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WHEN THE TARIFF IS REVISED.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to assemble at Ottawa on February 10 instant for dispatch of business, and much interest is centred in the question as to whether the tariff should then undergo the revision which is claimed to be so urgently required. If such revision is then made, or whenever it is made, it should include the following features:

1. The tariff should be of a dual character—a minimum tariff to apply to imports from commercially friendly countries, such as Great Britain—and a maximum tariff to apply to imports from commercially unfriendly countries, such as Germany.

2. The duty imposed upon imports should be (a) specific only and always where possible; or, (b) compound, i.e. both specific and ad valorem; to be ad valorem only when neither specific or compound is practicable.

3. Tariff rates, under all circumstances, should be sufficiently high to afford adequate protection to every Canadian manufacturing and industrial interest.

4. Every possible safeguard should be thrown around the administration of the tariff laws to prevent undervaluation and other frauds upon the Customs.

5. There should be no special preferential provisions in the tariff such as now exist, as such features would be included in the minimum tariff, and applicable not only to British imports but also imports from any other country which treats Canada with equal commercial favor.

Such tariffs would be automatic in their application; and it would be free to any country to decide under which its products would be admitted into Canada.

Specific duties would prevent importations of inferior goods of all descriptions, and also undervaluation. Compound duties would apply to textile fabrics, ready made clothing, etc., and would prevent or restrict imports of shoddy and inferior goods.

But first, last and always the salient feature of the Canadian tariff should be adequate protection to every Canadian industry.

Is the duty on imports of crude petroleum to be revised up or down? Canadian refiners, to whom crude oil is a raw material, desire to have the duty reduced considerably.

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.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Industrial Canada publishes what it calls "a statement of the position taken by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association regarding the tariff," in which it says that the Association has declared itself during the past two years in favor of an early and thorough revision of the tariff. . . . "in order that the surplus requirements of the Canadian market may be supplied from British rather than foreign sources," which means, if it means anything, that what we want and don't make we must buy in a British market only. The wants of Canada, we are glad to say, are; practically insatiable; and we are also glad to say that Canadian manufacturers can and do, to a large extent, contribute to those wants. We can also say that the enormity of these wants is such that it is practically impossible for Canadian manufacturers to supply all of them, and that the deficiency must be supplied from other countries. This is not a remarkable condition of things, for there is no civilized country on earth that is capable, economically, of supplying all its wants for manufactured products, and therefore finds it desirable to import the deficiency from other countries. Canada's social and political connections with the Mother Country have impelled her to grant a tariff preference to British imports—a preference which is not shown to any foreign country. This preference is given in the hope that it would increase the trade between these countries, and to that extent obstruct and diminish the trade between Canada and foreign countries. It is to be observed, however, that the preference has failed to increase our trade with Great Britain except in textiles, and that in that line it has proven most disastrous to a most important Canadian industry. It is no disparagement to Canada to say that her manufacturers are unable to supply all her requirements. They are, as a general thing, doing well, are producing good qualities of goods, have their factories fully engaged, running to their utmost capacity, and are in a prosperous, money-making condition. But it is impossible for them to supply all the requirements of the country, and therefore what the country wants and our manufacturers cannot produce we must of necessity buy elsewhere. According to Industrial Canada the desire of the Association is to so remodel the tariff as to force the purchase of our "surplus requirements" from Great Britain, who cannot supply them, and to discourage the purchase of them from foreign countries which can supply them.

At the annual meeting of the Association held in Toronto