

The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, and the duty collected on the same, was :—

Year ended 30th June.	VALUE OF		Total. Value.*	Duty Collected.
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	9,968,409	2,673,033	12,641,442	2,792,088
1893.....	10,113,177	3,086,346	13,199,523	2,878,369
1894.....	8,776,533	2,534,238	11,310,771	2,456,686
1895.....	7,405,923	1,843,826	9,249,749	1,947,674
1896.....	8,463,747	2,488,860	10,952,607	2,170,798
1897... ..	8,666,497	1,947,133	10,613,630	2,107,223
1898	12,691,772	3,864,989	16,556,761	2,851,979
1899.....	15,621,346	4,147,379	19,768,725	3,495,712
1900	22,169,913	7,130,160	29,300,073	4,419,649
1901.....	18,738,135	8,042,323	26,780,458	4,020,329

*Not including the value of imports of ships' boilers, fish hooks, printing presses, &c., surgical and dental instruments, and tin plates and sheets.

The imports of iron and steel may be divided into :—

1st. Interchangeable mechanism, the manufacture of which requires the highest skill and workmanship. (This class includes sewing machines, fire-arms, 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 and steel articles by Canadian workmen, and are (in addition to pig-iron), bar iron, rolled or hammered, boiler plate, steel bloom ends, rolled iron for horseshoe nails, steel for skates, files or saws, wrought scrap-iron, &c., and parts of articles in other respects manufactured in Canada.