Industrial activity is growing slowly and the outlook appears quite bright. Lumbering companies are discontinuing operations for the season in so far as cutting is concerned but are still holding a number of employees in reserve for the spring drive. Lumber merchants anticipate a steady trade all through the summer and look with particular favour upon the prospects for export trade to the American side, where prices have been rising and supplies are in a narrow compass. An extensive building programme has been mapped out for the province and artisans and labourers in this line should be well employed until the snow flies. Overall and shirt factories in most cases have all the business their capacity allows.

Then referring to Quebec, Dun's Review states:

Clothing manufacturers have more spring orders on hand than at this time a year ago, but bookings for fall are coming in more slowly.

Car loadings reported by the Bureau of Statistics are:

The number of cars loaded in 1924 show an increase of 53,723 over 1923.

From the beginning of 1925 up to the week ending March 14, car loadings have exceeded those of a similar period in 1924 by 5,784, the totals for these periods being 564,662 and 558,878. It might be noted that in this period of 1925, there have been over 20,000 fewer grain cars than in 1924 and the increase in other cars must be considerably greater to offset this decrease.

The Toronto Financial Post, March 20, captions an article in these words:

West is getting back to a much sounder basis
What one good crop has helped to do for Manitoba.

Then the Ottawa Evening Journal, March 16, 1925:

Work is started in sulphite mill.

The Ottawa Citizen of March 18, 1925 says:

Kingston lead mines will open up again, Syndicate takes over plant and will instal modern equipment.

The Montreal Gazette, March 27, referring to the Brantford Cordage Company, says:

Brantford Cordage Company.
To issue block of first preferred stock.
This increases their productive capacity by about fifty per cent. At the present half of the Canadian requirements in binder twine are imported and this addition to the plant will enable the company to share, in a larger way, in supplying Canadian domestic requirements. The Brantford Cordage Company have since their inception grown until to-day they are the largest manufacturers of binder twine in the British Empire.

And I understand they are not using the bottle of protection any longer. Then the Montreal Gazette, March 27, captions an article in this manner:

Good showing by Steel of Canada.
Profits equal to 9.3 per cent on common after all charges.
Working capital up.
Increase of $664,000 brings excess of current assets to nearly twelve millions.

We have in the same paper on the same date an advertisement of the Brantford Cordage Company which has this to say about that concern:

The company is the largest manufacturer of binder twine in the British Empire and owns and operates a plant occupying seven and a half acres at Brantford, Ontario. There has been completed and put into operation last January a third mill with the most modern equipment, which increases the productive capacity of the company approximately fifty per cent. The business is largely domestic, but the company's product is also exported to practically all the grain-growing countries of the world. Owing to its low manufacturing costs, the business has been able to meet all competition.

The Vancouver Sun, of March 19, publishes an article captioned in this way:

New industry located here.
K. and L. Box Company to erect $100,000 plant in royal city.

The Kitchener-Waterloo Record of March 23, says:

New industry for Kitchener.
Threshing dust and fire preventer company will assemble machines in this city.

The Winnipeg Tribune, which will not be charged with being too favourable to this government, has an article in its issue of March 19, referring to unemployment in Canada, the last part of which says:

But just as the present industrial depression is being felt in all our cities, so will the period of prosperity which lies in the offing be equally general and widespread.

The Port Arthur News Chronicle, March 18, 1925, publishes an article on this question, and my hon. friend from Fort William and Rainy River ought to get this:

One hundred men will work from June to November on new dam.

The Hamilton Herald, February 17, 1925, says:

Plants here hum as large orders come.
McLaren's Limited now working night and day on output.
Steel of Canada, too.
Greening's working double shifts; government to spend fifty thousand dollars here.

The Toronto Globe of February 13, 1925, says:

Hamilton factories find business good.
Working full time and on Saturday afternoons. Extra hands engaged.
Steel plant also busy.

The Montreal Gazette, February 26, 1925:

January steel production up.
Ingots and castings output reached total of 27,126 long tons.
Pig iron advanced.
January output was 25 per cent above that of December. Prices moved upward.

The Hamilton Spectator, which is not too friendly to the government, on February 17, 1925, published the following: