

dent of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, I have had exceptional opportunity of receiving information first hand; and I consequently turn to say a few words on the industrial and manufacturing progress of our Dominion.

In so doing, I feel that if there is one doctrine that we should emphasize at our annual gathering, it is the absolute oneness of the interests of all the great producing classes of this country.

We have heard of the evils of stirring up provincial, racial and other divisions, but is it not even more disastrous to stir up divisions on industrial lines? Can the Canadian farmer be prosperous when the mines are closed, when the fish catch is small, or when the factories are idle? Or, again, who feels the loss of a crop in Manitoba more quickly or more keenly than the manufacturer who has made goods for that market, the half of which he cannot dispose of, and on the other half of which he is unable to realize satisfactory payment? Thus, while there may have been times when certain persons have tried to stir up feeling between the different producing classes of Canada, let us hope that in the light of the past and present experience such policy is forever dead, and it devolves upon this Association, as an integral part of the great producing army of Canada, to assist in the education of the Canadian people as to the intimate relation that exists between the welfare of the farming, mining, fishing and manufacturing classes. We must seek by every possible means to obtain from the Canadian people, on whom our industries depend for their support, an intelligent interest in the great factories that employ our work-people and populate our towns and cities

OUR MANUFACTURES.

How often do we hear that our manufactures are insignificant as compared with the other great interests of this country? How often do we hear that our exports of manufactured goods amount to only \$16,000,000,

a paltry 10% of the exports of the country? How often are we told that our exports require more assistance than those of any other class, and yet are the least important? But I have to-night a new phase of this question to present, when I emphasize the fact that our exports of manufactured goods comprise not merely 10%, but approximately 40% of the total exports of our country.

We have here an Association, to the membership of which there have been admitted those firms believed to be bona-fide Canadian manufacturing establishments, and I take the export of articles that are made by members of this Association. Thus, are not asbestos, mica and salt manufactured articles? Is not our canned fish a manufactured product? Is not our timber when sawn into deals, laths, planks, scantlings, box-shooks, barrel staves, etc., an item in the list of manufactured goods?—at least large factories employing many men, using millions of dollars of machinery, and paying large sums for factory insurance, are involved. Are not our canned meats, bacon, hams, etc., manufactured goods? If not factories what are we to call establishments like that of the Laing Packing and Provision Company, of this city? Are not our flour, oatmeal, etc., manufactured products? If not, how would you class an establishment like The Ogilvie Milling Company, also of this city? Hence I go through the list of exports, keeping always in mind the difficulty of drawing a hard and fast line between the manufactured article and the raw material. I have not included the output of the mine, when shipped in its crude state, nor of the forest when shipped as logs, poles, etc., nor of our fisheries when exported without further labor than the catching; nor even such products of the farm as butter and cheese, which may in the broad sense be regarded as manufactured articles, and are often made in large factories. In short, I include only those articles made in what we commonly regard as factories, using machinery and motive power.