

total output was \$309,731,867, and in 1891 that had increased to \$476,198,886. That includes all industries, and it includes these very industries against which the Minister of Trade and Commerce is so much opposed. That shows an increased output in Canada of \$166,467,019 and a percentage of 53.74. Let us deduct all these small factories with an output of \$200 annually and it will leave the production of these industries—exclusive of the smaller ones—at \$288,997,787 in 1881, as against \$444,003,694 in 1891, a difference in favour of the latter year of \$155,005,907, or an increase of 53.63 per cent, almost identical with the increased percentage when we include the smaller factories. Deducting another class of factories and we bring down the total output to \$224,058,183 in 1881 as against \$350,742,737 in 1891, there is shown there an increase of \$126,684,544, and a percentage increase of 56.4. But if you throw out all these small industries and take simply the great industries of the country, you will find that these factories which produced \$50,000 a year and upwards, give us an increase of \$107,027,419 in 1891 as compared with 1881, and that would show (for the glorification of the national policy and the justification of the administration of that day) a percentage increase in the industries of the country, not of 53 per cent, which would be secured by taking these fraudulent means charged against the government by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, but a percentage of 69.60 per cent.

The result of that investigation is to show that, if it were the intention of the government of that day to have committed a fraud in this matter, then the means that they adopted were such as to completely defeat their purpose. It is only fair to ask the hon. minister (Sir Richard Cartwright) to furnish us with some further and better evidence why he should ask us to make our minds that the census of 1891 was fraudulent, and also better evidence to establish his contention that there was an increase in the last five years under this government, equal to the increase which took place in Canada for the fifteen years previous.

As bearing upon that question, it happens that there are some figures which tend to show that the very opposite is the case. Instead of being apparent from any evidence that can be discovered that the increase of population was greater in Canada during the last five years, there is evidence to show that it was less; or at least, that the exodus to which the Minister (Sir Richard Cartwright) attributes the loss of the population of this country, was in some respects greater in the last five years than it was during the other period. I read from a return which I think is authentic:

The question is often asked: Is the movement of our Canadian population to the United States increasing or decreasing.

That was precisely the question that was raised. The question whether or not the exodus is less or greater, will, I assume, show whether there is any ground of justification for the boast of the Minister of Trade and Commerce that the whole progress of Canada during the last twenty-five years has been within the last five years, and that for fifteen years from 1881 onward to 1896, Canada has made no progress and has remained with her population stationary.

The state of Massachusetts takes a census on a comprehensive scale independent of the federal census. An analysis of the population statistics of the state of Massachusetts in combination with those of the Federal authorities for the same state supplies an answer to the question above asked (as to whether the exodus has increased or decreased) so far as relates to that state. The number of Canadians in Massachusetts in 1900 according to the Federal census (which is taken in the tens) was 293,169. In 1895, by the state census it was 243,732. In 1890, according to the national census, the number was 207,601, and in 1885 by the state census was 147,352. During the first five years, from 1885 to 1890, the number increased by 60,249; during the second period, from 1890 to 1895, by 36,131; and during the third period, from 1895 to 1900, by 49,437. In the first period Canadians went to the state of Massachusetts, according to the statistics of that state, at the rate of 12,050 a year; in the second period, at the rate of 7,236 a year, and in the third period at the rate of 9,888 a year.

If these figures are right, there was a larger exodus from Canada to the state of Massachusetts in the last five years ending with 1900 than there was in the preceding five years; and these happen to be the five years during which it is claimed by the members of the present government that there was practically no exodus, and during which Canada made greater growth than during the previous fifteen years. The result, while not conclusive, goes a long way to show to my mind that there is no foundation whatever for the statements made by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce on this subject.

The hon. gentlemen apparently rely very largely for some kind of support for their statements on the fact that we have had good times in Canada in the last five years; and for that reason they contend that the citizens of Canada had no need to go abroad. But there have been good times in the United States also during the past five years, perhaps better than there has been in Canada. Employment has been easily secured there, wages have been high, and the inducements offered to citizens of Canada to go to the United States have been if possible greater than they were before.

There is another point bearing on this matter which should not be lost sight of. The recovery from bad times comes earlier in the United States than it does in Canada, and the difference between periods of inflation and periods of depression is more