

encourage them to do? Did he encourage them to trade with other parts of Canada, to help to build up an interprovincial trade in order that we might be mutually interdependent and mutually prosperous? Did he encourage them to help build up Montreal? No; he told them that there proper places to trade with were St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. The hon. gentleman did not repeat these sentiments at Montreal. But he got compliments upon that speech. Not from Canada—he never gets compliments from the Canadian people; the policy of these hon. gentlemen draws compliments from abroad. The Conservative party are always opposed by outside elements. What we ask for is the support of the Canadian people themselves. Here is a compliment to the hon. gentleman's speech from the Minneapolis "Tribune":

During the thirteen years that we had the Canadian markets, up to 1866, trade with the North-west provinces of Canada was very large and profitable. Our jobbers in all common lines and our manufacturers of flour, lumber, furniture and farm implements all testify to desirable Manitoba trade, which Mr. Laurier's policy would again make possible for them.

Sir, the hon. gentleman is welcome to the congratulations of the Minneapolis press, but the congratulations of the Minneapolis press will never carry him into power in this Canadian country. The hon. gentleman seems always to talk for American applause and I am bound to say that he succeeds in getting it. Now, Sir, just a word or two as to the industries of Canada. We have had specific charges in this House as to our industries, and now I have some specific information. I will not give in detail the figures as to raw materials, as they have often been given in the House. Here are, however, some of them and they indicate the increased employment given to our people:

RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED.

	1871.	1879.	1893.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Wool	2,061,576	4,976,758	10,503,645
Cotton	1,245,208	9,720,708	40,263,333
	\$	\$	\$
Gutta percha...	90,536	133,214	862,113
Silk	35,556	206,471
Hemp	199,179	1,115,124
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sugar	21,000,000	22,000,000	343,000,000

But I want to say a word or two as to our cotton and sugar and some other industries generally, and then I shall go on to some specific points. Here is a table which shows what we have been doing.

	Hands.	Wages.	Capital.
Cotton—			
1891	8,502	\$2,102,603	\$13,208,721
1881	3,527	714,250	3,476,500
Woollen—			
1891	7,156	1,884,483	9,357,658
1881	6,877	1,382,859	5,272,376

Foundries and machine shops—

	Hands.	Wages.	Capital.
1891	12,808	5,152,157	16,736,703
1881	7,788	2,724,898	7,675,311

Rolling mills—

1891	2,006	842,500	2,307,540
1881	699	255,020	697,509

Smelting works—

1891	1,901	851,930	4,159,481
1881	974	279,449	2,172,100

Agricultural implements—

1891	4,543	1,812,050	8,624,803
1881	3,656	1,241,279	3,995,782

Carriages and wagon-making—

1891	9,056	2,999,572	8,029,621
1881	8,713	2,275,290	3,798,861

Rolling stock—

1891	5,018	2,235,524	2,592,934
1881	3,154	1,295,841	1,630,598

Tin and sheet-iron working were not separated. By comparison they stand thus:

	Wages.	Capital.	Output.
1891	\$1,729,680	\$4,557,578	\$6,749,056
1881	953,736	1,993,054	3,738,246

In 1878, we had 2,200 looms in our cotton mills; in 1895, we have 12,104. We had 111,000 spindles in 1878; to-day we have 491,000. In 1878, these mills employed 1,310 men, women and children; now they employ 8,216. At that time they paid \$276,000 in wages; to-day they are paying \$2,102,330. And, notwithstanding the contentions of hon. gentlemen opposite, it has been demonstrated in a masterly way by my hon. friend from North Bruce (Mr. McNeill) that cotton was being sold here, quality considered, just as cheap as in the markets in England. My hon. friend from Bothwell (Mr. Mills) still doubts. He would doubt no matter what sort of evidence I brought forward, so I need not pursue the subject in detail. Then, Sir, as to sugar refineries. In 1878, there were four refineries. How many men did they employ and what wages did they pay? Not a single hand did they employ and not a single dollar of wages was paid. In 1891, they employed 1,927 hands and their product was \$17,127,000. It is the policy of the Government to maintain these industries rather than bring in the product of foreign labour from the United States, or from any other country, more particularly as, within the walls of that protective tariff, we have produced a competition which has given prices to which no Canadian can object. I take the town from which my hon. friend from South Brant (Mr. Pater-son) comes. I am sorry my hon. friend is not here. He has admitted that the National Policy has made him rich. I think I have seen the question in the "Globe": "Has the National Policy made you rich?" The National Policy has made the hon. gentleman from South Brant rich, and I am