

634. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods, manufactured in Canada, during the last four years, respectively was :—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Scrap iron.	26,172	12,285	3,546	3,543
Iron stoves.	2,609	4,030	2,562	3,447
“ castings	9,638	4,407	6,583	9,148
“ and hardware.	84,109	64,803	74,953	83,342
Steel and manufactures of.	28,385	33,968	59,087	64,690
Sewing machines and machinery.	143,815	137,960	97,031	151,954
Totals.	294,728	257,461	243,762	316,124

635. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1892, was \$12,625,422, and the duty collected on the same 2,792,088, while the figures for 1893 were, value, \$13,199,523 ; duty \$2,878,369.

636. Still further to aid in the development of the iron and steel industries, the Dominion Parliament adopted, in 1887, a Customs tariff designed to accomplish that end.

637. The total imports of iron and steel during the five years, 1882-86, immediately preceding the iron tariff, were \$75,251,232, and during the five years, 1889-93, they were \$70,972,717, a decrease during the last period of \$4,278,515. Analysis, according to the degree of labour required in the manufacture of these imports, can be made by dividing them into classes :—

1st. Interchangeable mechanism, the manufacture of which requires the highest skill and workmanship. (This class includes sewing machines, firearms, locomotive engines and agricultural implements.)

2nd. Hardware, cutlery and edged tools.

3rd. Machinery.

4th. Castings and forgings.

5th. Rails and railway supplies.

6th. Other forms of iron and steel.

7th. Pig-iron.

Classes 6 and 7 include (1st) pig-iron, the basis of the iron and steel industries, and (2nd) other forms of iron and steel in the making of which skilled labour enters to a limited extent. They constitute the raw material entering into the manufacture of iron