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REMOVAL.

On May 1st proximo the offices of the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be removed from Canada Life Building, where they have been domiciled for several years, to more commodious and convenient quarters in McKinnon Building, corner of Melinda and Jordan streets.

Our friends are most cordially invited to visit us in our new home. The location is central, and the passenger hoists are in excellent working order.

Come and see us.

THE TARIFF.

One of the evils of a high tariff is that it keeps the manufacturers of the country continually looking to the Government either to obtain special favors for themselves or to prevent their business from being injured by the granting of special favors to others. The impression is created that industry rests upon an artificial basis of law, and that if any of the props be withdrawn the edifice will totter. This state of feeling makes for unsound politics and unsound business conditions. Of course every manufacturer ought to take an intelligent interest in public affairs and in the prosperity of the country in which he makes his living. But it is sound policy to minimize his private interest in legislation, to make him feel that he has nothing to fear and nothing to hope from it except in common with his fellow-citizens, that he has no reasons for supporting this law or opposing that except such reasons as he can frankly avow and publicly maintain. Industrial self-reliance is the goal which a tariff reformer should keep steadily in view.—The Globe.

The Globe should have said that industrial self-reliance is the goal which every manufacturer and every advocate of the National Policy should keep steadily in view, because the chief aim and object of the National Policy, and every manufacturer who believes in it is to attain to that industrial self-reliance. It is not true that manufacturers continually look to the Government either to obtain special favors, or favors of any kind. As The Globe and every one else knows, the object of the National Policy is to build up manufacturing industries in Canada, thereby to make us industrially independent, as far as possible, of all other countries, for such articles and things as we could advantageously produce for ourselves. Before the adoption of the National Policy we had no firmly established iron industry, or woollen industry, or cotton industry, or agricultural implement industry, or stove and general foundry industry, not to mention a hundred other industries that have sprung into existence under theegis of that policy, and that probably never would have materialized if it had not been that those who invested their capital in them did so believing in the good faith of the country and of the Government, pledged to the encouragement of them. The pledge of the whole country was given that those who would invest their capital in these manufacturing industries should not be despoiled of their wealth. That was one side of the contract. The other side of it was to the effect that capital should be invested, factories erected, and Canadian labor employed in the production of articles necessary to the comfort and welfare of the country, and that the amount of protection afforded by the tariff should indicate as near as might be the difference between the cost of production in Canada and in other countries. In considering this phase of the contract it had to be taken into the account not only the interest bearing value of the capital invested, but also the greater cost of machinery and supplies, as well as the lack of technical knowledge and experience on the part of the Canadian workmen to be employed. As far as the agricultural element was concerned the expected result would be to reduce the number of producers of food products, thus enhancing the value of whatever the farmer might have to sell, and increasing the number of consumers, with the same effect. Without doubt the National Policy has done this. The farmers were willing that at the first they should pay more for what they bought, because of the tariff, believing that later, when the inducements offered by the National Policy had caused the multi-