

enormous emigration from the country; that it has far exceeded anything hitherto known in the country. It has not been simply an emigration of unprotected farmers and laborers, but mechanics and artisans have also gone away in great numbers. Let me here refer in this connection to some very important statistics given by the hon. the Minister of Finance. They are anything but encouraging, and the results which they give are so disappointing that I am inclined to believe they have, indeed, very little value. The hon. the Minister of Finance told us that, in the city of Hamilton, there were employed, in 1878, 3,703 persons; in 1881, 9,054; giving an increase of 5,351 hands engaged in the manufacturing establishments of Hamilton within three years. The plant, he says, in 1878, was \$538,100, and in 1881, \$1,174,750, an increase of 113 per cent. The aggregate production in 1878 was \$3,857,000, and in 1881, \$7,478,700. The hon. the Minister of Finance says that wages in 1878 were \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ a day, and in 1881, \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$. Now, from these statements we see a great diminution per hand both of labor and of capital since 1878. The number of skilled laborers in the city of Hamilton have increased 144 per cent.; the value of the plant has increased 113 per cent.; wages have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the production has increased only 91 per cent. The annual production in 1878 was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of plant; and in 1881 it was 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the amount of plant. The production per man was \$1,041 in 1878, and but \$824 in 1881; and, if the hon. the Minister of Finance is right, in 1881 the wages of the laborer amounted to the enormous sum of 43 per cent. of the entire value of the articles upon which the labor was expended. I find in the United States that the wages amount to but 18 per cent. of the value of the articles upon which the labor is expended. The hon. the Minister of Finance gives the additional skilled laborers of Canada, since the introduction of the present Tariff, as 24,875. Now, the annual value of the products of their industry, at the estimate of the hon. gentleman, would be \$19,906,000. But the Census of 1871 would give us \$29,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the United States Census returns would place upon the articles upon which the same amount of labor has been expended—the value of \$52,635,000. If the hon. gentleman is right, under the present Tariff the manufacturer produces goods to the value of \$824 per man. In 1871, the manufacturer produced about \$1,200 per man, and in the United States the manufacturer produces upward of \$2,000 per man. If the hon. the Minister of Finance's statistics are at all to be relied upon, we are in a condition of utter helplessness. If the United