

in the American magazines, as their sales are confined to the Canadian market. Canadian manufacturers cannot counteract U. S. advertising because there are very few magazines published in Canada, and such as are have a limited circulation.

The United States manufacturers have enjoyed a tariff that has been practically prohibitive against the world, as their Customs returns show that there were only 40,000 dozen collars brought into the U.S. last year, as against the many millions of dozen that they produce themselves.

Their tariff rates are as follows:- Collars made of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces specific, and 15% advalorem. Cuffs made of cotton, 90 cents per dozen pairs specific, and 30% advalorem. Collars made of linen, 40 cents per dozen pieces specific, and 30% advalorem. Cuffs made of linen, 80 cents per dozen pairs specific, and 30% advalorem. Shirts 50% advalorem.

If the United States tariff was lowered to meet our present Canadian Tariff, the Canadian manufacturers would still be unable to compete with the United States market on account of the advantage they hold over us in cheaper raw material, fuel, etc., etc., and the immense output from the specialized factories.

Materials 30% cheaper than ours.

Machinery cheaper in the U.S., about 27½ to 30%.

Thread cheaper in the U.S.

Starch cheaper in the U.S.

Buttons cheaper in the U.S.

Most supplies cheaper in the U.S.

There has never been a combine or agreement on prices between the Canadian manufacturers of shirts and collars.

Shirts are today 50% cheaper to the Canadian consumer than they were in 1878, and collars and cuffs are 30% cheaper.

If the present rates of duty are maintained, the probability is that one of the largest factories in the U.S. will establish a manufacturing branch in Canada, while, if the duty is lowered to any extent, it would not pay them to do so, as the present margin between the rates of duty and the finished articles would not warrant the establishing of a plant in Canada.