world has better hotel service than Canada, and each year substantial additions are made. Attention has been directed recently to the sales opportunity represented by this tourist traffic. Is there any reason why trade in quality goods should not be increased? Many commodities can be purchased in Canada more cheaply than in the countries from which the tourists come. The provincial and the municipal authorities, the transportation companies and the Dominion Government may co-operate and bring tourists to the doors of Canadian shops; after that, success depends on the initiative of the retailer and the maker of the goods offered for sale. With this seasonal influx of eighteen million visitor's, it should be our aim to develop an extensive market and thus enlarge the benefits of the tourist tirade.

## Income Tax

Turning now to taxation matters, in connection first with Income Tax, it is proposed that the corporation rate of tax shall be paid in respect of undistributed income when such undistributed income is received by a corporation on the sale or winding up of another corporation.

It is also proposed that the corporate rate of taxation shall be imposed on family corporations in respect of the interest therein of non-resident shareholderis and also that directors, officers and employees of a Canadian company, who reside abroad shall be taxable in respect of the dividend and interest income received from the company.

A further amendment provides for exemption from Income Tax for bona fide Co-operative Companies and Associations.

Government or other like annuities are to be exempt from Income Tax to the extent of Five Thousand Dollars.

It is proposed also that an exemption of Five Hundred Dollars each, the same as for dependent children, be granted for dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, who are incapable of self support, owing to mental or physical infirmity.

It is also proposed that donations to any church, university, college, school or hospital in Canada shall be treated as deductions from income up to a maximum of ten per cent of the net income of the taxpayer:

All these Income Tax amendments apply with respect to 1929 income.

## Tax on Sales of Shares

A readjustment of the scale of taxation on the sale and transfer of shares is proposed, which will have the effect of materially reducing taxation on shares of low value.

## Sales Tax

A further major reduction is proposed in the Sales Tax by reducing it to one-half the present rate. It is estimated that this proposal effects a reduction in taxation of approximately Twenty-Two Million Dollars.

These reductions in taxation constitute a further step in the Government's policy which has been steadily applied for some years past, of reducing the Public Debbt and at the same time reducing the burden of taxation.

## Trade Agreqments

Regarding Trade Agreements, I had hoped to be able to announce the definite completion of a Trade Agreement with Newfoundland, following negotiations which took place in Ottawa with the Prime Minister of that Dominion.

Definite final word, however, has not yet been received from Newfoundland, but I hope before this session is concluded to be able to present the proposed agreement to Parliament.

With respect to New Zealand, as already intimated to Parliament, the Government of Canada has proposed to the Government of that Dominion that a direct trade agreement be negotiated to supersede the present arrangement.

We hope to be able to arrange for meetings of representatives of both countries in the near future in order to endeavour to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement. In any event the present arrangement will cease on October twelfth next. Following that date Canada. will extend her full British Preference to New Zealand, pending the completion of a direct agreement.

## Customs Tariff

In connection with the Customs Tariff, an amendment is proposed relating to excise taxes in foreign countries and the valuation for special or dumping duty.

At present excise taxes are not added to cost in valuing goods for duty which come from Great Britain and it is proposed to extend this provision to all countries, the produce of which enters Canada under the Intermediate or any more favour-able tariff.

During the past few years, the Canadian people have had every opportunity to be heard in connection with Tariff matters through the establishment of the Tariff Advisory Board. The degree of confidence displayed has steadily grown as is evidenced by the printed records of public hearings. Gradually in past budgets the effects of this system of public enquiry have become apparent and the printed reports of the hearings have facilitated the work of the Government and of this House.

This budget will extend further than ever before revision of the tariff structure based upon inquiries made by the Board.

## Iron and Steel

Amendments in the wording, structure and rates of the Iron and Steel schedules are the results of months of investigation by the Tariff Advisory. Board, involving many public sittings and intensive technical research. This inquiry early revealed that many items were obsolete in wording; that many others
were lacking in accurate and definite description; that the classification and structure of the schedule had not kept pace with modern developments in metallurgy, manufacturing and merchandising; and that the actual rates, in scores of casees, had lost the relationship; one to another, that once marked them.

Active and intelligent leadership in the prolonged inquiry now ended was given by the Tariff Advisory Board; both at the public hearings, which are now matter of record, and the private research and investigation which had to go hand in hand with the hearing of evidence. Officers of the Board and their experts have won the commendation of the industry for their efficiency and impartiality.

The labours of the Tariff Advisory Board could not have been successful, however, had it not received the active cooperation of all branches of the industry itself. Scores of manufacturers have given ungrudgingly their personal time and the services of their technical officers; importers and jobbers have placed at the disposal of the Board their staffs, warehouses and books; laboratory and research experts have been detailed to assist the Board's own investigators; and no fewer than two hundred different firms, associations and interests participated actively in the weeks of open hearings at which information was being placed on record for Parliament and the Public.

Various government departments-notably those of National Revenue, Mines and the Bureau of Statistics-rendered valuable assistance.

For the first time in the history of tariff-making in Canada, there was publicly presented to the industry a suggested wording for classification purposes, some six thousand copies of which were distributed by the Board before the demands of interested parties were satisfied. This classification was the subject of a final public hearing at which it was considered, item by item, and at which the Board received definite suggestions regarding wording, arrangement and rates of duty.

The Iron and Steel schedule may be said to rank first in the Tariff in length, intricacy and importance. Its relationship to our national life is illustrated by the fact that the industries concèrned employ over one hundred and twenty thousand people in over eleven hundred plants with an aggregate annual payroll of about One Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars.

In revising the schedule the Government has kept in mind first, the national necessity of maintaining an efficient and selfreliant Iron and Steel industry supplying Canadian consumer demand at reasonable prices, and, second; the national desire to facilitate trade, in iron and steel products, with those countries which facilitate export trade from Canada.

These considerations have been kept in mind throughout the schedule but particularly in those sections which cover Crude, Primary and Secondary forms, up to and including the products of the Rolling Mill. Within this range lie the products of Canada's great basic ferrous industries, as well as many others in the production of which Great Britain excels.

It is proposed to implement the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims with respect to Canadian coal used in the manufacture of iron or steel.

Realizing that Canada is now producing in huge quantities ingots, billets, blooms and slabs of steel, we have adjusted the duties thereon to facilitate the further development of the native Iron and Steel industry. At the same time reductions in the British Tariff rates are provided on special and heavy forms of Iron and Steel and on those primary products which Great Britain is equipped to produce. The internal economy of the industry is such that practically the entire incidence of the increases proposed in respect of the primary forms will be absorbed by subsequent processers of those forms, before or by the time they reach the stage of Bars and Rods, in the case of which, with one material exception, duties have not been raised, but in which, again, very considerable reductions have been inade in the British Preferential tariff rates.

In the case of Structural Steel, an effort has been made to adjust the tariff language and rates to the development in Canadian mills, where larger and more varied shapes are now being rolled than ever before; definite provision has been made for certain weights and shapes now rolled in Canada. On heavy structural sections, considerable reduction has been effected in the British Preferential rate, thus affording British mills a greater chance for business in this Dominion.

Steel Plates are now being rolled in the Dominion and the revised schedule takes cognizance of this fact. Inquiry before the Tariff Advisory Board revealed that the rates formerly effective were out of line with the highly-processed character of the product. This inequity within the schedule has been rectified by increases in the Intermediate and General tariffs, while opportunity to British mills to participate in the Canadian market, especially in those widths and weights of plates in which they excel, is given by the Free listing of such Plates under the British Preferential tariff.

No changes are proposed as regards Black Sheets and but one increase, in the General Tariff, is suggested on Cold Rolled Steel.

Hot Rolled Strip is not made in Canada and adjustments in rates are proposed which should divert to Great Britain a large part of the Canadian trade in both light and heavy gauges of this material.

Most flat forms which are coated, dipped or similarly finished are grouped, in the revised schedule, with increased rates under the General tariff.

Reductions under all tariffs are proposed on Flat forms which are painted or coated with enamel. In this connection, it should be pointed out that provision is made for a duty on Sheets coated with tin (so-called "Tinplate") on the same basis as applies to all other coated forms.

The existing provision of duty-free sheets for galvanizing is widened to cover sheets for dipping in any metal, but is so worded as to expire on December thirty-first next, after which all "dlippers", of sheets, will pay, on their raw materials, rates of duties apportioned to those applying on their finished products.

The rates on corrugated sheets are reduced under all tariffs, while sheets to be used as bases for enamelling, and also blue polished sheets are given lowered rates under the British Preferential and Intermediate tariffs.

Saw steel is a commodity which Great Britain is eminently fitted to produce. Opportunity is opened to her mills through the rates now proposed on untempered and tempered steels for saw-making, in both of which the spread in favour of British products is materially widened.

Skelp for pipe making is an import of huge proportions. It is not being rolled in Canada and heretofore has enjoyed low rates under aill tariffs. In order to encourage Great Britain to supply the Canadian demand, skelp is made Free under the British Preferential tariff. Parliament is also asked to sanction a provision for higher rates which may be imposed should Canadian mills enter the skelp-making field. Should such higher rates become effective, they are such as to maintain a material spread in favour of skelp from Great Britain and involve the same rate as now applies under the British Preference:

The schedule covering Pipes and Tubes has been reworded and reclassified, a prime object being simplification of the present items. Rates of duties are little altered; duties are imposed on Butted Tubing and increased on Cast Iron Pipe except under the British Preferential tariff.

The Wire, Spring and Chain schedules are reworded and in the revision of raltes extensions of the British Preference are provided upon such commodities as:

Wire Rope or Cable
Galvanized Wire
Covered Wire
Wire Cloth
Wire Netting
Springs for Railway Vehicles.

Wire Fencing of certain gauges is made Free under the British Preferential tariff, as is, also, Silent and Roher Chain.

The Machinery section has been reworded and reclassified in a radical manner as regards arrangement, and with certain alterations in rates. Various generic groupings have been devised, notably: Agricultural, Mining, Lumbering, Textile, Printing, Office, and Household Machinery, with improved and more ordenly sequence of items. In Agricultural machinery, all items are made Free under the British Preferential tariff and such tractors as do not now enter free are reduced under all tariffs. Complete parts of all tractors are reduced under all tariffs. Among the implements now made Free under the British Preferential Tariff, are the following:

Milking Machines.
Pasteurizers and Dairy Equipment
Plows
Rollers
Spraying and other horticultural equipment
Hay Loaders and Tedders
Grain and Hay Grinders and Crushers
Potato diggers and planters
Incubators and Brooders
Hay Presses
Scythes
Sickles
Rakes and Forks
Separators
Faming Mills
Peaviners
Cornhuskers
Windmills
Electric-power Generators.
In Mining machinery the items have been revised in accordance with views expressed by both manufacturers and consumens at sittings of the Tariff Advisory Board.

The Lumbering machinery items have been redrafted to meet the unanimous views of producers and users, as expressed to the Tariff Advisory Board.

Material reductions under all tariffs have been made in machinery and equipment for use in Printing; and the entire list is made free under the British Preferential Tariff.

In Office machinery, reductions under the British Preferential Tariff are made on pieces of equipment which Great Britain can produce, such as:

Typewriters
Dictaphones:
Teletypewriters
Calculating machines.
Under Houschold machinery, there are numerous reductions: Washing machines are made Free under the British Preferential Tariff and reduced under all tariffs; vacuum cleaners and polishers; domestic refrigerators, wiringers and sewing machines are reduced under all tariffs.

Under Miscellaneous Machinery, Fire Engines and fire extinguishers, equipment for carbonizing lignite coal, for tanning and embossing leather, machinery for the manufacture of fish meal, stock and poultry food and fertilizens, and also equipment for use in the Ceramic industries are made free or granted material reductions.

Construction machịnery and equipment, such as is used in the making and maintenance of highways is given a definite place in the schedules, is made Free under the British Preferential tariff and is reduced under all tariffs. Such machinery formerly dutiable and now Free under the British Preferential rate includes:

> Concrete and Asphalt Road Machines
> Cranes
> Shovels
> Back-fillers,
> Steam and Air-Driven Pile Hammers
> Turntables.

All other Machinery-including Engines and Boilers and Electrical apparatus-imports of which amount to scores of millions of dollars, and a great part of which is machinery of production, not procurable in Canada, is divided into two classes -made in Canadia and not made in Canada; the former group is slightly increased under the General Tariff; the latter is reduced under all tariffs and made free under the British Preference. Among the machinery and equipment in this latter class which formerly was dutiable and is now made Free under the .British Preferential tariff, are included:

Air Compressing machinery
Cranes and Derricks
Icing and Refrigerating Machinery
Metal Working Machinery

Pulp and paper mill machinery
Power Pumps and Parts
Steam and other Shovels
Steam Boilers
Internal Combustion Engines
Steam Engines
Switches and Switchboards
Spark Plugs and Magnetos
Rheostats, Controllers and Meters
Fuses and Fuse Plugs.
Among the miscellaneous iron and steel commodities which will now enter Free or under a materially widened British Preference are the following:

Nuts and Bolts
Screws
Tools of Precision
Containers for Food Products
Bathtubs and Lavatory Equipment
Wheelbarrows, Trucks, etc.
Drays and Sleighs
Buggies and Cutters
Children's Carriages and Sleds
Hand Pumps
Engines for Tishing Vessels
Aircraft and Aircraft Engines
Guns and Rifles
Steel Wool
Skates
Needles
Frames for Purses
Safes
Matliematical Instruments
Card Clothing
Two-colour Printing Plates.
Equipment for cooking or heating using coal or wood, gas, electricity or oil, is made free under the British Preferential tariff and there are reductions of the British rates on:

Electric Light Fixtures
Electric Light Bulbs
Lamp Shades
Gas Meters
Flashlights
Headlights
Enamelled Hollow-ware
Hollow-ware, plain
and Tinware for shipping milk or cream.

We have decided to make free of duty under all tariffs a large range of hospital and sick room supplies including:

> Syringes
> Catheters
> Parts of Anaesthetic Apparatus
> All hospital sterilizers.
> Surgical Suction Apparatus
> Chloroform
> Ethyl Chloride
> Operating Room Lights.

The Iron and Steel schedule is now an entity, compact and orderly, consisting of a single group of three hundred and twentyfive items. I have not attempted to refer in detail to all individual commodities affected, but only those of greatest:interest. Details of each item will, of course, be doalt. with in Committee of Ways and Means.

Summarizing numerically I may say that under the Iron and Steel schedule General Tariff rates have been reduced on sixty-six items and increased on forty.

Under the Intermediate Tariff, the reductions number eightysix, and the increases twenty-four.

Under the British Preferential Tariff, the rates have been increased in eight cases and reduced, or made Free, in one hundred and fifty-two. Prior to this Budiget the number of items in the Iron and Steel schedule which were Free under, the British Preferential Tariff was ninety-seven; this group of Free items has been increased in number to one hundred and seventy.

## Fruits and Vegetables

In revising the Customs Tariff on Fruits and Vegetables he Government has given serious consideration to the representations of growers and consumers, as presented on several occasions before the Tariff Advisory Board. The irregular nature of the severe competition which Canadian producers frequently face from the earlier-maturing crops of other countries has been weighed in the light of various suggested remedies; most of which were found to have inherent defects, a fact long since recognized by the growers themselves: Seasonal tariffis, for instance, are not applicable to a counitry such as Canada, with its extremes of distance, latitude and climate.

After careful study of the situation from all angles, we have decided to apply to Fruits and Vegetables a combination of specific and ad valorem duties; this combination will, it is
believed, meet the urgent need of the growers during those periods when they suffer from acute instability of prices and, at the same time, guarantee to consumers, at all seasons of the year, supplies of these products at reasonable prices.

The ad valorem rate on Fresh Vegetables is retained at thirty per cent under the General Tariff and specific minimum duties will be effective, under the General Tariff, on all except Green Peas and Green Beans.

All Fresh Vegetables of domestic character are made Free of duty under the British Preferential Tariff. In taking this action, we have had in mind the growing ability of Bermuda and the West Indies to supply the Canadian market during the Canadian off-season, a possibility which is rendered more feasible than before, now that Canada has her own direct steamship connection with these isllands, "employing veasels which are specially built for efficient transportation of perishable commodities.

Small increases in the Gencral Tariff, accompanied by material reductions in the British Preferential rates are made in Canned. Vegetables, while extensions of the existing British Preference are provided in Dried and Desiccated Vegetables, Extracts, Sauces, Pastes and Soup.

An ad valorem rate of twenty-five per cent has been applied to all Tresh Fruits of domestic character, imported under the Gereral Tariff with specific minimum rates effective under the general tariff.

All Fresh Fruits are to be granted Free entry under the British Preferential tariff; here again the Government has kept in mind the possibilities of greatly extended trade with Bermudla and the West India Islands and has taken another step in the direction commenced two years ago when Free entry was accorded bananas imported direct from the islands. So far as possible, Canada desires to purchase from these British islands to the south those Fresh Fruits which they are capable of supplying tio this marlket.

The Free listing of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables has added thirty-two items to the total number in our schedules which are Free under the British Preferential tariff; the total number of such Free items in the entire Fruit and Vegetable schedule is now forty-nine as against ten immediately prior to this revision. We are confident that this further expression of Canada's desire to develop goodwill and improve trade with Bermuda and the British West Indies will be appreciated and will result in greater opportunity for Canadian exports to those Islands.

## Beans

Following an inquiry by the Tariff Advisory Board into rates upon Field Beans, it has been decided to increase the Intermediate and General tariffs on this product to one-and-ahalf cents and two cents per poind respectively. Beans entering under the British Preferential tariff will, in the future, be free:

## Tea

Tea now'carries' a duty of seven cents per pound under the British Preference. It is proposed to make this article of wide general consumption in Canada Free under the British Preference and also to lower the Intermediate rate of duty.

## Porcelain: and Chinaware

Bearing in mind that Porcelain and Chinaware bulk very large in our import trade and that Great' Britain has long held a high place in quality production of these articles which are necessities in every Canadian household, we have decided to accord Free entry under the British Preferential tariff to all Tableware of China,' Porcelain, White Granite, or Iron Stone. The General tariff rate on these products has been slightly increased.

## Live Animals and Meats

Live Animals and Meats, other than fresh or canned Meats, are to be Free under the British Preferential tariff and reductions have been made under all tariffs on feeds such as Soya Bean Meal and Cotton Seed.

## Butter

Following the hearing before the Tariff Advisory Board relating to Butter, the Government has carefully considered the representations of the producers and as a result proposes an increase in rates of duty on butter to four cents British Preference, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ six cents Intermediate and seven cents General Tariff.

## Malt and Maif Productis

Consideration has been given to the effects of imports of Malt and Malt Products in displacing the malting in Canada of Canadlian Barley and it has been decided to increase the General Tariff rate on Malt and Malt Extracts, decreasing, at the same time, the rates, under the British Preferential Tariff'. The General rates on Barley have been increased proportionately.

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## Invert Sugar

Provision thas been made for Invert Sugar at rates proportionate to those on Refined Sugar.

## Beliting Leather

The General tariff rate on highly processed Belting Leather has been increased to the level of the rate now effective on Leather Belting.

## Miscellaneous

There have existed in our Tariff, for years, many items carrying rates of duty in the British Preferential column, but relating to commodities in which none of the various British countries has been an effective trader. Some of these items represent materials or articles in which, for the present at least, British countries may continue to be more or less ineffective factors; others are clearly of a nature in which a wider preference may be of real value in promoting inter-Empire trade.

We have decided, therefore, to make Free under the British Preferential tariff a further group of fifty items of this class.

## Countrrvailing Dutirs

There are certain commodities which are or will become of double significance in Canada's trade with the world, both as imports and exports. On such commodities our policy has been, and is, to avoid extreme rates of duty, and we propose, regarding these products, to maintain in general the existing rates of duty.

It has been decided, however, to embody within the wording of a limited number of items of this class provision for a "countervailing duty" whereby Canada, while not generally raising its schedule rates, imposes upon such products from another country rates equivalent to those imposed by that country upon the identical Canadian product, where these are higher than the rates enumerated in the Canadian Tariff schedule. This means that other countries who both buy from and sell to us these commodities, have it in their own power, by reciprocal action on their part, to enable us to reduce duties to the level of the rates stated in our tariff.

Provision for countervailing duty is now made effective in the case of:

Potatoes
Soups and Soup Preparations
Livestóck
Fresh Meats
Cured and Pickled Meats
Butter
Eggs in the Shell
Frozen Eggs
Frozen Egg Albumen
Wheat
Wheat Flour
Oats
Oatmeal
Rye
Cut flowers
Cast Iron Pipe
This tariff revision will involve consideration of a total of four hundred and ninety-five separate tariff items.

I purpose at the conclusion of this address to table the resolutions necessary to enable the Committee of Ways and Means to deal with each item.

For the convenience of Honourable Members arrangements are being made to print a full list of the tariff changes together with rates which:were effective on each item until to-day.

The changes: in rates are numerous and complex and I have not attempted to refer to all changes in detail. Summarizing numerically the present budget Tariff proposals involve under the General Tariff, increases in rates on 54 Items and Decreases on 46; under the Intermediate Tariff, increases in rates on 35 Items and decreases on 98 ; under the British Preferential Tariff, increases in rates on 11 Items and decreases on 270.

When this revision is completed the Canadian Customs Tariff 'will consist of 1188 Items of which 589 will' be Free under the British Preference. The changes proposed have the effect of greatly increasing the British Preference in the Canadian market.

The importance of this enlargement of the Preference is indicated by the fact that Canada imported last year over Two Hundred Million Dollars worth of the commodities on which we are now increasing the British Preference:

The tariff changes now made are designed to serve what we believe to be the best interests of the Canadian people.

It must never be forgotten that a large and increasing proportion of our producers and manufacturers are vitally interested in the maintenance of friendly markets for their products outside of Canada. Indeed, our national well-being depends largely upon exporting freely those commodities which we produce greatly in excess of our own needs. This budget is frankly framed to enable us to buy more freely from those countries which buy from us most freely those commodities which are of vital importance to us, and in the confident belief that by this means we shaill help to develop and stabilize export markets for our surplus products.

Canada will not engage in a tariff war with any country. The world shows at the present time too many examples of disaster following such a course. As a great exporting nation our course must be the contrary one of facilitating trade with those who facilitate trade with us. Those who raise prohibitive barriers against our products entering their markets must expect that we will extend favour to our own good customers rather than to them. I speak in no spirit of retaliation. I would much rather extend lower tariff favours to those. who extend them to us than to impose prohibitive tariffs in return for tike treatment.

Lower tariffs to those who buy most freely from us makes for trade extension and wider markets for our products, while prohibitory duties to meet prohibitory duties generally applied would constantly tend to restrict our export markets.

In studying these trade matters in detail it is evident that more British goods can be sold in this country, having regard to the tariff preference we have granted in the past and which is now being much further extended. Opportunity undoubtedly exists along many lines, but in modern commerce the buyer does not seek the seller.

The seller, even with the advantage of the British Preference, must seek the buyer in Canada through sales and service organizations comparable with those of his effective competitor.

These tariff favours to those who favour our products are not the result of any bargain with any other country but of an attitude in international relations which we believe to be mutually beneficial and are an expression of the spirit in which Canada will approach the Imperial Economic Conference in a few months time. In other words we do not intend to meet the other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations in a spirit of petty bargaining but rather in the broad spirit of
willingness to become in ever increasing measure good customers to those who treat us in like manner. This is the spirit in which we desire to meet "all nations, but we believe that within the British community of nations lies the greatest measure of opportunity for mutual development of trade because of our: common heritage, kindred institutions and a common patriot-: ism.

## RESOLUTIONS

As adopted by the House of Commons and embodied in Bills given Royal Assent on May 30th, 1930.

## THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes, of Canada, 1927, by repealing subsections (c), (d), (e), (i), (l) of section two thereof and by substituting the following therefor:
(c) "hoop, band and strip" when applied to metals mean flat forms not more than fourteen inches in width and less than .. 1875 inch in thickness;
(d) "in diameter" when applied to pipes and tubes means the actual inside diameter;
(i). "plate" when applied to metals means a rectangle, circle or sketch as cut in a plate mill, more than fourteen inches in width and . 1875 inch or more in thickness, with variations from such thickness not exceeding .015 inch;
(l) "sheet" when applied to metals means a rectangle more than fourteen inches in width and less than a plate in thickness;
2. Resolved, That the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, be amended by repealing subsection two of section six thereof and by substituting the following therefor:
(2) Excise duties or excise taxes shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, Intermediate Tariff or any more favourable tariff.

2A. Customs duties of the United Kingdom shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the Intermediate Tariff or any more favourable tariff and are bottled in bond in the United Kingdom and imported direct therefrom.

3: Resolved, That Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter seventeen of the Acts of 1928 and chapter thirty-nine of the Acts of 1929, be further amended by striking thereout tariff items 5, 6, $7,8,10,14,15,16,18,28 a, 36,37,38,47,49,50,52,53,56,57,58,59$, 60, 60a, 61, 61a, 63a, 67, 69, 83, 83a, 84, 85, 86, 87, 87a, 87b, 88, 89, 90,
$90 \mathrm{a}, 90 \mathrm{~b}, 90 \mathrm{c}, 90 \mathrm{~d}, 91 ; 92,93,94,95,96,97,97 \mathrm{a}, 98,99,99 \mathrm{a}, 100,101 \mathrm{a}$; 101áa, 101b, 102, 105, 105a, 106; 109, 139, 141, 148, 149, 167, 168, 183, 200, 202, 207, 235, 235a, 236a, 237, 262, 283, 287, 289, 293, 296, 302, 306, 306a, 311, 313; $315 \mathrm{a}, 344,344 \mathrm{a}, 345,345 \mathrm{a}, 365,366,369,373,374,375,375 \mathrm{a}, 375 \mathrm{~b}, 376$, 377, 378, 378a, 379, 379a, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 384a, 384b, 384c, 385, $386,387,387 a, 388,389,390,391,392,393,393 a, 394,395,396,397,398 a$, $399,400,401,402,403,403 \mathrm{a}, 404,405,406,407,408,409,410,410 \mathrm{a}, 411$, $412,413,414,415,416,417,418,419,420,421,422,423,424,425,426$, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 433a, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 438e, 439, 440, 441, 441a, 442, 443, 444, 445, 445a, 445b, 446, 446a, 446b, 446c, 447, $447 \mathrm{a}, 447 \mathrm{~b}, 448,448 \mathrm{~b}, 449,450,450 \mathrm{a}, 45 \mathrm{l}, 451 \mathrm{a}, 452,453,453 \mathrm{a}, 453 \mathrm{~b}, 453 \mathrm{c}$, $453 \mathrm{~d}, 453 \mathrm{e}, 453 \mathrm{f}, 453 \mathrm{~g}, 453 \mathrm{~h}, 453 \mathrm{i}, 453 \mathrm{j}, 454,454 \mathrm{a}, 455,456,456 \mathrm{a}, 457$, $458,459,460,460 \mathrm{a}, 460 \mathrm{~b}, 460 \mathrm{c}, 460 \mathrm{~d}, 460 \mathrm{e}, 460 \mathrm{f}, 461,461 \mathrm{a}, 462,462 \mathrm{a}, 463$, 464, 465, 466, 466a, 467a, 468, 468a, 469, 469a, 469b, 470, 471, 471a, 472, $473,474,475,476,476 \mathrm{a}, 477,478,478 \mathrm{a}, 479,480,481,482,483,486,486 \mathrm{a}$, 487, 491, 492, 494, 494a, 498, 502b, 502c, 502d, 506a, 513, 516, 517, 535a, 577, 584a, 588a, 589, 590, 590a, 590b, 590c, 591, 591a, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, $605,611 \mathrm{~b}$; 636. $637,649,650,650 \mathrm{a}, 657,657 \mathrm{~b}, 658,660,661,665,665 \mathrm{a}, 670$, 670a, 671, 671a, 672, 672a, 676, 677, 688, 689, 689a, 689b, 698a, 706, 716, $719,722,725,726,729,730,736,737,745,746,748,749,751,767 ; 770,775,780$, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of duty in Schedule A:-


| Tariff Item |  | British Preferential Tariff | Intermediate Tariff | General Tariff | Present Rates (E. \& O. E.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Present Tariff Item | British Preferential Tariff | Intermediate Tariff | General Tariff |
|  | Provided that, if any country imposes upon frozen eggs, frozen egg yolk, or frozen egg albumen, produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon such commodities entering Canada from such country. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16b | Eggs, egg yolk or egg albumen, dried, evaporated, desiccated, or powdered, whether or not sugar or other material be added. $\qquad$ | 10 p.c. | 25 p.c. | 30 p.c. | 711 207 231 18 | 15 p.c. 5 p.c. 4 cents | 173 p.c. $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 5 cents | 172 p p. 10 p.c. 6 cents |
| 18 | Butter...................................................... per pound <br> Provided that, if any country imposes upon butter produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon butter entering Canada from such country. | 4 cts. | 6 cts. | 7 cts. |  |  |  | 4 cents |
| 28a | Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in the United Kingdom, when in wrappings, car tons or other packages of more than five pounds weight each.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - Provided that tea shall be entitled per pound <br> Provided that tea shall be entitled to entry under the British. Preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister that such tea has been produced wholly in the British Dominions, colonies and possessions, and not otherwise. | Free | $9 \mathrm{cts}$. | 10 cts . | 28 a | 7 cents | 10 cents | 10 cents |
| 36 | Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds. | Free | 23 cts . | 3 cts. | 36 | 2 cents | 22 cents | 3 cents |
| 37 | Compressed yeast, in packages weighing less than fifty pounds, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..............per pound | Free | 5 cts. | 6 cts. | 37 | 4 cents | 5 cents | 6 cents |
| 38 | Yeast cakes, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..........................per pound | Free | 5 cts. | 6 cts. | 38 | 4 cents | 5 cents | 6 cents |
| 47 | Beans, n.o.p., per pound | Free | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ cent. | 2 cents | $47$ | 15 cents | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ cents | $25 \text { cents }$ |
| 49 | Buckwheat, per bushel................................ | Free | $12{ }^{2}$ cents | 15 cents | $49$ | 10 cents | $12{ }^{2}$ 2 cents | 15 cents 50 cents |
| 50 | Buckwheat meal or flour, per one hundred pounds... | Free | 45 cents | 50 cents 25 cents | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | 35 cents 10 cents | 45 cents 12 ${ }^{\lambda}$ cents | 50 cents <br> 15 cents |
| 52 | Barley, n.o.p., per bushel. | Free | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ cents $22 \frac{1}{2}$ cents | 25 cents 25 cents | 52 53 | 10 cents | 22 2 2 ${ }^{\frac{2}{2}}$ cents | 15 cents 25 cents |
| - 56 | Oats, per bushel. <br> Provided that, if any country imposes upon oats produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of | Free | . 9 cents | 10 cents | 56 | 7 cents | 9 cents | 10 cents | meal or rolled oats produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon oatmeal or rolled oats entering Canada from such country.

Rye, per bush
at, if any country imposes upon ............................ produced in, and imported from Canad upon rye duty higher than are enumerated in this item equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon rye entering Canada from such country.
R entering Canada from such country heat, per bushel $\qquad$
Provided that, if any country imposes upon wheat produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty.. higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon wheat entering Canada from such country.

Wheat flour and semolina, per barrel.. $\qquad$ wheat flour or semolina produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enum erated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon wheat flour or semolina entering
Canada from such country.

Flowers, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets, or not.
Provided that, if any country imposes on such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this such goods entering Canada from such country.
(atos, including sweet potatoes
(b) Dried, desiccated or dehydrated.

Provided that if any country imposes a duty on potatoes grown or processed in and imported from Canada, an equal duty shall be imposed on potatoes coming into Canada from such country, with tops, shallots, and onion sets, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty


Cabbage.

Free





The Governor in Council may by Order in Council direct that there be substituted for Tariff Item
152 b in Schedule A to the Customs. Tariff, the 152 b in Schedule A to the Customs. Tariff, the enumeration of goods and the rates of duties of Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each:
Testing not more than 1.074 specific gravity at
60 degrees temperature, per gallon...................
And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0.01 in specine gravity above $1.074 . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

From and after the publication of such Order in Council in the Canada Gazette, Tarif Item time of the passing of this Act shall be repealed time of the passing of this Act shall be repealed substituted therefor.
Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, regulations, per pound.
Lalt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder; extrae of malt, fluid or not, grain molasses-all articles this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, per pound.
and

Newspapers, or supplemental editions or parts there of, partly printed and intended to be completed pulp of wood, of straw or of any other vegetable fibre Boot and shoe patterns manufactured of paper. . . . . . . . Blood albumen. ...................................................... rers of steel for use exclusively in the manufacture of steel, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
Gelatin capsules, empty, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or compounding of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations...............
Liquorice in rolls and sticks, not sweetened...........................................
aper refills for sputum cups; paper pocket sputum cups.
237
Celluloid moulded for handies of knives and forks not bored or otherwise manufactured; moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured,
and celluloid blanks for lamp shades and for combs.


| TariffItem |  | British <br> Preferential Tariff | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inter- } \\ \text { mediate } \\ \text { Tariff } \end{gathered}$ | General Tariff | Present Rates (E.\& O.E.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Present <br> Tariff <br> Item | British <br> Preferential <br> Tariff | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inter- } \\ & \text { mediate } \\ & \text { Tariff } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { General } \\ & \text { Tariff } \end{aligned}$ |
| 238 a | Manufactures of celluloid, viz: hair pins, braid pins, barettes; barette blanks, shoe horns, knitting needles, crochet sets, golf tees; lamp shades, stencilled or painted. $\qquad$ | 15 p.c. | 323 p.c. | 35 p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 711 \\ & 624 \\ & 419 \\ & 435 \end{aligned}$ | 15 p.c. 20 p.c. 20 p.c. 20 p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & 27 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & 27 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & 27 \frac{1}{\text { p.c. }} \\ & 20 \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | 172 p.c. 30 p.c. 30 p.c. |
| ${ }_{263}^{262}$ | Olive oil, n.o.p. <br> Compound of tetraethyl lead, in which tetraethyl lead is the preponderant constituent by weight. | Free <br> Free | 20 p.c. | 20 p.c. | 262 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { p.c. } \\ & 15 \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | 20 p.c. <br> 17솔 p.e. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. |
| 2644 | Menthol, natural or synthetic....................... | Free | 5 p.c. | $10 \mathrm{p.c}$. | 711 | 15 p.c. | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ 年p.c. |  |
|  | Camphor, natural or synthetie, whether refined or not................................ | Free | 5 p.c. |  |  | 15 p.c. | 173 p.e. | 17312 p.c. |
| 276 b | Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 283 | Drain tiles, not glazed.................... | Free | $17_{3}^{1}$ p.c. | 20 p.c. | ${ }^{71 \mathrm{7a}}$ | 5 15 p.c. p. | $10 \mathrm{p.c}$. ${ }^{\text {17 p p.c. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { p.c. } \\ & 20 \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 287 | Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone. | Free | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | 30 p.c. | 287 | 15 p.c. | 27\% p.c. | $27^{\frac{1}{3}}$ p.c. |
| 289 | Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p | 20 p.e. | 30 p.c. | 35 p.c. | 289 | 20 p.c. | 30 p.c. | 35 p.c. |
| 293 | Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, calcined, and prepared wall plaster, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty, per one hundred pounds. | Free | 11 cts. | 12를 cts. | 293 | 8 cents | 11 cents | 122 cents |
| 296 | Flint, ground flint stone; feldspar, crude only; fluorspar; mica schist; cliff, chalk, china or Cornwall stone, ground or unground, refuse stone, not sawn, ingmered or chiselled ing stone or paving. |  | Free |  | 296 | Free | Free | Free |
| 2963 | Magnesite, crude rocix.................................... | Free | Free | Free | 296 | Free | Free | Free |
| 296 b | Magnesite, caustic, calcined, or plastic magnesia..... | Free | 20 p.c. | 25 p.c. | 711 | $15 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. | 1731 p.e. | $17{ }^{\text {1 }}$ p.c. |
| 296 c | Magnesite, dead burned or sintered. ................ | Free | $10 \mathrm{p.c}$. | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | 711 | 15 p.c. | 173 p.c. | 17. p.c. |
| ${ }_{302}^{296 d}$ | Feldspar, not further manufactured than ground...... | $\underset{\text { Free }}{ }$ | $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$ 172 | 15 p.c. 20 p.c. | 296 302 | Free ${ }^{\text {12 }}$ p.c. | $\stackrel{\text { Free }}{17 \frac{1}{\text { p }} \text { p.c. }}$ | Free 20 p.c. |
| 306 | Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not poiished; granite, sawn; paving blocks of stone; flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.. | Free | 20 p.c. |  | 306 | 15 p.c. | 20 p.c. | 20 p.c. |

$306 a$ Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than 311 four sides, per one hundred pounds.
313 Plumbago, not ground, or otherwise manufactured..... Carbon electrodes exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement inc dust, strip and sheets; zinc plates for marine drawn sum
zinc plates and zinc in blocks, pigs, bars or rods, zinc plates, n.o.p., per pound.
Wire, single or several, covered with any material,
351
351 W Wre, twisted, braided or stranded, including wie
$51 a$ rope and wire cable, coated or not, n.o.p............ 31 Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper
352b Screws of brass, copper or other metal, n.o.p.: (a) Wood screws.

354 a Nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollowWare, no.p....................................... in plats or cores, for the manufacture of watch cases, jewellery, filled gold and silver seamless wire and for dental purposes
366 Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof, hnished or unfinished, including winding bars and

373
or steel:
a) Wrought, being waste or refuse, to be remelted in furnaces or cupolas
(b) Cast, being waste or refuse, to be resmelted in (c) Railway rails, which have been in actual use to be remelted in furnaces or to be remanufactured in rolling mills into other products than iron or steel rails.
Provided that articles of iron or steel, damaged in transit, if broken up under Customs supervision, and rendered unsaleable except as scrap, may be entered for duty as scrap.
374 Pig iron, n.o.p., per ton (a) Spioys:
(a) Spiegeleisen, being an alloy of iron and mancan ese, containing not less than 15 per centum and not more than 30 per centum, by weight, of manganese..

10 cents
Free
Free

Free
${ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ cent
15 p.c.
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
$22 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
$22 \frac{2}{2}$ p.c.
20 p.c.

Free
Free

Free

Free

Free

S1.50

Free


| Tariff Item |  | British PreferentialTariff | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inter- } \\ & \text { mediate } \\ & \text { Tariff } \end{aligned}$ | General Tariff | Present Rates (E. \& O. E.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Present Tariff <br> Tarif | $\begin{gathered} \text { British } \\ \text { Preferential } \\ \text { Tariff } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Inter- } \\ \text { mediate } \\ \text { Tariff } \end{array}$ | General Tariff |
| $\begin{aligned} & 376 \\ & 377 \\ & 377 a \end{aligned}$ | (b) Ferro-manganese and silico-manganese, being alloys of iron and manganese containing more than 30 per centum, by weight, of manganese. . <br> (c) Ferro-silicon, being an alloy of iron and silicon, containing not less than 10 per centum and not more than 15 per centum, by weight, of silicon.. <br> (d) Ferro-silicon, being an alloy of iron and silicon, containing more than 15 per centum, by weight, of silicon. <br> (e) Ferro-phosphorous, being an alloy of iron and phosphorous, containing more than 15 per centum, by weight, of phosphorous. <br> (f) Ferro-alloys, crude, for remelting, n.o.p... | Free | Free | Free | $\begin{aligned} & 375 \mathrm{~b} \\ & 375 \end{aligned}$ | Free | $\begin{gathered} \text { Free } \\ \$ 2.50 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Free } \\ & \$ 2.50 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Free | ${ }^{7}$ 2 p.c. | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | 375 | \$1.50 | \$2.50 | \$2.50 |
|  |  | Free | 10 p.c. | 10 p.c. | 375a | \$3.00 | \$4.50 | \$4.50 |
|  |  | Free Free | 5 p.c. <br> Free <br> $\$ 2.50$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { p.c. } \\ & 5 \mathrm{p.c.c.} \\ & \text { Free } \end{aligned}$ | 375 375 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1.50 \\ & \$ 1.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2.50 \\ & \$ 2.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 2.50$$\$ 2.50$ |
|  | Sponge iron-.................................... | Free Free |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ingots, of iron or steel, n.o.p., per ton... <br> Blooms, cogged ingots, slabs, billets, n.o.p., sheet bars, of iron or steel, by whatever process made, n.o.p., per ton. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Free } \\ & \mathbf{\$ 1} .50 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { Free }}{ }$ | 376 | \$1.50 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 |
|  |  | \$2.50 | \$4.00 | \$4.50 | 376 | \$1.50 | \$2.25 | \$2.50 |
| 377b | Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, bilets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, valued at not less than 3 cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of steel for use exclusively in the manufacture of steel, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister. |  |  | . |  | \% |  | \%$\$ 2.50$ |
| 377 c | Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of forgings for use exclusively in the manufacture of forgings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, per ton. | Free | Free | $5 \text { p.c. }$ | 376 | \$1.50 | \$2.25 |  |
| 378 | Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel. weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard: <br> (a) Not further processed than hot rolled, n:o.p., |  | \$2.25 | \$2.50 | 376 | \$1.50 | \$2.25 | 52.50 |
|  | per ton. <br> (b) Not further processed than hammered or | $\$ 4.25$ <br> 15 p.c. <br> 15 p.c. <br> 5 p.c. | $\$ 6.00$ <br> 25 p.c. <br> 25 p.c. <br> 12 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 7.00 \\ & 30 \text { p.c. } \\ & 30 \text { p.c. } \\ & 15 \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 378 \\ & 393 \\ & 393 \\ & 393 \mathrm{a} \\ & 386 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 4.25$ <br> 20 p.c. <br> 20 p.c. <br> $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. <br> 5 p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6.00 \\ & 27 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & 27 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & 22^{\frac{1}{2}} \text { p.c. } \\ & 12 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | \$7.00 |
|  | pressed, n.o.p. <br> (c) Cold rolled, drawn, reeled, turned or ground, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 p.c. |
|  | n.o.p...................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (d) Hot rolled, valued at not less than 4 cents per pound, n.o.p.......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 p.c. |
| 379 | Bars or rods, of iron or steel, including billets weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard, hot rolled, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

> (a) Rods, when imported by manufacturers of horseshoe nails for use exclusively in the manu (b) Rods, in the coil, or bars, one and one-eighth of an inch in diameter and over, when imported by manufacturers of chain for use exclusively in the manufacture of chain, in their own factories per ton............................................... (c) Bars, when imported by manuacturers o cture
> (d) Rods, in the coil, not over -375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire for use exclusively in the manufacture of wire, in their own factories, per ton
> Plates, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:
> (a) Not more than 40 inches in width; n.o.p., per ton.
> (o) More than 40 inches in width, no.p., per ton
> (c) Flanged, dished or curved, n:o
> (a) 080 inch or steel, hot or cold rolled.
> (b) More than - 080 inch in thickness, n.o.p., per ton
> (a) Hot rolled, 080 inch or less in thickness,
> (b) Hot rolled, more than 080 inch in thick.....
> (c) Cold rolled or cold drawn, oso inch or le
> (c) Cold rolled or cold drawn, 080 inch or less
> in thickness, n.o.p.
> (d) Cold rolled or cold drawn, more than 080 inch.
> in thickness, n.o.p....................................
> (a) Coated with tin, of a class or kind not made in
> (b) Coated with tin
> (b) Coated with tin, n.o.p.
> (c) Coated with zine, n.o.p.................
> (e) Coated with paint, tar, asphaltum or othe...... (e) coated, n.o.p paint, tar, asphaltum or otherwise (f) Coated with
> (g) Corrugated, coated or not

15 p.e.
15 p.c.
25 p.c.
25.p.c.


20 p.c.
20 p.c.


Free
Free

00
p.c.

123 p.c.

些

1. $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

(a) Plates, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of the pressure parts of boilers, pulp digesters, stear in their own factories. (b) Sheets plates hoop
(b) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, cold rolled, When imported by manufacturers for use extypewriters or sewing machines, in their own typewriters or sewing machines, in their own
(c) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hot rolled being mould boards, shares, plough plates, land sides or dise circles, when-such rectangles, circles or sketches are cut to shape but not moulded punched, polished or otherwise manufactured when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories.
(d) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated, polished or not, when imported by manufacturers of sad dery of saddlor hard tories or sadd
(e) Sh
s, hoop, band or strip, hot or cold rolled when imported by manufacturers of shovels for when imported by manufacturers of shovels for use exclusively in the manufacture of shovels, in
(f) Hoop, band or strip, drawn, coated or not, whe imported by manufacturers of mats for use exclusively in the manufacture of mats, in their
own factories.......................................................
(g) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, not tempered or ground nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, when imported by manufacturers of saws or straw cutters for use exclusively in the manufacture of saws or straw cutters, in their own factories... (h) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, whiout indented edges, when imported by manuacturerers of saws for use own factories.................................................
(i) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of buckle clasps, bedfasts, furniture casters, corset steels, clock springs, shoe shanks, phonograph motor springs or ball bearings, in their own factories.

Free

7妾 p.c.
. 10 p.c.

7 7 p.c.

123 p.c
Free
380

5 p.c.
72 p.c.

Free


387b Railway intersection layouts, intersections, switches, crossings, frogs, guard rails, of iron or steel..
Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or secthan hot rolled, weirhing not less than 35 pound per lineal yard, nop per ton... than 35 pound

The Governor in Council may, by Order-in Council; direct that there be substituted for tarif item 388 in Schedule A of the Customs tariff, 1907, and the several rates of duties of ${ }^{\text { }}$ Customs set opposite said item in Schedule A the following: ron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sec tions, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p., per ton. From and after the publication of such Order-in Council in the Canada Gazette, tariff item 388 as it appears in said Schedule at the time of passing o said Act, shall be repealed and the provisions of the saidection of this section shall be substitute therefor.
The Governor in Council shall not direct that such provisions shall be substituted as aforesaid such provisions shall be substituted as aforesaid unles and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns girders, joists, pinng, tees, zees, and other shapes and twenty pounds per lineal yard are manufac tured in substantial quantities in Canada from steel made in Canada.
ron or steel shapes or sections, as hereunder defined not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, viz: I-beams, up to and including inches in depth, but not to include $H$ sections channels, up to and including 7 inches in depth angles, up to and including 6 inches by 6 inches zees, up to and including 6 inches in depth of web;
per ton.......................................................
rron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufac tured than hot rolled, n.o.p., per ton.

| Tariff <br> Item |  | British Preferential Tariff | Intermediate Tariff | General Tariff | Present Rates (E. \& O.E.) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\therefore \quad$. |  |  |  | Present <br> Tariff <br> Item | British Preferential Tariff | Intermediate Tariff | General Tariff |
| 388c | Iron or steel beams or joists, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing less than $5 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds per lineal yard for each inch in depth of web. | 5 p.c. | 122 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. | 171 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. | 377 | \$4.25 | \$6.00 | \$7.00 |
| 388d | Iron- or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled or cast, n.o.p. | 15 p.c. | 30 p.c. | 35 p.c. | 391 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | $30 \text { p.c. }$ | 35 p.c. |
| 389 | Provided: That upon any article or commodity enumerated in tariff items $377,377 \mathrm{a}, 378 \mathrm{a}, 378 \mathrm{~b}, 378 \mathrm{c}$, $388 \mathrm{a}, 388 \mathrm{~b}$ and 388 c of this Schedule, not being of $388 \mathrm{a}, 388 \mathrm{~b}$ and 388 c of this Schedule, not being of greater value than $6 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected and paid, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, in addition to the rates of Customs duties enumerated in such said tariff items, an ad valorem surtax of five per centum when any such said article or commodity contains any one or more of the following: <br> (a) Vanadium, 0.15 per centum or more, by weight. (b) Molybdenum, 0.15 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (c) Nickel, 0.4 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (d) Chromium, 0.4 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (e) Tungsten, 0.4 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (f) Cobalt, 0.4 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (g) Manganese, 1.0 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (h) Silicon, 1.0 per centum or more, by weight. <br> (i) Any other element, not being iron or carbon, | 15 p.c. | po.c. | ¢5.c. | . |  |  | - p.c. |
|  | in excess of $\cdot 5$ per centum by weight. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 385 \\ & 453 \end{aligned}$ | 10 p.c. | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 25 p.c. | 15 p.c. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 390 \\ & 390 \mathrm{a} . \end{aligned}$ | Castings, of iron, malleable, n.o.p.................... | 15 p.c. | 25 p.c. | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 453 \\ & 453 \end{aligned}$ | 15 p.c. | 25 p.c. | 27\% p.c. |
| 3901 | Castings, of steel, n.o.p. | 15 p.c. | 25 p.c. | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | 453 | 15 p.c. | 25 p.c. | 273 p.c. |
| 391 302 | Castings, of iron or steel: <br> (a) Being ingot moulds for use in the production of steel. <br> (b) Being moulds, n.o.p | Free <br> Free | Free <br> $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | Free 10 p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 456 \mathrm{a} \\ & 456 \end{aligned}$ | Free <br> 5 p.c. | Free <br> 7雰 p.c. | Free 10 p.c. |
| 392 | Forgings, of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, n.o.p. | 20 p.c. | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. | 30 p.c. | $\begin{aligned} & 393 \\ & 379 \mathrm{a} \end{aligned}$ | 20 р.c. <br> $\$ 2.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\ & \$ 2.75 \end{aligned}$ | 30 p.c. $\$ 3.00$ |
| 393 | Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders. | Free | 5 p.c. | 7年p.c. | 458 | Free | Free | Free |

Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:
(a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and
h) For

(c) For other vehicles, n.o.p
p..........

Sections, of iron or steel, not being ordinary square, fiat or round bars, whether forged and punched or of hames for use exclusively in the manufacturers of hames for use exclusively in the manufacture of prescribed by the Minister. ................................. Blanks, of iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers of milling cutters for use exclusively in the manufacture of miling cutters, in ther own the Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, valued at not more than five cents per pound, per ton.
Provided that, if any country imposes upon such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Caniada from such country.

Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, plain or coated:
Welded or seamless, with plain or processed ends, not more than $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, n.o.p.
(b) Welded or seamless, with plain or processed ends, more than 10⿺ $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, n.o.p....
(c) Not joined, with plain ends, not more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, n.o.p........................... (d) N.o.p.
ipes and tubes, of steel, seamless, cold drawn, plain ends, valued at not less than five cents per pound,
nipes, tubes and fiues, of wrought iron or steel, with plain, swelled or thickened ends, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of pressure parts of boilers, pulp mill digestors and vessels for the refining of oil, under regulations prePipes and tubes, of wrourht iron or steel ..................................... Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, brass
covered, not more than 3 inches in diameter, and brass trimmings, not polished, lacquered or otherwise manufactured pren imported by manu facturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture firon or brass bedsteads in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.............................................

## 20 p.c. $22 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. 20 p.c. 20 p.c.




35 p.c.
30 p.c.

Free

12青 p.c.
$\$ 8.00$.

30 p.c.
O
15.p.c.

0 p.c.

0 p.c
30 p.c.

5 p.c.

Free .

Free

(c) Valued at not less than $2 \frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope for use their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister....................................................... d) Single, not covered, in coils, for use exclusively in troling in bona fide deep sea or inland comprings, of iron or stee::
(a) For the running and draft gear of railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.: (b) For the running gear of other vehicles..

Springs, of iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers of surgical trusses for use exclusively in the manufacture of surgical trusses, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Springs, of iron or steel, when imported by manu facturers of clocks for use exclusively in the manulations prescribed by the Minister
Coil chain, coil chain links, including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel: (a) One and one-eighth inches in diameter and (b) Less than one and one-eighth inches in diameter Silent chain and finished roller chain, of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., either chain of the type which operates over gears or sprockets with machine cut teeth....................
Malleable sprocket chain and link belting chain; of
iron or steel, including roller chain of all kinds iron or steel, including roller chain of all kinds for operating on steel sprockets or gears, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
409
Milking machines and attachments therefor; centri fugal machines for testing butterfat, milk or cream. pasteurizers for dairying purposes; complete parts of all the foremoing Cultivators, harrows, seed-drills, horse-rakes, horse hoes, scufflers, manure spreaders, garden seeders, weeders, and complete parts of all the foregoing. , packers; complete parts of all the foregoing.......

Mowing machines, harvesters, either self-binding or
without binders, binding attachments, reapers, without binders, binding attachments, reapers,
harvesters in combination with threshing machine


20 p.c.

35 p.c.
35 p.c.

Free

10 p.c.

5 p.c.
20 p.c.
$\%$
 farm purposes; horse powers and traction engines for farm purposes, n.o.p.; and complete parts of all Equipment for generating electric power for farm purposes only, viz.: engine, gas tank, generator, storage poses only, viz.. engine, gas ; and complete parts of all the foregoing.
use exclusively for load complete parts thereof for
face loading machines, shaker trough or belt trough conveyors, air engines, flame-proof enclosed driving motors, of a class or kind not made in. Canada, and integral parts of all motive power or machinery mentioned in this item, for use exclusively at the face in mining operations.. inchinery and apparatus for use exclusively in washing or dry cleaning coal at coal mines or coke plants; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in producing coke and gas; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas; and complete parts tanks for cas nor pipes and valves $10^{2}$ inches or
 achinery and apparatus and complete parts thereo for use exclusively in producing unrefined oil from kind not made in Canada............................

Well-drilling machinery and apparatus, and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, seamless iron or steel tubing over four for water, natural gas and oil, and in prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power. Well-drilling machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof, and rope twenty-one hundred feet and over in length, capable of drilling wells of two thousand feet and over in depth, of four inches and over in diameter, and of raising and lowering for use exclusively in drilling for water, natural ras and oil, and in prospecting for minerals, not to include motive porver. Machinery and appliances of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and elevators, and machinery of floating dredges, for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining.......................................... smelting of iron, viz.: machinery and apparatus for sintering or nodulizing iron ore, concentrated or not, or flue dust; machinery and apparatus for use


17 $\frac{1}{3}$ p.c.


410n |Diamond drills and core drills, not including motive power, and electrically operated rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and integral parts of the foregoing, for use Coal cutting machines, n.o.p.; coal heading machines; electric or magnetic machines for concentrating or separating iron ores; automatic scales for use with conveyors; and integral parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations. undry articles of metal as follows, for use exclusiveiy mining and metallurgical operations, viz. arnaces for the smelting of ores; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in metals; machinery for the extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, not to include pumps, vacuum pumps or compressors; blast furnace blowing engines for the production of pig iron; and integral parts of all tine oregoing................... thereof, for use exclusively in the extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide Power driven reciprocating pumps and complete parts feet and over, for use exclusively underground in mines...................................................... feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers bullion furnaces; amalgam cleaners; and integra parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations.
lowrers, of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kins, revolving roasters and Canada designed for roasting ore mineral, rock Canada, designed for roastins ore, mineral, ro class or kind not made in Canada; and integral parts of all the foregoing Blowers, of iron or steel, n.o.p., for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kilns, revolving roasters and furnaces of metal, n.o.p., for use in the roasting of ore, mineral, rock or clay; furnace slag, trucks and slag pots, n.o.p.; and integral parts of all the foregoing. Buddles, vanners, slime or concentrating tables and integral parts thereof, for use in mining and metallurgical operations.

10 p
10 p.

Free

Fr
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

25 p.c.

## Free

## Free

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
Free

Free
30 p.c.

Free

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Tariff Item} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{British Preferential Tariff} \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{General Tariff} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Present Rates (E. \& O. E.).} <br>
\hline \& \& \& Tariff \& \& Present Tariff Item \& British Preferential Tariff \& Intermediate Tariff \& General Tariff <br>
\hline 410w \& Machinery, n.o.p., for the concentration or separation of ores, metals or minerals, viz: flotation machines. flotation cells, oil feeders and reagent feeders for flotation machines and flotation cells, pumps, vibrating and impact screens, jigs, magnetic separators, magnetic pulleys and filters, for use in the concentration or separation of ores, metals or minerals, and integral parts of all the foregoing.. \& 15 p.c. \& 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 453g \& 10 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. <br>
\hline 410x \& Machinery, furnaces and appliances, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts thereof, for use in the refining of metals, and for the production of anodes, cathodes, blocks, slabs, pigs or ingots, in such refining processes. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 453 \& 15 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \& 27x p.c. <br>
\hline 410 y \& Heavy duty mine hoists, of a size and capacity not made in Canada. \& Free \& 5 p.c. \& 10 p.c. \& 453 h \& 10 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& $$
20 \text { p.c. }
$$ <br>
\hline 410z \& Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, for the recovery of solid or liquid particles from flue or other waste gases at metallurgical or industrial plants, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches or less in diameter. \& $7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. \& 10 p.c. \& $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. \& 460b \& 10 p.c. \& 10p.c. \& 20 p.c.
$12 \%$ p.c. <br>
\hline 411 \& Machinery for use in sawing lumber, up to but not including the operation of planing, and complete parts thereof, not to include motive power, when for use exclusively in saw mills, (for the purpose of this item motive power is defined as equipment for driving the machinery of the saw mill) \& 10 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& $4{ }_{4}^{453 \mathrm{~b}}$ \& $12 \mathrm{p.c}$. \& 10 p.c. \& 122 p.c.
20 p.c. <br>
\hline 411 a \& Machinery, logging cars, cranes, blocks and tackle, wire rope, but not including wire rope to be used for guy ropes or in braking logs going down grade, and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in the operation of logging, such operation to include the removal of the log from stump to skidway, log dump, or common or other carrier.. \& 10 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 453 b \& i0 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. <br>
\hline 411 b \& Cylinder stave saws, wheel type stave jointers, crozing and champhering machinery, when for use exclisively in making staves. \& 10 p.c. \& $$
15 \text { p.c. }
$$ \& 20 p.c. \& 45 b
453
453 b \& 10 p.c.

15 p.c.

10 p.c. \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 25 \text { p.c. } \\
& 15 \text { p.c. }
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 273 \text { p.c. } \\
& 20 \text { p.c. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\] <br>

\hline 412 \& Machinery, being newspaper printing presses, of not less value by retail than $\$ 1,500$ each, of a class or kind not made in Canada. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 443 \& Free \& Free \& Free <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Tariff } \\
\& \text { Item }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
British \\
Preferential \\
Tariff
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Intermediate Tariff} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { General } \\
\& \text { Tariff }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Prbsent Ratres (E. \& O.E.)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Present \\
Tariff \\
Item
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { British } \\
\text { Preferential } \\
\text { Tariff }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Intermediate
Tariff Tarif \& General Tariff \\
\hline 414 c \& Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p. \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \& 657 \& 17212 p.c. \& 22렬 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \\
\hline 415 \& Electric vacuum cleaners and attachments therefor; hand vacuum cleaners; and complete parts of all the foregoing, including suction hose, n.o.p.. \& 123 p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
519 \\
619 \\
362
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
20 p.c. \\
20 p.c.
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
27곤 p.c. \\
30 p.c. \\
30 p.c.
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
30 p.c. \\
35 p.c. \\
35 p.c.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(415 a\)
\(415 b\) \& Refrigerators, domestic or store, of all kinds, completely equipped or not. \& \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 519 \\
\& 455
\end{aligned}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
20 p.c. \\
15 p.c.
\end{tabular} \& 272 p.c. 25 p.c. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
30 p.c. \\
27 \({ }_{2}\) p.c
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 415 b
415 c \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Washing machines, domestic, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of washing machines \\
Clothes wringers, domestic, and complete parts
of metal thereof......................................
\end{tabular} \& Free
10 p.c. \& 15 p.c. \& 25 p.c.
25 p.c. \& 453
453
660 \& 15 p.c.
20 p.c. \& 25 p.c.
30 p.c.
30. \& 272 p.c.
\(27 \frac{1}{2}\) p.c.
\(32 \frac{1}{3}\) p.c. \\
\hline 415d \& Sewing machines, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of sewing machines. \& 10 p.c.
10 p.c. \& 15 p.c.
15 p.c. \& 25 p.c.
25 p.c. \& 660
440 \& 20 p.c.
20 p.c. \& 30 p.c. \& \(32 \frac{3}{2}\) p.c.
30 p.c. \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 415 \mathrm{e} \\
\& 416
\end{aligned}
\] \& Sewing machine attachments. Machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof, including machinery and apparatus for carbonizing lignite coal, but not including motive power, when imported by manufacturers of fuel briquettes for use exclusively in the manufacture of fuel briquettes, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.. \& Free
Free \& Free

Free \& Free
Free \& 671

462 a \& Free
Free \& Free

Free \& Free

Free <br>
\hline 417 \& Machinery of every kind and complete parts thereof, and structural iron and steel, when imported for use exclusively in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, under regulations prescribed by the Minister. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 453
463 \& 15 p.c.

Free \& 25 p.c.
Free \& $27 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
Free <br>
\hline 418 \& Machinery and complete parts thereof, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of fish meal, stock and poultry food and fertilizers from fish and waste thereof, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister. \& Free \& 15 p.c. \& 20 p.c. \& 467a \& \& \& <br>
\hline 419 \& Machinery and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of metal keys for the opening of cans containing food products for use exclusively in the \& \& \& \& 453 \& 15 p.c. \& 25 p.c. \& $27 \frac{18}{\text { p.c. }}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} under regulations prescribed by the Minister． Machinery and complete parts thereof，of a class or kind not made in Canada，when imported by manu－ of leather or the embossing of leather，in their own factories，under regulations prescribed byं the Minister．．

Machinery and complete parts thereof，of a class or kind not made in Canada，viz：blungers，vibrating sifters or lawns，pugging machines，slip pumps，wet or dry pans，clay disintegrators，ball mills，clay wheels，pull－downs，batting－out machines，when imported by manufacturers of clay products for use exclusively in the manufacture of clay products，in their own factories，under regulations prescribed
 Concrete road－paving machines，self－propelling，end wet concrete，or more concrete and asphalt road finishing machines；form graders；sub－graders； cement guns；cranes，shovels，drag－lines，pull－ cement guns；cranes，shovels，drag－lines，puli－
shovels，skimmers and other excavating and material handling machines and equipment of a full－revolving type；trench and ditch excavating machines，round wheel or vertical or ladder boom， chain and bucket type，for digging vertical or sloping bank ditches；back filling machines and equipment，mounted on self－propelling wheels or crawling traction，semi，or full－revolving boom and scraper type；steam or air driven pile hammers or extractors；well－points；truck turntables；all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada， Electric dental engines．
Electric dental engines．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Fire engines and other fire extinguishing machines； handic inkler systems sprinkler heacs for auto plete parts of all the foregoing，n．o．p．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Lawn mowers and complete parts thereo
Ozone generators or airifiers and complete parts thereof，of a class or hind not made in Canada．．．．． All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel，of a class or kind not made in Canada，n．o．p． and complete parts thereof． All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel，n．o．p．，and complete parts thereof． Traction engines and complete parts thereof，n．o．p．．．
Automobile engines and complete parts thereof，

20 p．c．
30 p．c．
15 p．c．
272 p．c．


25 p．c，

27站 p．c．

## 30 p．c．

30 p．e．
5 p．c．

25 p．c．
25 p．c．
25 p．c．
25 p．c．
$27 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c．

35 p．c．
10 p．c．
$27 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c．
${ }_{27} 7^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p．c．
273 p．c．


273 p．c．
p




Manufactures of iron, brass or other metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels, including cards therefor, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for ships or aircratt.
the following articles and materials when imported by manuic gas beacons, for use ic gas buoys and of such buoys and beacons, for the Government of Canada, for marine signal purposes or for export under regulations prescribed by the Minister, viz. iron or steel tubes over sixteen inches in diameter: flanged and dished steel heads made from boiler plate, over five feet in diameter; hardened steel balls, not less than three inches in diameter acetylene gas lanterns and parts thereof; and tobin bronze in bars or rods
rawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportmen's fishing bait and fishing hooks, n.o.p. . Engines and complete parts thereof, to be used exclusively in the propulsion of boats or in hoisting nets and lines used in such boats bona fide owned by individual fishermen for their own use in the fisheries, under regulations prescribed by the A ircraft and
encines, under complete parts thereof, not including
440 m
 for use only in the equipment of aircraft.... Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles not being toys; muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or othe firearms; cartridge cases, cartridges, primers, per cussion caps, wads or other ammunition, n.o.p. bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks; gun or pistol covers or cases, game bags, loading tools and cartridge belts of any material...
$441 a$
All tools and machinery not manufactured in Canada up to the required standard necessary for any fac tory to be established in Canada for the manu facture of rifles for the Government of Canada under regulations prescribed by the Minister..... screws, nuts, bands ind the rough, unfmished, and to be manufactured at any factory to be estab lished in Canada for the manufacture of rifles for the Government of Canada, under regulation prescribed by the Minister... under regulation

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Tariff Item} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{British Preferential Tariff} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Intermediate Tariff} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{General Tariff} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Present Rates (E.\&O.E.)} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Present Tariff Item \& British Preferential Tariff \& Intermediate Tariff \& General Tariff \\
\hline 4410 \& Steel imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the Government of Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister. Gun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough-bored.... \& Free
Free \& Free \& Free
Free \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 725 \\
\& 726
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(\xrightarrow[\text { Free }]{\text { Free }}\) \& Free
Free \& Free \\
\hline 442 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Articles which enter into the cost of manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409b, \(409 \mathrm{c}, 409 \mathrm{~d}, 409 \mathrm{e}, 409 \mathrm{f}, 409 \mathrm{~g}, 409 \mathrm{j}, 408 \mathrm{o}\), and 439 c , when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture in their own factories of the goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, \(409 \mathrm{~b}, 409 \mathrm{c}\), \(409 \mathrm{~d}, 409 \mathrm{e}, 409 \mathrm{f}, 409 \mathrm{~g}, 409 \mathrm{j}, 409 \mathrm{o}\), and 439 c , under regulations prescribed by the Minister. \\
Provided that goods which are entitled to free entry or to a lower rate of duty than is mentioned in this item shall not be entered at the rate specified in this item.
\end{tabular} \& Free \& Free

6
6 p.c. \& Free \& 726

$445 a$ \& Free \& $$
6 \text { p.c. }
$$ \& 6 p.c. <br>

\hline 442a \& Pig iron or hot rolled iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture, in their own factories, of the goods enumerated in tariff items $409 \mathrm{a}, 409 \mathrm{~b}, 409 \mathrm{c}, 409 \mathrm{~d}, 409 \mathrm{e}$, $409 \mathrm{f}, 490 \mathrm{~g}, 490 \mathrm{j}, 409 \mathrm{o}$, and 439 c , under regulations prescribed by the Minister. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 445 b \& Free \& Free \& Free <br>
\hline 442b \& Materials which enter into the construction and form part of cream separators when imported by manufacturers of cream separators for use exclusively in the manufacture of cream separators, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 472 \& Free \& Free \& Frce <br>
\hline 442c \& Articles of metal when imported by manufacturers of cream separator parts for use exclusively in the manufacture of cream separator parts, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed. by the Minister. \& Free \& Free \& Free \& 745 \& Free \& Free \& Free <br>

\hline 443 \& | Apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings: |
| :--- |
| (1) For coal or wood |
| (2) For gas. |
| (3) For electricity |
| (4) For oil |
| (5) N.o.p. | \& Free

Free
Free
Free

Free \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 22 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\
& 22 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\
& 22 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\
& 22 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \\
& 22 \frac{2}{2} \text { p.c. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 25 p.c.

30 p.c.
25 p.c.
25 p.c.
25 p.c. \& 45
451
451
453
451

451 \& l ${ }^{15}$ p.c. \& \begin{tabular}{l}
2213 p.c. <br>
$22_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. <br>
25 p.c. <br>
22 ${ }_{2}^{1}$ p.c. <br>
$22^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c.

 \& 

25 p.c. <br>
25 p.c. <br>
27 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p.c. <br>
25 p.c. <br>
25 p.c.
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

443a Electric tumbler and rotary switches and electric relay switches for automatic oven control, when imported by manufacturers of electric apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed
by the Minister. switches for use exclusively in the manufacture of electric tumbler and rotary switches and electric relay switches for automatic oven control, for use on electric apparatus designed for cooking or for heaking buildings.
$7 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c. meters, of a class or lind not made in Canada, when for cooking or for heating buildings, for use evolus ively in the manufacture of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister........................................................... hinge tubes of tin, when imported by manufacturers of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
444
Gas meters, and complete parts thereof.................... Gas, coal oil or other lighting fxtures and appliances, n. o.p., including tips, burners, collars and galleries; gas mants of all the forcent gas burners, com-

445 Electric light fixtures and appliances................. complete parts thereof Electric head, side and tail lights; electric torches or flashlights. Electric arc lamps and incandescent electric light lamps, n.o.p............................................................. plete parts thereof.
445d. Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete
Electric and galvanic batteries, no.......................................... parts thereof.
 Electric motors, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.........................



Metal parts when imported by manufacturers of covered buttons for use exclusively in the manu－

454 Frames not more than ten inches in width，clasps and fasteners，when imported by manufacturers of purses，chatelaine bags or reticules for use exclusive－ ly in the manufacture of purses，chatelaine bags or reticules，in their own factories，under regulations prescribed by the Minister．
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，sunshade or walking sticks，when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas，parasols and sunshades for use ex－ clusively in their own factories，under regulations Wrescribed by the Mimst
Wire of brass，zinc，iron or steel，screwed，twisted， nection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes，in boot and shoe factories，under regulations prescribed by the Minister．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Tubs of metal，coated or not；copper sheets，plated engines and electric motors of less than one horse－ power；all the foregoing when imported by manu－ facturers of washing machines or wringers for use exclusively in the manufacture of wasbing machines or wringers，in their own factories，under regulations prescribed by the Minister．
．．．．．．．．：．．．．．．．．
Materials or articles of metal，of a class or kind not
made in Canada，when imported by manafacture made in Canada，when imported by manufacturers of washing machines or wringers for use exclusively in the manufacture of washing machines or wring cribed by the Minister． cribed by the Minister．

Materials，including all parts，when imported by Materials，including all parts，when for use exclus－ ively in the manufacture of traction engines，in their own factories，under regulations prescribed by the Minister．
459 Materials，including all parts，when imported by manuacturers of street or road rollers for use exclus－ in their own factories，under regulations prescribed by the Minister

17 ${ }^{1}$ p．c．

172 p．c．

5 p．c

Free

7弪 p．c．

5 p．c．

Free
Free

7 ${ }^{2}$ p．c

20 p．c．
650

658
20 p．c．
．
7 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{p}$.

Free

10 p．c．

73 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p．c．

Free

10 p．c．

1028
1039
1039

12昙 p．c．
$12 \frac{2}{2}$ p．c．

Free

Free

20 p．c．

## 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ p．c．

20p．c．

99 p．c
drawback
30 p．c．
drawback
30 p．c．
12文 p．c．
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c．
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c．

Free

Free

20 p．c．

20 p．c．

Free

Free

30 p．c．
35 p．c．

30 p．c．
35 p．c．


Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper o other advertisements, n.o.p.; and matrices or copper shens for such stereotypes, electrotypes and cellu loids, per square inch.. bases and matrices and cond celluloids of books, and whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid............................................................. same, composed wholly or in part of metal or cellu loid, noo-p., and copper shells for such stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, per square inch.......
475b Matrices for stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids described in item 475a, per square inch.
-
Surgical and dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; surgical operat not less than $\$ 50$ each by retail: and complete parts of all the foregoing...............................
$\qquad$ Glassware and other scientific apparatus for laboratory work in public hospitals; apparatus for sterilizing purposes, including bedpan washers and sterilizers but not including washing or laundry machines; all for the use of any public hospital, under regulations prescribed by the Minister......

Surgical suction apparatus including motive power; prepared surgical catgut; chloroform; ethyl chlor ide; canopy or pedestal operating room lights designed to minimize shadow; not including bulbs all the foregoing of a clasis or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, for the use of

477 Metallic tubes rlass caps, shells, containers and - capillary tubes, rubber bulbs, boxes and corks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of vaccine points, in their own factories, under regulations

 Artificial limbs, and complete parts thereof.................................... turers of artificial limbs for use exclusively in the manufacture of artificial limbs, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the - Minister.


|  |  | British Preferential Tariff | Inter－ mediate Tariff | General Tariff | Present Rates （E．\＆O．E．） |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item |  |  |  |  | Present <br> Tarifi <br> Item | British Preferential Tariff | Inter－ mediate Tariff | General Tariff |
| 481 | Specially constructed boot or appliance made to order for a person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle． | Free | Free | Free | 611 b | Free | Free | Free |
| 482 | Ear－telephone sets and similar appliances，including complete parts and batteries therefor，for use by deaf persons，under regulations prescribed by the Minister． | Free | Free | Free | 453 | 15 p．c． | 25 p．c． | 27 ${ }_{2} \mathrm{p}$ ．c． |
| 494 | Manufactures of corkwood or cork bark，n．o．p．，in－ cluding strips，shives，shells and washers of cork．． | Free | 17 交 p．c． | 20 p．c． | 494 | 15 p．c． | 173 p．c． | 20 p．c． |
| 494 a | Cork slabs，boards，planks and tiles produced from cork waste or granulated or ground cork ．．．．．．．．． | Free | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c． | － 25 p．c． | 494a | 15 p．c． | 173 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2} \text { p．c．}}$ | 25 p．c． |
| 498 | Cane，reed or rattan，not further manufactured than split，n．o．p． | Free | 10 p．c． | 10 p．c． | 498 | 73 p．c． | 10 p．c． | 10 p．c． |
| 502b | Bicycle rim strips of maple not further manufactured than bent to shape and jointed | Free | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ p．c． | 15 p．c． | 502b | 10 p．c． | 122 ${ }_{2}^{\text {² }}$ p．c． | 15 p．c． |
| 502c | Wood handles or stems for handles，not further manu－ factured than turned，when imported by manufac－ turers of goods enumerated in tarifi items 409a， $409 \mathrm{c}, 409 \mathrm{e}, 409 \mathrm{f}, 409 \mathrm{~g}, 409 \mathrm{i}, 409 \mathrm{j}, 409 \mathrm{o}, 431$ and 431 a for use exclusively in the manufacture of goods enu－ merated in said items． | Free | Free | Free | 502c | Free | Free | Free |
| 502d | Gun stocks and fore－ends for shot guns，of walnut in the rough，not further manufactured than bored and channelled，when imported by manufacturers of shot guns for use only in the manufacture of shot guns in their own factories． | Free | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c． | 15 p．c． | 502d | 10 p．c． | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ p．c． | 15 p．c． |
| 506 a | Clothes pins，with springs，per gross．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | Free | 9 cts． | 10 cts ． | 506 | 172 p．c． | 22，p．c． | 25 p．c． |
| 513 | Umbrella，parasol and sunshade sticks or handles， n．o．p．． | Free | 17⿺辶⿳亠丷厂彡 | 20 p．c． | 513 | 15 p．c． | 1712 p．c． | 20 p．c． |
| 516 | Blinds of wood，metal or other material，not textile or paper． | Free |  | 30 p．c． | 516 | 20 p．c． | $27 \frac{3}{2}$ p．c． | 30 p．c． |
| 535a | Grasses，seaweed，mosses and vegetable fibres other than cotton，n．o．p．；bagasse of sugar cane，whether or not dried，cleaned，cut to size，ground or sifted． | Free | 171 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p．c． | 172 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p．c． | 535a | 10 p．c． | 173 p．c． | 171 p．c． |
| $535 ¢$ | Vegetable fibres other than cotton，when imported by manufacturers of brushes for use exclusively in the manufacture of brushes，in their own factories． | Free | 5 p．c． | 71 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ p．c． | 535a | 10 p．c． | 172 p．c． |  |
| 553a | Stereotypers＇and typecasters＇blankets or blanket－ ing and press blankets or blanketing used for print－ ing presses，of a class or kind not made in Canada． | Free | 5 p．c． | 10 p．c． | 442 | Free | 5 p．c． | 10 p．c． |
| $\begin{aligned} & 577 \\ & 584 a \end{aligned}$ | Collars and cuffs of xylonite，xyolite or celluloid． Asphalt，not solid． | Free | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { p.c. } \\ & 17 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { p.c. } \\ & 17 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 577 \\ & 584 a \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \text { p.c. } \\ & 12 \times \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | 20 p．c． 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ p．c． | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \text { p.c. } \\ & 17 \frac{1}{2} \text { p.c. } \end{aligned}$ | manufactured tanners' scrap leather; leather not further finished than tanned, and slins, no.p. not

605a Tires of rubber, for vehicles of all kinds, fitted or not 636 Featherbone, plain or covered, in coils.................. Shoe buttons, n.o.p
 Special parts, in the rough, when imported by manufacturers of cameras, for use only in the manufacture
oya beans, soya bean cake and soya bean meal when mported by manufacturers of cattle foods and rerilizers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cattle foods and fertilizers, in their own factories.

Grind not metallic............................................ Grinding wheels, stones or blocks, manufactured by he bonding together of either natural or artificial abrasives, mop
ticks or canes cut into suitable lengths for umbrella, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks, further manfinished than bent, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories
Tetal sheets for use only in making Braille printing plates, typewriters with Braille characters on the keys and writing appliances for use only by the
Articles for the personal or official use of representatives of foreign countries and of His Majesty's Governments, and for the personal use of their families, suites or servants, under regulations prescribed by

Provided that the Governor in Council may withdraw any of the privileges granted under this grant the same privileres to Canadian offials holding corresponding or equivalent posts in that country, and may also rescind any Order in Council withdrawing the privileges as aforesaid.


6 cents

15 p.c.
15 p.c.
35 p.c.
20 p.c.
10 p.c.
$7 \frac{1}{3}$ p.c.

Free
$17 \frac{1}{2}$ p.c.
20 p.c.

15 p.c.
${ }^{-3}$

15 p.c.

Free
0 p.c

Free
4. Resolved, That Section B to the Customs Tariff, being chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter seventeen of the Acts of 1928, and by Order in Council, be amended by striking thereout tariff items 1005, 1006, 1009, 1015, 1018, 1021, 1023, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1036, 1039, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1064, the enumerations of goods and the rates of drawback of customs duties set opposite to each of the said items, and by repealing Order in Council, P.C. 2851, dated the thirteenth day of August, 1921, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of drawback of customs duties in said Schedule B:-

| Tariff | Goods | When subject to Drawback | Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Present Rates } \\ & (\mathrm{E} . \& \text { O.E.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Present Tariff Item | Drawback |
| 1005 | Steel. | When used in the manufacture of cutlery or stove trimmings... | 99 p.c. drawback | 1009 | 99 p.c. |
| 1006 | Steel. | When used in the manufacture of scythes, reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hoes, agricultural forks, hand rakes, axes or windmills. | 99 p.c. drawback | 1009 | 90 p.c. |
| 1009. | Steel..:................................. | When used in the manufacture of files, augers, auger bits, bit braces, wrenches, hammers or hatchets.... | 60 p.c. drawback | 1009 | 99 p.c. |
| 1015 | Steel.................................... | When used in the manufacture of skates or bicycle chain. | 40 p.c. drawback | 1009 | 99 p.c. |
| 1018 | Seamless iron or steel tubing over four inches in diameter. | When used in the transmission of natural gas under high pressure from the gas wells to points of distribution......... | 50 p.c. drawback | 1064 | 50 p.c. |
| 1021 | Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over 375 inch in diameter. . | When used in the manufacture of galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, $-144,-104$, or $\cdot 092$ inch in diameter with tolerance not to exceed 004 inch, but not when such wire is for use in telegraph or telephone lines.... | 99 p.c. drawback | 1021 | 99 p.c. |
| 1023 | Hot rolled hexagon iron or steel bars.... | When used in the manufacture of cold drawn or cold rolled iron or steel bars. | 60 p.c. drawback | 1023 | 99 p.c. |
| 1026 | Materials. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | When used in the manufacture of containers for articles entitled to entry under tariff item 219a... | 99 p.c. drawback |  | New drawback |



5. Resolved, That any enactment founded on the foregoing resolutions shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the foregoing resolutions imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that date and to have applied to goods previously imported for consumption for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

## THE SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to amend The Special War Revenue Act, chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter fifty of the Aot of 1928 and chapter fifty-seven of the Acts of 1929, and to provide:-

1. That section eighty-six of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter fifty of the acts of 1928 and as amended by section five of chapter fifty-seven of the Acts of 1929, be amended by providing that the rate of consumption or":sales tax be reduced to one per cent.
2. That schedule 111 to this Act be amended by changing the numbers of Customs Tariff items as follows:


| Tariff Item |  | Tariff Item |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 466 | $"$ | $476 ;$ |
| 466 a | $"$ | $476 \mathrm{a} ;$ |
| 469 | $"$ | $410 \mathrm{~d} ;$ |
| 469 a | $"$ | $410 \mathrm{e} ;$ |
| 469 b | $"$ | $410 \mathrm{c} ;$ |
| 506 a | $"$ | $480 ;$ |
| 591 | $"$ | $439 \mathrm{c} ;$ |
| 591 a | $"$ | 439 d. |

and that section eighty-eight of the said Act be amended by changing the numbers of ICustoms Tariff items:-

| Tariff Item |  | Tariff Item |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 86 | to read | $85,89 \mathrm{a}, 89 \mathrm{~b}, 89 \mathrm{c}, 89 \mathrm{~d}, 90 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| 105 | $"$ | $105 \mathrm{e}, 106 \mathrm{a}, 106 \mathrm{c}$ |
| 105 a | $"$ | 106 b |
| 106 | $"$ | $105,105 \mathrm{~d}$ |

3. That any enactment founded on paragraphs one and two of this resolution shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.
4. That section fifty-eight, as enacted by chapter fifty-seven of the Statutes of 1929, sections fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two and sixtythree be repealed and provision made that there shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every change of ownership consequent upon the sale, transfer or assignment of any share of stock of any association, company or corporation, or any bond, debenture or debenture stock other than a bond, debenture or stock of the Dominion of Canada or of any Province of Canada, an Excise Tax as follows:-
(a) Three cents for every one hundred dollars or fraction thereof, of the par value of a bond, debenture or debenture stock;
(b) Five cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over one hundred and fifty dollars per share;
(c) Four cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over seventy-five dollars per share but not more than one hundred and fifty dollars per share;
(d) Three cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over fifty dollars per share but not more than seventy-five dollars per share;
(e) Two cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over twenty-five dollars per share but not more than fifty dollars per share;
(f) One cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over five dollars per share but not more than twenty-five dollars per share;
(g) One-quarter of one cent for every share of stock sold or trinsferred at a price of one dollar to five dollars per share, but not more than five dollars per share;
(h) One-tenth of one per cent of the value of every share of stock sold or transferred at a price less than one dollar per share;
that the said tax shall be payable in Excise Tax stamps by the vendor, transferor or assignor;
that every person liable to collect or pay the said tax shall keep records and books of account;
and that any enactment founded on this paragraph four shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

## TEE INCOME WAR TAX ACT

- Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Income War Tax Act, and to provide-

1. That the corporation rate of tax be paid in respect of undistributed income when such undistributed income is received by a corporation on the sale or winding up of another corporation.
2. That the income of co-operative companies and associations be exempt from income tax.
3. (a) That an exemption of $\$ 500.00$ be granted in respect of dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity, not otherwise presently provided for.
(b) That donations, to the extent of ten per centum of the net income of the taxpayer to any church, university, college, school or hospital in Canada, be allowed as a deduction.
(c) That government or other like annuities to the extent of $\$ 5,000.00$ be exempt from income tax.
4. That corporate rate of tax be imposed on family corporations in respect of the interest therein of non-resident shareholders.
5. That directors, officers or employees of a Canadian company who reside abroad shall be taxable in respect of the dividend and interest income received from the company in which they are employed.
6. That any enactment founded on the foregoing resolutions shall be. deemed to have come into force at the commencement' of the 1929 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to fiscal periods ending theiein and to subsequent periods, except any enactment founded on resolution number one hereof, which shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1930 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to fiscal periods ending therein and to all subsequent periods.

## CANADIAN COAL USED IN IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION

Resolved, That it is expedient to introduce a measure to provide for the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of forty-nine and one-half cents per ton of bituminous coal mined in Canada and converted into coke in Canada and used in the smelting of iron from ore, or in the production of steel.


[^0]:    $8688-3$

