

American mills and American labor. If that feature of the N. P. had been retained our now abandoned saw mills would be in active operation, giving employment to thousands of Canadians who are now bereft of that means of support; and our machine shops, founderies, boiler works and belting factories would have enjoyed a boom in their industries of which they have been deprived by the removal of the duty on logs. So, too, is it with our iron and nickel interests, and we can never expect them to show the activity which ought to be developed in them until we make it to the interest of furnacemen to enter largely into the manufacture of iron by increasing the duty on the article to where it will prove to be substantial protection; and imposing an export duty on the nickel which our American friends find so essential in the construction of their new navy, and which they can obtain no where else in such abundance as in Canada. More protection is what we need.

The *Globe* divides the industries of Canada into two classes, the "indigenous" and the "exotic," the first including the production of such as lumber and iron and nickel ore, and the other such manufacturing industries as these herein alluded to; and it tells us that it would be better for Canada to abandon these latter, obtaining our supplies of them from abroad, and devote ourselves to the production of the former, to be given in exchange. If this were done the lumberman would have to depend upon the foreigner for even the axe with which to fell his trees and the tools and appliances with which to fit it for transportation and for transporting it to a foreign market; and the miner of iron and nickel ore would be in precisely the same fix.

And yet the *Globe* tells us that the N. P. is of no value to any of our industries, but rather a detriment.

#### ASSUMPTION AND CREDULITY.

A FEW weeks ago, when the election of a member of the House of Commons was pending in East York, the *Globe* made an appeal to the farmers of that riding to vote against Mr. Maclean on the ground that the policy of his party was not favorable to them. In an editorial the *Globe* said:—

Mr. Maclean tells the electors of St. Matthew's Ward that he is going to develop the iron industry of Canada and give them a smelting furnace at Ashbridge's Bay. Here again he must assume that people are ready to believe anything that is told them. How can Mr. Maclean or anybody else develop the iron resources of Ontario in the absence of a market for the surplus output? Protection has been tried to the mast head but has failed. Sir Charles Tupper, who, like Mr. Maclean, is pre-eminently a man of loud assertion, pledged himself in 1887 to establish iron furnaces, rolling mills, hardware factories, etc., capable of furnishing employment to 30,000 persons; but all that has resulted from the onerous duties on foreign iron and from the bounty granted to the producers of pig is that the price of iron has been greatly increased in Canada, relatively to the price in England and the United States. Nothing can be done to ensure the genuine development of the Ontario iron mines so long as this country is isolated from the only available market to which the surplus could be sent. Can anyone suppose that the iron mines of Michigan, where so many Canadians are employed, could have been brought to their present pitch of development if Michigan had been cut off from the rest of the American Republic and compelled to

consume all the iron she produced for want of a foreign market?

Perhaps the *Globe* imagines that those who read its editorials have given up doing their own thinking, and are ready to believe anything that the *Globe* tells them. Mr. Maclean is twitted with an inability to induce the building of an iron furnace in Toronto, because there would be no foreign market for its surplus output. Last year the imports of pig-iron into Canada amounted to 80,000 tons, and the manufacture of iron, in its simpler forms, which might, could, would and should have been made here if the pig-iron industry had been properly protected, to several hundred thousand tons more. If, then, the industry had been properly protected we would not only have had it well established years ago, but we would also have been manufacturing many, if not all the simpler forms of iron which we are yet quite dependent upon other countries for; and we suggest to the *Globe* to take pencil and paper and figure out what such a condition would mean in considering the question. How ridiculous to prate about our inability to find a market for an imaginary surplus of an article which we do not as yet manufacture to any large extent, and for which there would be such an exceedingly large demand if we could supply it.

The *Globe* tells us that "protection has been tried to the mast head, but has failed," meaning protection to the iron industry. This we deny. As far as pig-iron is concerned, it never was protected, for if it had been we would be enjoying the results of the established industry to-day. What was intended to be "protection" was nothing more nor less than a tariff for revenue; for no duty ever laid on pig-iron coming into Canada was ever considered an inducement to capitalists to invest in a blast furnace. This is evident from the fact that the Government, entertaining this view, offered the further inducement of a bonus on such iron as might be made in the country. Therefore, protection has never been tried. The *Globe* sneers at Sir Charles Tupper because his efforts to build up the iron industries in Canada has failed to a certain extent. If Sir Charles was an extremist in his 1887 tariff it was in being extremely careful in not making the iron duties high enough to effect the results he intended they should. Up to that time some pig-iron was being made in Canada, and since then that production has not been materially increased, although the demand for the article, and for articles manufactured of it, have largely increased. If we needed pig iron then, we need much more of it now; and it is a mistaken policy on the part of the Government not to recognize this situation and meet the emergency by raising the duty to say, \$7 per ton. So, too, as regards rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, hardware factories, etc. We do not have enough of such establishments to supply the demand, and this is evident from the large volume of our imports of such products, and the tariff upon them is for revenue, not protection. In a recent issue of this journal we published a long list of manufactures of iron and steel, and the value of them, imported chiefly from the United States. There were very few, if any, of these articles which might not have been made in Canada, and which would have been made here, if they had been properly protected. As it was, under insufficient duties we were forced to purchase these articles abroad, to the detriment and discouragement of our own manufacturers and their employes.