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Classified IndexPage 39

Index to AdvertisersPage 46

CUI BONO.

It may be that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as such, is agreed as to what it wants in the way of tariff changes, both as relating to reciprocity in tariffs with the United States, and also to an elevation of the schedules of the general tariff so that when a heavy discount is allowed upon British imports the net duty will afford sufficient tariff protection to Canadian industries. Speaking of American competition Mr. Drummond, the president says:—"We must adopt the same measures as our rivals, and in adopting such measures must make them thoroughly efficient;" and Mr. McNaught, chairman of the tariff committee of the Association, says:—"Our average tariff now is only equal to about one-half the average of the American tariff, whereas it ought to be equal."

In the opinion of many members of the Association, and of non-members also, it is now in order for the Association to show why Canada should adopt the same methods of conducting business as prevails in the United States; and why, because the Canadian tariff is only equal to about one-half the average of the American tariff, it should be made equal thereto. It is well known to the Association that a strenuous movement is now being made in the United States looking to a reciprocal removal of some of the barriers which for many years have obstructed trade between that country and this—not as regards all articles of commerce, it is true, but an important portion of them. Is it desirable, from the Canadian standpoint, that such a condition should eventuate? If yes, then why should the efforts of our American friends be antagonized and thwarted? According to the evidence of many influential members of the Association, and which is an admitted fact, it is impossible for Canadian manufacturers to supply the demands of the country for just such goods as they produce. Notwithstanding our tariff preference, Great Britain is really not able to supply us with many of these lines, particularly manufactures of iron and steel, nor is any other country in the world outside the United States; and yet we find it to be the sentiment and policy of the Association to bar out such articles because the United States observes a higher tariff than we do. In exemplification of this condition, showing first the demand of such articles in Canada, second, the inability of Canadian manufacturers to supply them; third, the failure of Great Britain to compete for the trade, and, fourth, the ability and willingness of the

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.

United States to do so, in previous issues of this journal we have enumerated a selected list of eighty-four dutiable manufactures of iron and steel imported into Canada in 1902, valued at more than \$23,500,000, more than 75 per cent. of which came from the United States, while Great Britain supplied less than 13 per cent. The Association very naturally feel considerable anxiety for the general welfare of the country; but it seems to overlook the fact that these imports of machines, machinery, apparatus and appliances, bought so largely in the United States, were absolutely necessary and essential in producing and keeping up the general welfare of the country so much to be desired. The Association and many of its most influential members have repeatedly expressed satisfaction that the tariff was fairly satisfactory in protecting Canadian industries; and it is an accepted fact that many of our varied industries are enjoying an unexampled season of prosperity—a prosperity which calls for large imports of goods which we have not the capacity to produce at home; and it is now proposed to interfere with it by restricting the ability of consumers to supply their wants.

TARIFF REVISION.

The most notable feature of the speeches delivered at the banquet of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Toronto, on November 19, was the declaration of principles and programme of the Association made by Mr. George E. Drummond, the president.

Speaking of how and where Canadian products can be disposed of to best advantage, Mr. Drummond said: "The two great, and practically only markets available for Canadian products are, first, the home market, and, second, Great Britain. From the markets of all other great industrial nations we are shut out by the existing systems of prohibitive tariffs, under which their native enterprises have so prospered that to-day their surplus products for export must be reckoned with seriously and at once, if we are to preserve our market, our national prosperity, and, indeed our national existence. Our policy, therefore, must have a double purpose, namely to conserve, if possible, to the Canadian people, and in the case of the British market, to transfer orders for our surplus requirements to the producers of the Mother Country. Our first duty, unquestionably, is to our own people. With regard to the Mother Country, while in the opinion of this Associa-