

alternative of accepting the wages this combination chooses to give them or leaving the country, because if they leave the mill and go to any other mill in this country they are confronted with the same control. That is one of the blessings of the National Policy as applied to the cotton industry of this country, and that is one of the things for which we are asked to bow down and be thankful.

Sir, let me draw attention to one other institution, an institution organized in Toronto at the time the National Policy was brought into existence for the purpose of presenting to the people the great blessings the National Policy was going to confer on them. I quote from the Toronto "World," an orthodox journal on that side of the House :

This institution started in with a paid-up stock of \$200,000. They got from various friends in addition \$100,000 more. Under the pretense of giving business men an equivalent for their money, they obtained \$200,000 more, which altogether amounted to about \$500,000.

The institution did not prosper—it could not meet expenses. Last November a fresh syndicate took hold of the institution, and did they offer its old stockholders 100 cents on the dollar for their investment? Not at all. They asked them to hand over their stock without receiving one cent, and in return the new syndicate was to rejuvenate the concern and put it on a paying basis. They started in November to put this establishment on a paying basis. They operated it for some weeks, and what became of it? It died a natural death.

An hon. MEMBER. Unnatural death.

Mr. BAIN (Wentworth). Yes, it was strangled. Nobody would furnish money any longer to run it, it could not earn enough to run itself and pay the management. What did they do? They superannuated one public officer in Toronto and appointed the manager in his place at \$3,000 a year, and on 6th February, in the middle of the cold winter, they opened their doors and turned out all the operatives and left them on the street to shift for themselves. That is the history of the "Empire" journal, the great organ of the political party opposite.

What is the history of the National Policy as applied to the agricultural implement industry? You can scarcely go into a town or village of any importance throughout western Ontario but you will find an establishment lying idle, the whole capital invested lost and the proprietors doing—what? Either going into other lines, or acting as agents for the great central combination which controls that industry. Has that been a blessing to the people of Ontario? Has it been a blessing that the various establishments scattered over the country should be closed and the business centralized at two or three points? I think the majority of the

people of western Ontario will agree with me in saying it has not. You cannot go into a town or village of any importance in the west but you will find one of these dormant industries. The chimney will be standing there all right, the building will be there but the operatives have gone and the capital—where is it? Just a few months ago I had occasion to visit an active town in the centre of a good agricultural district in the county represented by the Secretary of State, old Haldimand. I happened to walk into a large brick building, and I said to the gentleman in possession: For what purpose was this establishment erected? His answer was, this was erected for a shoe factory. I asked, how much capital was put into it? He replied, about \$25,000. I asked, did they make any money? He replied, no; we did not make any money, the capital is all gone, and I have rented the building for \$70 a year as a place in which to carry on my little business. That is the revenue arising from the investment of \$25,000. I do not select this as a special example, because all over the province there are such examples. I venture to say that more capital is locked up in dormant industries in Ontario than was ever locked up in any other enterprise, except one enterprise promoted at an early date by this Government in connection with the North-west, and that was when they started that great boom that was going to make everybody rich—the Colonization Companies. Sir, there are thousands of Ontario people to-day who are paying interest on money that was invested in those companies, who have a lively recollection of the wild goose chase led them by hon. gentlemen opposite when booming these enterprises. There never was a time in the history of Canada as last winter when the banks were so crowded with money, not seeking employment, but gathered in from active industry until the bankers were driven almost to despair to know what to do with it, and yet parallel with this is the fact that there never was a time in the history of Canada when so many men honestly seeking for labour on the street were denied such labour and thereby their daily bread. This is another proof of the effect of the National Policy as applied to-day.

Hon. gentlemen opposite are never tired of telling us about the development of the trade which is being secured to us outside of Canada, and the benefits that accrue to us in consequence of the development of that trade. What are they doing on that agricultural implement manufacturing industry to-day? Only a few months ago the Government passed an Order in Council providing that when a manufacturer exported one of these implements outside of Canada, and sold it to the competitors of the Canadian farmers in the United States, the Argentine Republic, Great Britain, or anywhere else, the manufacturer should get back 99 per