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J. J. CASSIDY, Editor and Manager

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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The Canadian National Exhibition just closed has been in every particular the most successful of the annual shows that Toronto has ever witnessed. This is perhaps the very best annual exhibition on the continent, and one of the few which is managed on a profitable financial basis. Each year new and permanent buildings are being added, and exhibits are increasing in number and completeness along all lines. That these efforts on the part of those in charge are being appreciated is attested to by the record-breaking attendance this year.

Manufacturers and the public in general quite clearly appreciate the value of the Exhibition. The former, from the standpoint of exhibitors, well recognize the value of the opportunities to show their products, and invariably they are finding good profit resulting from this source. To the public the Exhibition is a liberal education, an index to the progress being made in Canada in manufacturing, mining, agriculture, transportation, and in arts and sciences. The value of the Exhibition to Toronto, and to Canada generally, cannot be over-estimated.

Great as was the success of this year's Exhibition, the Association are already considering plans to make that of next year a greater success. The rapidly increasing number and variety of the manufacturing industries in this country certainly demands the best facilities for showing what they are doing, and the Exhibition management will leave nothing undone to assist in bringing home manufactures to the attention of the public.

The new Administration Building, opened this year, will be followed next year with a new Process Building. A new Machinery Hall is also needed, the machinery exhibits now being too widely distributed owing to the lack of space in the proper building. The machinery exhibit is one of the most important of the Exhibition, and if placed under one roof would probably be the most extensive. However, all needed improvements cannot be made at once, but will come in their natural sequence. In the meanwhile, Toronto, the province of Ontario, and

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.

all Canada, in this now national institution, possesses the best annual exhibition held on the American continent, an institution which is doing a great and practical work for our industrial and commercial advancement.

DUMPING A BADGE OF DISTRESS.

The Cleveland Trade Review calls attention to the fact that just as the new Canadian tariff regulations for the prevention of "dumping" of products from the United States into Canada are being put into effect the report of the Chamberlain commission on the iron and steel trade should make its appearance in Great Britain with its recommendation of a system of tariffs. It had been expected that the Chamberlain commission would content itself with proposing some measure like that just put into effect in Canada, which should impose duties on dumped iron and steel products sufficient to make up for the cuts in prices by United States and German manufacturers. Instead the commission express the opinion that the situation can only be remedied by a system of tariffs arranged as follows:

First—A general tariff consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries, admitting British wares on fair terms.

Second—A preferential tariff, lower than the general tariff, for the colonies, giving adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed to secure freer trade within the British Empire.

Third—A maximum tariff consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the general tariff.

These recommendations are very general, and while they do not preclude special provisions like that in Canada, to prevent the slaughtering of prices by outside competitors sending their surplus into Great Britain, they reflect the growing sentiment among British manufacturers of iron and steel, that a complete swing from free trade to protection is demanded by the changes of recent years in the international race in iron and steel. This belief will only be strengthened by the statistics of