

the vices and crimes that spring from everywhere increase as the village grows to the city and the march of development brings the advantage of the improved methods of production and exchange.'

"Of course there is a residuum of the population which from various causes is outside of the general progress a country makes, and this residuum increases year by year, so that the city which ten years ago had 400 now has 500—an increase of 100, or one quarter more. But the city may have increased its population one quarter more, so that proportionately the residuum of 'ne'er do wells' is no larger than it was.

"But surely the development of industries employing a few hands in each establishment is more likely to create an independent, energetic class of workers than the development of factory life. Twenty men in ten shoemakers' shops making shoes and boots are better than twenty men in one factory, obedient to one manager. Twenty seamstresses making their living and maintaining themselves in a dozen homes are better than twenty seamstresses in one shop.

"That this country has developed its industrial life along these lines is a good sign.

"This country is largely free from the perplexities of other countries. It has no great strikes. The anarchist finds no sympathy in Canada. May it not be that the freedom—this absence of sympathy—are due to the fact that the industrial life of the Dominion has developed so surprisingly in the small establishment and not in the factory."

But now we have, as a finale to the show in connection with this industrial corps, a representation of the amount of work done. This, of course, is based upon the output of all the establishments in which the men and women, boys and girls of the country earn their livelihood.

It is a pantomime. There are ten figures of varying dimensions. The first is a somewhat stout young fellow with 1891 on his hat-band and \$32,255,192 in large figures on his paunch. Hand-in-hand with him is another with 1881 on his hat-band and \$20,734,080 on his paunch. As they skip on to the stage, 1891 says to 1881: "Here I am. I am group No. 1 of the industries of 1891 and am made up of the industries whose annual output is under \$2,000. We two are the infant industries of the land in 1891 and in 1881. I've grown in the ten years as you see from the figures which show that the infant industries have an output of \$11,521,112 more in 1891 than they had in 1881."

As they separate and pass one to the left and the other to the right of the stage, two statelier individuals step forward. They wear hat-bands with 1881 and 1891, and have on their paunches, 1881, \$64,939,604, and 1891, \$93,260,957. That the 1891 of group No. 2 which represents industries having an annual output of from \$2,000 to \$12,000 has grown is evident. He is nearly half as big again as his companion, and the figures \$28,321,353 show how much the increase has been. Wheeling to left and right, the two take position alongside of their fellows of group No. 1; and group No. 3 steps to the front. 1881 has the figures \$36,808,242, and 1891 carries the figures \$47,709,005. The difference, \$10,900,763, shows the increase in output between 1891 and 1881 in group No. 3, which is the result of the labour of those of the industrial establishments of the land whose output is from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year. These move off to either side and two burly people step to the front; 1891 wears on his paunch \$42,238,542 and