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J. J. CASSIDY, Editor and Manager

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**AN APPRECIATED COMPLIMENT.**

The following letter explains itself:—

Dun's Review, International Edition.

R. G. Dun &amp; Co., Publishers.

290 Broadway, New York,

October 18, 1904.

Editor CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago you published a most instructive analysis of the results under the Canadian preferential tariff. This was two or three years ago and I had hoped to see a similar study of the figures for the last fiscal year, and if one was published I have probably overlooked it. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will send me a copy of the number containing your earlier article, and also your latest if you have taken up the subject again, as you no doubt have.

By the way will you see if Dun's Review is still on your mailing list; I do not recall having seen your excellent paper recently, but have certainly given no orders to have it removed from our exchange list, as I regard it as the most valuable Canadian publication that comes into our office.

Yours respectfully,

Edw. N. Vose, Editor.

International Edition, Dun's Review.

**CANADIAN IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURES OF METALS.**

In the issue of THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER of January 3, 1902, was published an exhaustive tabulated statement relating to "Canadian Imports of Manufactures of Metals from Great Britain and the United States in 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901." In this statement was given the values of seventy-five different lines of dutiable products, chiefly of iron and steel, imported from the two countries alluded to. During the four years under consideration the proportion of these dutiable goods received from Great Britain amounted to 8.9 per cent. and from the United States 91.1 per cent. The statement also related to the values of thirty-three different lines of

**THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER**

Reaches all the Blast Furnaces, Iron and Steel Works, Rolling Mills, Manufacturers of Iron and Wood-working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping and Mining Machinery, Electric Machinery, Textile, Pulp and Paper Mill Machinery, Water Power Plants, Cement, Sewer Pipe and Terra Cotta Works, Dealers in Steam Fitters' and Plumbers' Supplies, and all Hardware Merchants in Canada.

non-dutiable products of metals, those received in 1901 from Great Britain being 10.0 per cent. and from the United States 90.0 per cent. The value of all foreign merchandise, dutiable and free, entered for consumption in Canada in 1901 was

Great Britain . . . .	\$43,018,164 or 27.7	per cent.
United States . . . .	110,485,008 or 61.0	"
All other countries . .	27,734,816 or 15.3	"
Total . . . . .	\$181,237,988 or 100.0	"

In our issue of January 2, 1903, was published a similar tabulated statement showing in detail the values of 84 different lines of manufactures of dutiable goods, chiefly of iron, steel, and other metals, and of some other products allied therewith, during the fiscal years 1898, 1900 and 1902, and the duties imposed thereon by the general tariff, a discount of one-third being allowed upon goods made in Great Britain; bearing in mind that 1898 was the first full year in which the British preference was in effect. The statement also showed in like detail the values of a selected list of non-dutiable goods. The statement was intended to emphasize three things—first, the large values of Canadian imports of dutiable goods, which, to a great extent, should have been produced at home; second, the relatively small imports from Great Britain, notwithstanding the preferential tariff in her favor; and, third, the great value of such imports from the United States.

The values of these 84 different lines of dutiable goods imported in 1902 were as follows:—From Great Britain, \$3,047,812, or 12.9 per cent.; United States, \$18,738,143, or 75.3 per cent.; and from all countries, \$23,528,516.

The values of the non-dutiable goods imported in 1902 were:—Great Britain, \$3,621,514, or 14.1 per cent.; United States, \$19,236,847, or 75.1 per cent.; and from all countries, \$25,595,244.

The value of all foreign merchandise, both dutiable and free, entered for consumption in Canada in 1902 was: Great Britain, \$49,206,062, or 24.2 per cent.; United States