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THE TARIFF CHANGES.

In the Dominion House of Commons a few days ago Finance Minister Fielding brought down some additional changes he proposes to make in the tariff. He announced that since making his budget speech on June 7, he had decided to make certain changes, most of which were technical, while others were changes in rates. He explained as follows:

The gauge for metal sheets and wire is changed from Stuob's gauge to Imperial standard.

In the "dumping clause," the Minister of Customs is empowered to suspend the clause in the case of goods which are not manufactured in Canada in substantial quantities or not manufactured under free competition, that is, those which might be in the hands of a few firms.

Spirits in flasks and bottles—Changes in regulations which do not affect the rates of duty.

Coal oil—Changes in the phraseology, but not in duty.

Window glass—British window glass was by the new duty reduced to 7½ per cent. It had been represented that the British window glass trade was in the hands of a few firms, especially the export trade, and therefore to give freedom it had been decided to reduce the duty on foreign glass from 20 to 15 per cent.

Free silk for neckwear—This was formerly confined to men's neckwear; it is to be free when imported to be used in making neckties for either sex.

Artificial teeth—The going into effect of the clause to allow these in free is deferred to April 1 next. In the meantime the duty is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent.

Tableware—To the words porcelain, chinaware, etc., are added the words "or white clay," to show what kinds are not included.

Sugar manufacturing machinery—Provision for its free importation extended for another year.

Molasses—To be imported free; this must be brought in direct from country of manufacture, to prevent mixing and adulteration.

Printing presses—The word "rotary" is added to the description, so that these kinds only are to be admitted free.

Usually new duties go into effect upon the day of the budget speech, but owing to representation of importers, especially of woollens, that many goods had been ordered and sold in advance, which orders could not be cancelled, it had been decided to allow goods actually ordered before June 7 and entered in Canada before Aug. 31 to come in at the old rate of duty.

While Mr. Fielding would not discuss the changes, he stated that the increased duty paid on goods imported since

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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.

June 7 would be refunded, provided they were ordered before that date.

THEY COMMEND THE TARIFF.

The following statement respecting the Canadian tariff was adopted by the Executive Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its regular monthly meeting, held in Toronto in June:

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association commends the general tendency of the recent tariff changes announced by the Minister of Finance, inasmuch as they provide increased protection for certain Canadian industries.

The Association, while pleased that the Government has favorably considered the necessities of the woollen and twine industries, does not consider the measure of protection granted as sufficient, and does not approve of the departure made by the Government in increasing the protection by decreasing the preference. Such action will probably be misinterpreted in Great Britain, whereas an increase in the regular duties on these lines would still have maintained the principle of a uniform preference for British goods.

The Association, while gratified to note that the evil of "dumping" has been recognized by the Government, is of the opinion that it cannot be effectually remedied except by increased duties in necessary cases.

This conclusion is reached because of certain difficulties presented by the new regulations, as follows:

1. The difficulty presents itself at each of the five hundred ports of entry in Canada of a knowledge of what goods are made in the Dominion, this knowledge being necessary in order to determine the application of this clause.

2. While a sufficiently high tariff would minimize the evils of "dumping," the new regulation still leaves room for evasion of the law and the slaughtering of foreign goods upon the Canadian market through rebates, commissions, and similar methods.

3. The Association is of the opinion that if this regulation is to be operated with any chance of success, the exporters in foreign countries who send goods to Canada should be required to accompany each invoice of such exports with a declaration, stating not only that the prices named in the invoice are the ordinary credit prices in the manufacturer's market, but that no arrangement for rebate, reduction, or compensation has been or is being made with the importing firm, either directly or indirectly.

4. If the new clause is to be operated effectively, a large and competent staff of experts is immediately rendered necessary.

The Association still has the earnest conviction that "the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which