

AFTER RECESS.

SECOND READINGS.

The following Bills were read a second time:—

Bill (No. 26) to incorporate the Saskatchewan and Peace River Railway Company.—(Mr. Kilvert.)

Bill (No. 27) further to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Life Association of Canada, and to change the name thereof to the "Life Association of Canada."—(Mr. Kilvert.)

Bill (No. 28) to amend the charter of the Chartered Bank of London and North America, and to change the name thereof to "The Chartered Bank of London and Winnipeg."—(Mr. Haggart.)

Bill (No. 29) to incorporate the North-Western Bank.—(Mr. Rochester.)

Bill (No. 30) to empower the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company to wind up their affairs, and to relinquish their charter, and to provide for the dissolution of the said Company.—(Mr. Rochester.)

Bill (No. 31) to incorporate the Clements Steamship Company, limited.—(Mr. Wade.)

Bill (No. 32) to incorporate the Quebec Timber Company, limited.—(Mr. Brooks.)

Bill (No. 33) to incorporate "The Mutual Benefit Association of Sherbrooke."—(Mr. Brooks.)

Bill (No. 34) to amend and consolidate the Act of incorporation of the British America Assurance Company, and all other Acts affecting the same.—(Mr. McLennan.)

Bill (No. 35) for amending the Acts relating to "The Trust and Loan Company of Canada," and for enlarging the powers of the said Company.—(Mr. Kirkpatrick.)

THE BUDGET.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Before the hon. gentleman proceeds, I would like to ask him whether the \$150,000, proposed to be taken as bounties for fishermen, is merely a grant for this year, or whether it is proposed to ask a similar grant every year.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. It is not proposed to provide for it by Act of Parliament, but to ask an appropriation year by year. When the House took recess, I was calling the attention of hon. members to some facts to prove that the fears entertained by some hon. gentlemen of the Opposition, that this policy would not increase the number of industries in the country or give additional employment to manufactures. I will take up, first, the increased imports of the following raw materials used in manufactures, namely: raw cotton, hides and wool. These three articles, especially cotton, because there is none produced in the country, give a very fair idea of the increased value of the manufactures. The raw cottons imported in 1877-78, amounted to 7,243,413 pounds; in 1880-81, 16,018,721 pounds, or an increase of more than double in the three years. Hides imported in 1877-78, amounted in value to \$1,207,300; in 1880-81, to \$2,184,884, or nearly double. Wool imported in 1877-78, was 6,230,084 pounds; in 1880-81, 8,040,287 pounds. Wool exported in 1877-78, amounted to 2,445,893 pounds; in 1880-81, 1,404,123 pounds, giving an increase of imports of 1,810,000 pounds, and a decrease of exports, which shows that there was a consumption, in 1880-81, of Canadian wool, over that of 1878, of 1,041,770 pounds, thus making an increase on the consumption of wool, between the two periods, of 2,851,973 pounds. The increased value of cotton, leather and woollen manufactures for the year 1881, as compared with 1878, therefore exceeds \$5,500,000 on these three articles alone. Now, let us see what facts we have been able to gather with reference to the new factories established, and the number of persons employed. I will deal with the

general statement first, and then with one or two different localities, showing the influence that has been produced there by the operation of this Tariff. I have statements with reference to wages, but I will take the number of persons employed first. Upon a very partial investigation, because it only extended over a portion of the Dominion, we ascertained that there have been ninety-five new factories established down to October last, since March, 1879, employing 7,025 hands. The cotton factories that are now in course of construction, and will probably be completed within twelve months, will employ 3,000 hands in addition to those I have already mentioned. 440 odd factories visited and that were in operation in 1878, less the ninety-five that I have named as being established since 1878, show an increase of employes varying from 5 to 30 per cent. and with an average of 17 per cent. in these 350 odd factories. That 17 per cent. on the number of employes, as far as we can gather from the Census of 1871, and making an allowance for reduction in the number employed between 1871 and 1878, would give 17,850, making 24,875 as the increase of employes since 1878. I will take, as an illustration of the effect of the Tariff, one of the cities of the Dominion to show what its operations have been—I refer to the city of Hamilton, that ambitious city, represented by my hon. friend on the right (Mr. Robertson). This is a statement made up by the immigration agent of that city, and, if my memory serves me, this is the gentleman who sent a return to a member of a Local Government with reference to the employment of men in the industries of that city, but it was not embodied in the statement made in the report of that official.

An hon. MEMBER. It was irrelevant.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. It may be, but it strikes me it would be of some importance by way of making public the facts contained in this paper and to show there was employment for immigrants in that locality. Now we find that, in 1881, the value of buildings occupied in that city as factories, up to that date, was \$1,074,100. I have the answers from the different parties communicated with that have been furnished to the Minister of Agriculture by the emigration agent there. In 1878, the value of the buildings occupied as factories in the city of Hamilton, was \$705,200, an increase of \$368,900, or a rate of 51 per cent. The value of plant, in 1881, was \$1,174,750; in 1878, \$538,100, showing a difference of \$636,650, or an increase of 113 per cent. The value of goods manufactured in 1881—and I wish the House to give particular attention to this—the value of goods manufactured in that city alone, in 1881, was \$7,478,700; in 1878, it was \$3,857,000, making an increase of \$3,621,700, or 94 per cent. The number of hands employed in 1881, was 9,054, and in 1878, as it is given here, 3,703, showing an increase of 4,351, or 117 per cent. as between 1878 and 1881. The average rate of wages per head in 1881, was \$1.17½, in 1878, \$1.07½, or an increase of 9½ per cent., or 10½ cents per head. The number of workshops and factories, in 1881, was seventy-eight; in 1878, it was fifty-seven, an increase of 37 per cent. In 1878, thirty-three workshops were running full time, and twenty-four short time. In 1881, workshops running short time, one; full time, fifty-six; over time, twenty-one; making seventy-eight in all. This is my statement with reference to one particular town. An hon. member on the Opposition Benches, an hon. member from my own Province, speaking of the effect of the Tariff, the Session before last, said there was one thing it was expected this Tariff would do, and that was to increase the wages, but it had not increased them. I have a statement here, from 460 factories, to show the rate of wages as compared with 1878. The wages in 135 of the factories out of 460 visited remained the same as in 1878, but were