

Lord Brougham once said "England should destroy foreign manufactures in their cradle."

Year.	No. of Hogs.	Year.	No. of Hogs.
1877-8.	164,738	1888-9.	178,430
1878-9.	124,354	1889-90.	238,709
1879-80.	195,370	1890-1.	326,880
1880-1.	194,020	1891-2.	350,554
1881-2.	186,987	1892-3.	356,020
1882-3.	169,529	1893-4.	422,470
1883-4.	137,628	1894-5.	510,655
1884-5.	210,148	1895-6.	600,000
1885-6.	191,870		

The effects of the tariff on this industry are plainly manifested. Till the National Policy was established in 1879, pork packing was diminishing in Canada, thence forward there was a considerable increase, but it was the raising of duties in 1890 expressly to preserve the Canadian market to Canadian packers and farmers, that brought the enormous and satisfactory growth of pork packing in the past six years.

Taking the average number of hogs of the three periods the results are as follows:—

Period,	Average No. of Hogs packed.
Revenue Tariff.	169,706
National Policy, first tariff.	197,823
increased duty.	427,763

Since the increase in the tariff the growth has been continuous, reaching as is shown above, to 600,000 in 1895-6.

According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the number of live hogs in the Province was as follows:—

1892.	996,974
1893.	1,012,022
1894.	1,142,133
1895.	1,299,072

Here again the beneficial effect of the protective tariff is manifest.

The Canadian Iron Industry and Its Advantages.

The utilization of the rich iron ores which form a notable part of the natural wealth of Canada for the manufacture of pig iron has been encouraged and promoted by protective duties and bonuses till it has grown to a very important industry.

At the present time considerably over 3,000 men are employed at the furnaces and in providing the ore and fuel. The great majority of these are family men, and if it is assumed that two-thirds of the number are so, a low estimate, at the average of five to a family the number of people directly depending on this industry amount to 11,000. This little army has to be housed,

clothed, fed and provided with the many other requirements of civilized people. The custom thus afforded by them extends the benefit to many others. Especially is it beneficial to the farmers of Canada, who enjoy a valuable addition to their home market—always the best—by having to provide with food this multitude, and in a measure those who supply them in other ways. If the iron they make were imported from the United States, it is the farmers of that country who would have the benefit of supplying these consumers.

The growth of this industry, and the manner in which it has been promoted, may be shown by a few figures taken from the official records:—

Consumption of Pig Iron, Proportion of Home and Foreign, and Bonus.

Three Year Periods.	Canadian Tons.	Imported Tons.	Total Consumption Tons.	P.C. Can.	Bonus per Ton.
1884-5-6.	27,181	47,077	74,258	36.60	\$1.50
1887-8-9.	28,316	57,101	86,017	33.62	1.50
1890-1-2.	25,381	79,683	104,664	24.25	1.00
1893-4-5.	47,054	48,124	95,178	49.44	2.00

It will be observed that with a bonus of \$1.50 a ton the production of Canadian pig iron had increased in the second three year period over that of the first in an appreciable degree, but not sufficiently to keep pace with the growing consumption, the percentage of the home product diminishing. In the third three-year period, with a bonus of \$1 a ton, the production not only decreased but also fell off relatively to the consumption, the proportion of Canadian pig used falling from a third to a quarter of the whole. In the fourth three-year period, with a bonus of \$2 a ton, the checked growth was not only renewed but accelerated, the production nearly doubling, and the percentage more than doubling, till Canada now produces half of the pig iron it consumes.

It may be remarked that the showing for the last three year period would have been still better but for the average being reduced by a falling off in the last fiscal year. One of the first results of a time of commercial depression is a reduced production of iron, and Canada felt this effect though in a very far less degree than the United States. The returns for the current year, though incomplete, show that this temporary check is at an end, and the growth of the industry has been resumed.

It must not be supposed that if the pro-

A very small dose of Free Trade in 1892, proved too much for the shrewd people of the United States.