entered for consumption, not that which is imported into the country and then exported, but the product imported into this country for home consumption. This table gives the figures since 1884, by years, and if you will examine the figures you will find that until the duty which we imposed upon the article got sufficiently high to keep out the foreign product, the importations into this country were large; but just as soon as it was properly protected, then the importations fell off and our own people produced that which was required, not only for home consumption but for exportation also. Wipe off the duties as my hon. friend suggests, and you would return instantly to the same position you were in some 10 or 15 years ago, that is, the farmers would be deprived of their markets here and the Americans would bring in their cheap hog products and destroy the Canadian industry. Now, I shall read the figures, and give the totals in bacon, hams, shoulders and sides, which bear one particular rate of duty, and pork, which under the late tariff bears a duty of one and one half cents per pound and lard which bears another duty. All these articles we imported for home consumption in 1884.

HOG PRODUCTS, ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

Year.	Bacon hams shoulders and sides.	Pork.	Lard.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1884..	4,458,710	13,721,308	3,696,992	21,877,010
1885..	4,891,922	13,476,385	3,045,417	21,413,724
1886..	3,564,495	14,308,040	3,061,744	20,934,279
1887..	2,368,188	9,658,322	3,388,942	15,415,452
1888..	2,147,697	9,974,523	6,271,922	18,394,142
1889..	3,658,967	15,206,172	8,290,001	27,155,140
1890..	4,353,653	17,185,794	4,828,678	26,368,125
1891..	2,570,418	11,116,948	991,655	14,679,021
1892..	1,016,367	9,508,666	693,269	11,218,302
1893..	670,155	3,862,546	147,630	4,680,331

When we imposed a high duty, in 1890 the importation was 26,368,125 pounds. The farmers had not yet had time to turn their attention to the production of this particular kind of meat. In 1891 the importation fell from 26,000,000 pounds to 14,679,021 pounds and in 1892 it tumbled down to 11,218,302 pounds and last year it fell to 4,680,331 pounds. Will any one in his senses tell me, or can he convince the agriculturists of this country that if the duty had not been increased to 3 cents upon hams, 1½ cents upon barrelled pork and 2 cents on lard, we would have had this, which my hon. friend terms a marvellous change, in the importation of this particular article? But is that all? Let me turn your attention next to the exportation of hog products during these periods, and the figures will prove that not only has the protective policy secured the market to the farmers of this country for that which the country consumes, but it has induced them to carry on the industry to such an extent as to enable them to export as much in proportion as the importation from the United States has fallen off. In 1884 we exported all these three articles to which I have called attention, the product of Canada. The figures are:

EXPORTS—HOG PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

Year.	Bacon and hams.	Pork.	Lard.	Total.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1884..	8,117,970	630,970	214,772	8,963,712
1885..	8,152,087	555,436	63,559	8,771,082
1886..	8,566,490	346,105	95,790	9,008,385
1887..	11,400,420	617,135	159,248	11,816,803
1888..	7,019,823	294,140	75,165	7,389,128
1889..	4,066,682	284,697	92,002	4,443,381
1890..	7,492,082	238,899	82,434	7,813,415
1891..	7,634,237	67,687	47,734	7,749,658
1892..	12,142,388	142,386	31,886	12,316,650
1893..	18,504,347	903,022	709,624	20,116,993

Here begins the operation of the high tariff. In 1890 we exported 7,813,415 pounds, and in 1891, 7,749,658 pounds; 1892, 12,316,650 pounds; in 1893, 20,116,993 pounds of the product of the hog of this country alone. Now, this shows that, for instance, from 1889, when we imported for home consumption no less than 27,000,000 pounds of the product of the hog, which was consumed in Canada; last year the importation amounted to four and a half millions, while our exportation of the product of this particular animal, which consumed the coarse grains which the Americans used to take, actually amounted to over 20,000,000 pounds of the product of Canada; and yet people will tell me that the protective policy has done nothing to help the agriculturists of the country. My hon. friend says: "Wipe out the tariff, let us have free trade." That is the doctrine now, I believe, in favour with the Liberal party. A little while ago it was commercial union,—which my hon. friend, although a Liberal, repudiated some little time ago. Then, it was the more plausible doctrine of unrestricted reciprocity.