

the manager of the Alabama Iron Works giving figures with respect to iron production and prices, and I have speeches delivered in the House of Commons in which the attention of the president of the English board of trade is called to the fact that iron from Alabama is being laid down at Liverpool cheaper than it can possibly be produced at Cleveland, which is the centre of the black district of England. Sir, there is no use in multiplying illustrations. It is child's play. Everywhere in all the lines of industry capital is being invested and increasing numbers of our people are being employed. Hon. gentlemen know it and dread it, but the people of Canada appreciate it. One or two words more as to our industries, and then I shall close. Hon. gentlemen opposite have made a very strong attack on our census—they have attacked trifling points in it. They are dealing in small figures and attacking little points which in any census are peculiar. This, Sir, is not the business of statesmen. It is trifling with the House and the country. Where is the real and great increase of our industries shown? It is shown in the industries where the output is over the value of \$50,000 per annum. Industries having a yearly output under \$2,000 only represent 6·7 per cent of the whole and only increased 55·6 per cent. On the other hand, industries having a yearly output of \$50,000 and over, formed 54·8 per cent of the whole, and increased 69·6 per cent during the decade. Not only so, but hon. gentlemen opposite assert that the manufacturers have grown rich and the labourers have grown poor. Take the fifth group of industries, with an output of \$50,000 and over, and hon. gentlemen opposite will find that these establishments in 1891 took \$155,460,492 of raw material and

worked it up into \$260,795,190 of finished product, the added value being \$105,334,698. Labour received of this, \$46,842,640, or 44·5 per cent; while capital received \$58,492,056, or 55·5 per cent. In 1881, \$96,361,536 of raw materials was worked up into a finished product of \$153,767,771, the added value being \$57,462,235. Of this, labour received 41·8 per cent, and capital 58·20 per cent. So the artisan is better off individually under the present policy than he was under the policy adopted by hon. gentlemen opposite while the number employed is very largely increasing. I have shown, I think, from start to finish not only by the facts I have adduced, but by the very sneers which I have produced from hon. gentlemen opposite, that no matter what they may name their policy it has had one central and leading idea, namely, that industries should not be established in this country, and that the Liberal party would destroy every item of encouragement for those industries, should the party get into power. That is the policy they have supported, and that is the policy which hon. members on this side of the House cannot and will not accept. We are proud to say we have encouraged industries; we are proud to believe we have to a very large extent increased the home market; we are proud to know that home competition has produced its legitimate effect, namely, low prices; we are proud to know we have done some thing towards making a better, a greater, a more harmonious and more independent national life, because you cannot have a successful national life without you have the various industrial classes, without you have the warp as well as the woof, the industries and the farmers to supply the wants of the artisans who are engaged in those industries.