

5 Year Periods.			
	1882-86.	1889-93.	
Interchangeable Mechanism—			
Imports from G. B.	\$ 020,305	\$ 309,745	
" U. S.	4,749,556	2,547,892	
Proportion—G. B.	11.5%	10.8%	
" U. S.	88.5%	89.2%	
Hardware, Cutlery, Edged Tools—			
Imports from G. B.	\$ 4,759,913	\$ 3,096,052	
" U. S.	8,434,503	6,098,144	
Proportion—G. B.	36.0%	31.6%	
" U. S.	64.0%	68.4%	
Machinery—			
Imports from G. B.	\$ 2,475,474	\$ 1,499,846	
" U. S.	7,355,114	6,902,313	
Proportion—G. B.	25.4%	17.8%	
" U. S.	74.6%	82.2%	
Castings and Forgings—			
Imports from G. B.	\$ 1,433,952	\$ 696,483	
" U. S.	1,780,414	979,899	
Proportion—G. B.	44.6%	39.2%	
" U. S.	55.4%	60.8%	
Railway Supplies and Rails—			
Imports from G. B.	\$12,629,781	\$10,899,048	
" U. S.	3,104,146	1,295,371	
Proportion—G. B.	80.2%	80.9%	
" U. S.	9.8%	9.1%	
Other forms of Iron and Steel—			
Imports from G. B.	\$19,757,893	\$20,403,933	
" U. S.	2,961,816	7,821,806	
Proportion—G. B.	87.0%	72.3%	
" U. S.	13.0%	27.7%	
Pig Iron—			
Imports from G. B.	\$ 2,747,947	\$ 2,822,265	
" U. S.	1,297,040	1,916,681	
Proportion—G. B.	67.9%	60.0%	
" U. S.	32.1%	40.0%	

With one exception all the classes have been imported in a decreased proportion from Great Britain as compared with the United States.

Taking totals and from all countries we have:

Total Imports, Home Consumption, 1882-86	\$75,251,232
" 1889-93	70,972,717
Imports from Great Britain, 1882-86	44,125,291
" 1889-93	39,718,373
" United States, 1882-86	29,683,187
" 1889-93	28,162,406
" Other countries, 1882-86	1,447,754
" 1889-93	3,091,938
Proportion from Great Britain, 1882-86	58.6%
" 1889-93	56.0%
" United States, 1882-86	39.4%
" 1889-93	39.6%
" Other countries, 1882-86	2.0%
" 1889-93	4.4%

It is thus apparent that Great Britain has lost an average of \$881,373 a year; the United States have lost an average of \$304,160 a year, and other countries have gained an average of \$329,837.

Taking the last year of the old Tariff (1886), and the latest year of the new (1893), examination shows that Great Britain's goods were tariffed in Canada to the extent of 10.9 per cent. in 1886, and in 1893 to the extent of 15.2 per cent. In 1886 the United States goods were tariffed to the extent of 22.7 per cent. and in 1893 26.2. It is thus seen that the United States' goods were tariffed in 1886 11.8 per cent. higher than those of Great Britain, and in 1893 11.0 per cent. higher, showing that on the whole the tariff has not caused a discrimination against Great Britain.

With respect to the proportion of free and dutiable goods, the returns for 1886 show the free were 37.3 per cent. and dutiable, 62.7. In 1893 the free were 39 per cent. and dutiable 61,

showing a 1 increase in free goods. In 1886 the imports from Great Britain were: Free, 39.4 per cent. and 60.6 dutiable. In 1893 there were free 42.4 and dutiable 57.6 per cent. In 1886 the imports from the United States were 9.3 free and 90.70 dutiable. In 1893 there were 11.8 and 88.2 respectively. The increase in the free goods from the United States is due to the fact that all mining machinery was practically upon the free list in 1893.

Taking the division into classes we find the following percentage of duty paid:—

Interchangeable Mechanism—			
	1886.	1893.	
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	21.65	21.74	
" U. S.	27.50	30.15	
No free goods in this class.			
Hardware and Cutlery—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	24.26	30.00	
" U. S.	28.80	60.72	
" dutiable imports G. B.	24.55	30.44	
" U. S.	28.95	60.80	
Machinery—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	24.38	28.07	
" U. S.	23.99	27.00	
" dutiable imports G. B.	No free	29.74	
" U. S. goods	28.22		

Castings and Forgings—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	24.40	52.67	
" U. S.	25.08	31.02	
" dutiable imports G. B.	26.85	58.12	
" U. S.	25.20	31.62	

Rails and Railway Supplies—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	0.57	5.90	
" U. S.	1.64	1.50	
" dutiable imports G. B.	14.23	32.80	
" U. S.	11.50	13.40	

Other forms of Iron and Steel—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	11.16	14.33	
" U. S.	11.97	19.21	
" dutiable imports G. B.	15.16	21.49	
" U. S.	18.84	26.30	

Pig Iron—			
Per cent. of duty on total imports, G. B.	19.30	36.16	
" U. S.	10.10	30.00	
" dutiable imports G. B.	No free goods.		
" U. S.			

Taking the two countries the changes which have taken place in the imports, by classes, in 1893, compared with 1886, are—

Imports of—			
Interchangeable mechanism from..... G. B.			
	\$ 3,834	6.6%	
Interchangeable mechanism from..... U. S.			
	50,587	10.3%	
Hardware and cutlery from G. B.			
	266,417	32.06%	
 " U. S.			
	7,389	5.06%	
Machinery " G. B.			
	17,297	93.40%	
 " U. S.			
	5,529	57.60%	
Castings and forgings " G. B.			
	22,653	20.90%	
 " U. S.			
	114,222	40.50%	
Rails and r'y supplies " G. B.			
	464,200	25.80%	
 " U. S.			
	4,624	3.00%	
Other forms of iron and steel from..... G. B.			
	522,370	15.80%	
Other forms of iron and steel from..... U. S.			
	\$1,219,033	186.00%	
Pig iron from..... G. B.			
	27,960	7.20%	
 " U. S.			
	215,434	108.00%	

A study of the tables indicates,—

1st. That the tariff has developed the iron industries of the country very greatly.

2nd. That in providing themselves with machinery to the considerable extent they have, our workers in iron have met the changed conditions with commendable enterprise.

3rd. That this development of an important industry has been accomplished without making in the change any considerable difference in the

conditions under which the two countries from which we buy are placed relatively to each other in their competition for our trade; and

4th. That other countries have entered the field to a larger extent than formerly, and are supplying us with a considerably increased amount, the changes being as under:—

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OTHER THAN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.		
	1886.	1893.
Interchangeable mechanism.....	\$ 15,109	\$ 24,559
Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.....	149,734	205,690
Machinery.....	5,452	64,557
Castings and forgings.....	2,504	413
Rails and railway supplies.....	45,388	\$4,549
Other forms of iron and steel.....	131,563	275,229
Pig iron.....	2,067	359
Total.....	\$351,817	\$625,355

The Real Estate Miner in Ontario.

Thirteen columns of the last number of THE REVIEW were given to a report of the annual meeting of what is known as the Ontario Mining Association, held at Sudbury on the 14th ultimo. We shall now devote a little space to review and comment on that report, and if we cannot agree with all the resolutions of the Association and the opinions of its officers, we have at least given them the honor of a hearing.

It might with truth and force be said that the report of the meeting is its own best comment, for the vein of fault-finding and peevishness which runs through almost all the papers will condemn them in the judgment of sober men. It might also be said that an apology was due to the readers of THE REVIEW for publishing the report at all, for the manner of discussing subjects pursued by the president and other members of the Association is utterly foreign to any candid or scientific method of dealing with a subject. But there is no better cure for grievances than to let them find utterance. If they are reasonable redress will come. If they are the vapors of idle and mischievous men, a breath of free air will explode them.

It will doubtless be asked: Who are the men composing this Ontario Mining Association? This is an important question if we would set a right value on their opinions. Who are they? Few of them are known to us as mining men. In the list of those who were present at the meeting, and who may or may not be members of the Association, we do not find more than one or two who are known as miners or mine managers. There are a few lawyers, three or four doctors, half a dozen speculators in mining lands, two or three land surveyors, and half a dozen others whom the lawyers and speculators employ at odd intervals to explore the woods for mineral after fly time. The leading men are Mr. Hammond, the president, Mr. Aeneas McCharles, Mr. John McKay, and Mr. James Stobie. Who has ever heard of these men as miners, or mine captains, or mining engineers, or mining capitalists, or law makers or statesmen? Within a very narrow circle they are known in a small way as mining brokers who buy and sell