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CANADIAN—AMERICAN—BRITISH TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department has issued a special bulletin directing attention to the fact that the Canadian preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain has not had the expected effect of reducing the proportion which the United States supplies of manufactures imported into Canada. The Bulletin says:—"A copy of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER just received by the Treasury Department Bureau of Statistics sharply calls attention to the fact that imports of dutiable articles into Canada from the United States in the fiscal year 1899 aggregated over \$44,000,000 and from Great Britain less than \$28,000,000, and that the United States is furnishing a much larger amount of manufactures of iron and steel than the United Kingdom;" and it quotes from our editorial of September 7 as follows:—

The preponderance of trade is overwhelmingly in favor of American manufactures, and, tariff preference in favor of British goods to the contrary notwithstanding, American manufacturers are taking the cream of the business. Is it possible that British manufacturers are entirely unable to compete in the Canadian market?

Commenting on our remarks the Bulletin says:—

The Canadian tariff, it will be remembered, was in 1897 so adjusted that the duty on articles entering Canada from the United Kingdom was made, beginning with April, 1897, 12½ per cent. less than the rate from other parts of the world, and on July 1, 1898, another reduction in favor of the United Kingdom was made, bringing the total reduction to 25 per cent., as against goods coming from other parts of the world. A recent announcement indicates that, beginning with July 1, 1900, a still further reduction would be made, so that the rates of duty on articles from the United Kingdom would be 33½ per cent. less than those from other parts of the world. While the effect of the third reduction of 12½ per cent., which went into operation July 1, 1900, cannot yet be determined, it is practicable to compare the imports of manufactures into Canada from the United Kingdom and the United States

respectively during the years ending June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900, and thus determine whether the advantages which the manufacturers of the United Kingdom have had over those of the United States during that time, have had a perceptible effect upon the relative growth of the imports of Canada from the two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The tables which follow show the imports into Canada of twenty principal manufactures from the United Kingdom in the years ending June 30, 1898, and 1900, and the imports of a like number of manufactured articles from the United States during the same years. It will be seen that in these articles, which may properly be termed representative manufactures, the increase in importations from the United Kingdom in the fiscal year 1900 compared with 1898, was 32 per cent., while the increase from the United States for the same period was 37 per cent.

Incidentally it may also be mentioned that the total exports to British North America from the United States in the fiscal year 1900 exceeded those of any previous year in our history, being \$97,041,722 against \$89,570,458 in 1899, and \$84,899,819 in 1898.

Imports of twenty principal manufactures into Canada from the United Kingdom:

Articles.	1898.	1900.
Worsted tissues.....	\$2,855,054	\$2,824,788
Woolen tissues.....	1,103,673	1,811,928
Tin plates and sheets.....	1,017,528	1,520,203
Cotton yarn.....	1,112,709	1,520,088
Apparel and slops.....	1,573,461	1,274,056
Steel, unwrought.....	293,561	1,167,642
Carpets.....	764,107	1,150,945
Cotton piece goods, printed.....	805,675	987,201
Spirits.....	768,978	922,956
Linen piece goods.....	634,552	890,777
Railroad iron.....	190,223	830,360
Haberdashery and millinery.....	677,382	765,565
Earthen and china ware.....	814,060	627,016
Hoop, sheet and boiler iron.....	349,769	501,983
Seed oil.....	179,920	464,807
Cotton piece goods, bleached.....	189,432	445,550
Cast and wrought iron.....	173,310	370,783
Galvanized sheet iron.....	304,769	314,238
Silk, manufactures of.....	113,082	206,060
Cutlery.....	32,220	270,208
	\$13,900,865	\$18,957,164

Imports of twenty principal manufactures into Canada from the United States:—

Articles.	1898.	1900.
Steel rails.....	\$1,555,405	\$2,882,667
Cotton, manufactures of.....	2,465,630	2,668,906
Agricultural implements.....	781,415	2,006,943
Books, maps and engravings.....	722,049	1,012,986
Illuminating oil.....	737,389	1,012,441
Leather.....	878,054	952,846
Builders' hardware.....	719,326	818,917
Carrriages.....	183,233	544,465
Clocks and watches.....	349,198	433,645
Boots and shoes.....	285,054	413,487
Furniture.....	523,424	394,328
Cycles.....	614,003	387,767
Turpentine.....	207,660	332,069
Telegraph, telephone and scientific instruments.....	305,016	276,777
Copper, manufactures of.....	155,215	226,356
Sewing machines.....	141,172	193,920
Fertilizers.....	93,470	155,230
Rosin, tar, etc.....	111,482	141,637
Cotton seed oil.....	115,648	126,010
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	62,139	117,280
	\$11,005,932	\$15,098,677

An analysis of these tables as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics shows that in the two years 1898-1900, the increased value of certain imports into Canada from Great Britain were as follows: