

The Canadian Engineer

ESTABLISHED 1893.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE CANADIAN MACHINE SHOP.

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TORONTO, MARCH, 1907.

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THE CANADIAN MACHINE SHOP

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL, STRUCTURAL, ELECTRICAL, LOCOMOTIVE,
STATIONARY, MARINE, MINING, METALLURGICAL, AND
SANITARY ENGINEER, THE SURVEYOR, THE
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AND THE MERCHANT IN
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HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

Possibilities of an Iron and Steel Clasp Between Britain and Canada.

The following article reviews in some detail the
growth of those Canadian industries which directly or
indirectly affect the demand for iron and steel. Re-
markable as has been the expansion in this connection,
it is safe to say that greater growth is but the natural
sequence of the immense amount of capital which is
being invested in the Dominion, and the rapid strides
which are being made to develop the country. It is im-
possible in one article to set forth each and every trade
opportunity which exists in Canada for the British iron
and steel manufacturer. But from the following par-

ticulars, he cannot fail to see that the possibilities for
the expansion of his foreign trade are very numerous
and most attractive.

“The Canadian Engineer” will be happy to place
its staff, its Toronto head office, and its Montreal,
Winnipeg, and Vancouver branch offices at the dis-
posal of the engineering interests, and the iron and
steel manufacturers of Great Britain. Any inquiries
they may make, it will be pleased to answer, and
would ask the British manufacturers to make use of
its exceptional facilities for obtaining such information
as they may desire.

Canada to-day presents a most remarkable story
of growth, expansion, and development. We have
passed the days when welding and looming was done
by the workman’s fireside. There is romance attach-
ing to the stories of the hand-loom. We wonder how
this old world of ours wagged along with its finger-
performed industries. We hark back to the time when
the great labor riots, caused by the introduction of
labor-saving machinery, were in full swing. But
romance is frequently shattered by development. It
was said in those days that the new machines would
take the bread from people’s mouths. It may have
taken the bread for a short time from a few. But it
very soon gave bread to those who did not possess it.
It quickly buttered it for those who did possess it.

Notes on the New Tariff.

Canada has a red-hot iron on the commercial
anvil. The Dominion is, as yet, not quite a sufficiently
strong blacksmith to strike. It is therefore looking
around the world for a blacksmith of experience. Its
red-hot iron is its engineering and machinery trade.
Captains of industry are continually looking for new
markets. They have not yet discovered the possibi-
lities which Canada affords to the British iron and
steel manufacturer.

The publication of the new Canadian tariff is
slightly more favorable than the “flat” preference
which existed heretofore. Canada’s fiscal policy is to
bring Great Britain commercially nearer. The inter-
mediate tariff at first created somewhat of a scare. It
was thought that Great Britain’s trade with the Do-
minion would be damaged and in danger. But the
scale of intermediate duties, all of which gave less than
10 per cent. reduction on the general or non-
preferential rates, is not in reality an offer to reciprocate
with the United States and Germany, who are
Great Britain’s rivals in the markets of the world.
Time alone can tell how the small changes on various
British imports will affect the trade. The changes on
the whole will most decidedly benefit the large British
manufacturing firms. For instance, structural steel
and rolled bars paid \$4.66 2-3 per ton of 2,000 pounds
under the old tariff. They will now pay only \$4.25.
Duty to the amount of \$35,270 was paid in 1905 on
21,162 tons British pig-iron.

Had the new tariff then been operative, the
aggregate duty would have been \$30,885—nearly five
thousand dollars less. Other examples of similar
nature might be given.

Growth of Railways.

Let us consider the openings for the industry.
Perhaps the most striking example of Canadian de-