

the trade of the Dominion in the last five years. The increased production of our manufactures, as shown by the returns submitted to the Government, and laid on the Table of the House—and I am sorry they are not printed, but hon. gentlemen will have ample time to examine them before this discussion closes—must have diminished the value of the imports of manufactured goods for the five years to the extent of \$100,000,000. When I say that the increased labor paid during the last year to the men and women employed in the manufactures of the country was \$15,000,000 alone, you may fairly infer that for interest, on the outlay on buildings and the profits to the manufacturers it would reach an average of \$20,000,000, or for the five years \$100,000,000. The imports have been necessarily decreased by the operation of this policy, and the balance of trade would have been that much larger against us had not these factories been built and these industries established in the country; and the consequences would have been, I think, unfortunate if such had been the condition of things. So much for the question of the balance of trade. I do not desire to see the consumption of the people diminished; but what the Government prefer is that while they desire to see the consumption of the people increased, they prefer rather to see them consuming articles produced and manufactured in the country, by the labor of the country, than that they should be imported from outside and involve the necessity of sending the money out of the country to pay for them. Now I desire to give some farther evidence with reference to the success of this policy in increasing the industries of this country. There is nothing, perhaps, that can mark more clearly the increase of these industries than the increased demand for machinery. It is known perfectly well by every man who is engaged in the manufacture of machinery, that

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