

who have eight large warehouses in Manitoba, have determined to build immense premises to enable them to supply the orders that come from the Prairie Province. Mr. Paterson will also take delight in detailing the numerous small industries, such as canning and fruit evaporating works, that have sprung up in Brantford since the early part of 1879. In this connection he will probably say that a company with a subscribed capital of \$50,000, has recently been organized in this city to manufacture farm and dairy utensils, and that premises and lands have already been purchased for the purpose. But the acme of Mr. Paterson's satisfaction will be reached when he informs his leader that another English manufacturer, attracted by the field that Canada, through the beneficent agency of the National Policy, offers for the industry, is, in conjunction with Mr. Slater, of the cotton mill, entering into negotiations with the city to erect a large wincey factory in Brantford. How we envy our member! What a lucky man he is to be the bearer of such good news! What a glowing picture William the Distorter will, on the floor of Parliament, draw of the good fortune that has, in these National Policy days, fallen upon the chief municipality of his constituency!

"Good-bye William! Don't forget to mention the new cotton factory, the new farm and dairy works, the new wincey mill, the new canning factories, the proposed extensions under consideration by Buck, of stove fame, and Harris, Son & Co., the large increase in the workmen at the G. T. R. shops, and last, but not least, the boom in your own establishment. Ta! ta! William. Ah! but you are a lucky man."

I expect the hon. gentleman, in his speech, will tell us all about that subject. The hon. the Finance Minister did not know of these new industries, and, consequently, did not include them in the schedule he laid before the House lately. The hon. gentleman opposite might have enlightened us on the matter, but chose to refrain. I fully expected that some hon. gentleman would have given us a quotation from the speech of my colleague in the Local Legislature. They say that no man of any experience or practical knowledge would stand up before a public audience and declare that the National Policy had benefitted our commercial and agricultural interests. I reply that no man will stand up and say that Mr. Neelon, the member for the Local Legislature, is not one of the most practical and experienced business men in the whole Dominion, and when hon. gentlemen opposite saw how this hon. gentleman put an end, in the Local Legislature, to the discussion of the National Policy by the Government, I would like to know how they felt. Up to the time he spoke, every little penny-a-liner and penny whistler of hon. gentlemen opposite aspiring to be leaders in politics, had something to say about the effects of the National Policy, with which the Local Legislature had nothing to do. But when the member for Lincoln arose in the Local House, it was like a bomb-shell in their camp. Speaking of St. Catharines, that miserable little place, so belabored by my opponent, he said he knew one establishment which, in 1878, employed only some sixty hands, that now employed 125, the production of the establishment during the Mackenzie regime reached between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year; but now they amounted to \$125,000. Another establishment, in 1879, turned out but \$30,000 worth of goods, although they had three travelling agents endeavoring to sell them. During the last year the out-put was \$100,000 and all the goods met with a ready sale. Let me give the testimony of Mr. Neelon as to the benefits of the National Policy. He said:

"In fact, the agriculturist secured at his very door, owing to the protective policy, from 15 to 30 per cent. more for these products than if he were compelled to sell them for export. Without a protective policy our artisans would be compelled to seek employment over the line, and our farmers must consequently seek their market for these products of the farm over the border. A ready and profitable market was now furnished for these articles at the farmer's own door, and if he did pay a little more for the goods he purchased he could, and should be quite willing to afford it. He thought that the National Policy, instead of being a detriment was of decided advantage to the farmer."

And he further said if he were in Ottawa he would support Sir John A. Macdonald. Now, let me give further testimony. I would like to give some information respecting my own town. Smith's saw factory employed thirty men in 1878, and sixty are employed there now, the sales are more than double. I cannot give the exact amount, but wages are increased to all the men; while everybody was then working only three-quarters time, now they are working

full time. Collinson's factory employed fifty-five to fifty-seven men in 1878, and at present they number 107; they produced \$58,000 worth of goods in 1878, and \$107,000 in 1881. The Welland Vale works employed forty-five men in 1878, and now have 120; they manufactured \$50,000 worth of goods in 1878, and now the amount is \$140,000. I will just read now from a circular issued by another manufacturing company, which certainly corroborates what the hon. gentleman from North Norfolk said to this House, namely, that while the manufacturers' expenses have increased, yet the prices to the consumers are not greater. I hold in my hand a circular of Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, one of the largest in our city (St. Catharines), employing 175 men, in which they say:

"We find that the orders for 1882 are at present far in excess of the total orders for 1881, and although some lines of stock used by us have advanced step by step for the last three or four years, still the prices of knives are not as high as four years ago; and it is our determination to keep prices as low as possible, giving first-class goods at a price that will make us a living profit, and give satisfaction to our numerous customers."

The hon. member for North Norfolk and the hon. member for Lambton have spoken of the incorrectness of the statement made by the hon. the Minister of Finance with regard to the prosperity of the country. Now, I find they have omitted to mention a great many instances of prosperity. In sight of my own door a manufactory established in 1878, employs now about 100 men. Why even the *Thorold Post*, a good substantial Grit paper, finds fault with the hon. the Minister of Finance for giving them the go-by. It says:

"How was it that Sir Leonard Tilley, in the list which he submitted to the House of Commons, of the factories which have sprung up under the benign influence of the National Policy, made no reference to our Thorold industries, which can come under that head, namely, the two knitting factories, pulp mill, and basket factory, which altogether employ about 150 hands. Poor Thorold has been sadly left out in the cold by the Government, in more ways than one."

They never write an article without having a sting in the tail end, there is some little grievance against the Government, which, no doubt, they will rectify before long. Now, let me draw the attention of the House to another statement—I will not say it was made designedly—but the hon. gentleman from Lambton stated that in Montreal he had not been able to discover the Glass Company as one of these wonderful evidences of prosperity. I have here a letter from a manufacturing establishment, showing how many men they employed. It is called the Excelsior Glass Company, and was erected in the summer of 1881, working since then, the production is \$1,000 per day, and up to Saturday, 2nd March, they employed 496 hands and had discharged some because they could not get coal from Nova Scotia fast enough. In September, 1881, they employed 525 hands. Now this is an industry which the hon. gentleman could not discover even with a search warrant. Then we find the hon. member for North Norfolk, who is so huge in the matter of figures, urging that most of these new establishments have long existed. Now it grieves him terribly to see these factories resuscitated. Nothing grieves hon. members of the Opposition so much as to see evident signs of prosperity in the country; they do not like it, and for that reason they would rather sacrifice everything—their country, their wives and relations—than themselves, and they will not see facts which are within their reach and knowledge. I have a letter from the Hyndman Company dated 13th March, 1882, in which they say: "We started in 1881,"—that is a pretty old concern is it not—"we are now employing twenty-five to twenty-seven men directly and about double as many indirectly." This establishment the member for Norfolk said was an old concern. Here is another company, R. H. Gray & Co., which he says is an old firm also. I do not wonder that the member for North Norfolk will not like that company being resuscitated. Well, it started in January