

figures given by Mr. Wallace, could not have been very large, but they were sufficient to bring the Canadian price down to the American level, and to disorganize and demoralize the industry without one single compensating feature to any Canadian industry, except that of the Massey-Harris people, and that to a ridiculously small extent, or to Canadian consumers.

Another result of this misfortunate Order-in-Council, an a most important one to the Government, has been a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Government, and an impression that an avoidable breach has been made in the walls of the National Policy. And this disquieting feeling extends to the producers of all the materials that enter into the construction of agricultural implements. The Order was made at a time when a most fearful industrial depression prevailed in the United States, and the manufacturers there were glad to dispose of even small quantities of their products at sacrifice prices to enable them to weather the storm. The depression also affected Canada, but the tariff was a bulwark that our manufacturers felt would prevent the swamping of their home market with foreign goods; and the makers not only of the various forms of iron and steel, but also of paints, oils, varnishes, cottons, etc., are now experiencing a feeling that they have been unfairly dealt with at the hands of the Government in this matter. They feel that their interests were ignored to propitiate a concern who have shown themselves to be insincere and inconsistent bluffers.

PIG IRON IN CANADA.

The following facts obtained from official sources, show the production of pig iron in Canada for the fiscal years named ending June 30, and the bounty paid thereon; and the quantities and value of pig iron imported into Canada entered for consumption in the same years, and the duty collected thereon:—

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.			
Fiscal Year.	Tons—Pounds.		Bounty Paid.
1889-90.....	24,373	—1002 \$ 25,697.27
1890-91.....	20,153	—0147 20,153.05
1891-92.....	30,294	—0835 30,294.37
1892-93.....	48,420	—1806 93,896.48
1893-94.....	62,522	—0510 125,044.49
Totals		185,764—0300	\$295,085.66

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Value.	Duty Paid.
1889-90.....	87,613	\$1,148,078	\$350,453.97
1890-91.....	81,317	1,085,929	325,385.12
1891-92.....	68,918	886,485	275,797.72
1892-93.....	62,793	766,567	251,180.44
1893-94.....	45,282	518,755	181,206.03
Totals.....		345,923 \$4,405,814	\$1,384,023.28

If the value of the domestic iron were the same as that of the imported iron with \$4 per ton duty added the value of the home production would be as follows :—

Fiscal Year.	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.
1889-90.....	24,373	1002	\$416,786.87
1890-91.....	20,153	0147	349,655.82
1891-92.....	30,294	0835	510,763.88
1892-93.....	48,420	1806	784,418.63
1893-94.....	62,522	0510	965,968.77
Totals.....		185,764 0300	\$3,027,593.97

During the five years referred to, the consumption of pig iron in Canada and the value thereof was as follows:—

Imported.....	Tons	345,923	Value	\$4,405,814
Domestic.....	Tons	185,764	"	3,027,594
		531,687		\$7,433,308

The average value of the pig iron consumed in Canada, including duty, was as follows:—

1889-90.....	per ton	\$17.10
1890-91.....	"	17.35
1891-92.....	"	16.86
1892-93.....	"	16.20
1893-94.....	"	15.45

Average of five years.....16.59.

The proportion of pig iron produced in Canada as compared with the imports and the consumption was as follows:—

	Imports.	Consumption.
	per cent.	per cent.
1889-90.....	27.8	21.7
1890-91.....	24.78	19.8
1891-92.....	43.95	30.5
1892-93.....	77.1	43.53
1893-94.....	138.	58.

The ad valorem duty paid upon the pig iron imported into Canada in the following named years was as follows:—

1889-90.....	per cent.	30.5
1890-91.....	"	30.
1891-92.....	"	31.11
1892-93.....	"	32.76
1893-94.....	"	34.9

Average for five years.....31.4

The growth of the pig iron industry in Canada is shown in the fact that during the year ending with June 30, 1891, the home production supplied but 19.8 per cent. of the consumptive requirement of the country, while during the year ending with June 30, 1894, only three years later, the home production was 58 per cent. of the requirement. In the first named year the home production equalled only 24.78 per cent. of the imports, while in the latter named year the home production was 138 per cent. greater than the imports.

Is it desirable to encourage and build up the manufacture of pig iron in Canada? Is the industry receiving more tariff protection than the general average accorded to the protected industries of the country? Until the last revision of the tariff the ad valorem duties imposed upon such articles as agricultural implements, etc., were not higher than 35 per cent. The highest average cost of the pig iron imported into Canada during the years named was in 1890-91, to wit, \$13.35 per ton, the specific duty upon which—\$4 per ton—equalled 30 per cent. The lowest average cost of imports was \$11.45 per ton in 1893-94, the ad valorem duty upon which was less than 35 per cent., to be exact, only 34.9 per cent. If 35 per cent. is a fair duty to be levied upon general lines of imports, certainly the levy upon pig iron can not be considered exorbitant. But that rate prevailed in only one of the years named, while the average for the five years amounted to only 31.4 per cent.

That protection is having the effect desired of it in developing the domestic industry is seen in the figures produced. The lowest production of domestic iron in the