

	1904- 1905. Per ton.	1905- 1906. Per ton.
Pig iron made from Canadian ore	\$2 25	\$1 65
Pig iron made from foreign ore.	1 50	1 10
Puddled bars	2 25	1 65
Steel ingots.	2 25	1 65
Manufactures of steel:		
Wire rods	6 00	6 00
Rolled angles, tees, channels, beams, joists, girders or bridge building or structural rolled sections, etc.	3 00	3 00
Rolled plates..	3 00	3 00

In connection with these bounties it is possible for one company to get several in the course of manufacture, say, beginning with pig iron of \$1.65 a ton, then upon the steel ingot of \$1.65 and then \$6 upon wire rods, or a total of \$9.30. This bounty is in addition to the customs duty.

The other rates of bounty granted by the government are as follows:

	Per ton.
Lead smelted in Canada	\$15 00
Lead exported to Europe for treatment	10 00

Crude petroleum produced from Canadian wells, 1½c. per gallon.

Binder twine equal to export duty on Manila fiber, 75c. per 100 kilos.

THE TARIFF ENQUIRY.

The basis of the Tariff Commission's enquiries cover the following points:

(a) The extent (approximate) to which cost of goods imported is increased to the ultimate consumer over and above the amount of the tax imposed, as far as you can ascertain. This, it is presumed, will depend largely on the number of hands through which goods pass before reaching consumer.

(b) Effects of heavy duty on quantity of goods imported. How far do producers try to meet by reducing quality of goods.

(c) General effect of heavy duties on trade and commerce. How far is the total consumption of such goods likely to be diminished by the rise in price, including goods of same kind produced in Canada.

(d) Result in your judgment if duty was totally abolished on class of goods in which you chiefly deal.

(e) How far are the disadvantages of which Canadian manufacturers complain of a temporary or a permanent character?

(f) How do prices of goods imported by you at present compare with prices paid for articles of equal quality ten, fifteen or twenty years ago, and to what cause do you attribute rise or fall in prices, as case may be?

(g) To what extent, if any, do you find that goods now imported are being sold below cost of production? In what sort of goods and from what countries have you found this to be the case?

This is taken to mean that the Government is seeking

information regarding the cost of goods to the consumer. It is doubtful if any importer will care to answer such queries, even if they possess the necessary information

MADE IN CANADA.

There was a time in the history of Canada, and that not long ago, when imported goods were preferred to those made in this country, but according to the newly elected president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a change has set in, and now a preference is shown for home-made goods. This, says the Shareholder, is due to the fact that many Canadian manufacturers have reached such an excellence that they have worked their way into public appreciation on their merits. We have the same facilities for production as other countries, and with the adoption of the best and most modern machinery instead of using old-fashioned and ill-adapted means of production, Canadian manufacturers, when they keep abreast of the times, have no cause to fear competition from other countries. The reason for the change referred to above is found in the fact that those Canadian manufacturers who have experienced the change in public sentiment, have taken every possible means to put their factories on the best possible footing in relation to newest and best machinery to be had. They have discarded the old fashioned and worn out machinery and they are, consequently, in a position to produce articles equal in every respect to those made elsewhere. Such a testimony is highly gratifying. It should serve as a useful lesson to those who think that what was good enough for a decade or two ago, should be good enough for the present time, forgetting that their competitors have left them far behind in the race. Many of our Canadian manufactures are of the highest quality of excellence. Others, however, are not, and until they are it cannot be expected that they will take the place of a better article. What was good enough for the masses of consumers a few years ago, is not so now. Their improved condition enables them to do better. Those manufacturers who have realized this and provided for it are meeting with encouragement, while those who have shut their eyes to what is going on blame everything and everyone except themselves.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The importance of keeping up steam in factory boilers for purposes of fire protection was demonstrated by tests recently made in several New England mills. It was found that a well banked factory boiler may be relied upon to promptly operate a fire pump at the rate of 1,000 gallons per minute, and that banking such a boiler so as to maintain a steam pressure of 50 pounds per square inch requires about 800 pounds of coal per day. In one of the tests four fire streams were had in 13 minutes when the boilers had been banked for a week; while tests upon cold boilers showed that the amount of time required to get up a steam pressure of 50 pounds was, on the average, an hour and a half.