

existence. Let us look at them and examine this statement, with a view of ascertaining the course of the greater prosperity and wealth of our country. I find in the list of manufactures that he has given us as having been established in this country, that that statement leads us to certain results. He tells us that there has been some manufactories started in Hamilton in which 255 extra hands have been employed. By the Census of 1871, there were 4,456 hands employed in that city, and in the three years the National Policy has been in force he tells us it has put 255 extra hands there. In the city of Kingston, in 1871, there were 1,298 hands employed in the manufacturing institutions, and he says the National Policy has given us 40 more hands during the last three years. In London, 2,261 hands were employed in 1871, and he claims that 130 extra hands have been put there as the result of the National Policy during the last three years, but a newspaper in that city says that he cannot find even that manufactory. In Quebec, there were 7,250 hands employed in 1871, and the National Policy is credited in three years with having put 300 more hands in that city. In St. John, N.B., there was employed in 1871, 4,103 hands; the National Policy is credited in the return furnished by the Minister himself with having given an addition of 25 hands to that city. No wonder there is a boom in St. John. Any one can readily understand why there should be an immense boom there as the effect of the National Policy, if 25 additional hands, according to the showing of the Minister of Finance, have been placed in that city. Eight extra people a year to consume the products of the country surrounding that city.

Mr. HESSON. Is the hon. gentleman comparing his statements with 1878?

Mr. PATERSON. 1871, seven years before that; in 1878 the population would be much larger than in 1871, and therefore the comparison is altogether in the hon. gentleman's favor. The hon. gentleman knows very well that until we get our Census returns we are not in a position to tell what the manufacturing industries were in 1878. The hon. gentleman opposite knows, or he ought to know, that it is only when the Census returns are completed and tabulated, that we are able to ascertain the aggregate of the industries of this country, therefore the hon. gentleman knows I am quoting from the only figures it is possible for me to quote from. But I fancy this statement of the hands that were employed in this country, in 1871, was vastly increased in the seven years that intervened before 1878. That I can tell from my own personal observation, as can every other hon. gentleman. In the city of Halifax, 1871, there were 2,167 hands employed, and the National Policy is credited with putting 183 more there, 60 hands a year in that city—all idle now, I am told. In Montreal, there were 21,187 hands, in 1871. The National Policy is credited with adding 1,924, including Redpath. In Toronto, in 1871, 9,400 were employed, and Toronto is credited with 1,638 more. In Paris—I could only get the returns from the cities; in the towns we could not get them in the Census separately; but I take the town of Paris, and I find there has been five extra hands set to work, as the result of the National Policy—that is hardly two hands extra per year in the town of Paris. Every merchant in Paris is doing a better business than he did; manufacturers are busier than ever before. The reason of it is plain. The hon. Minister of Finance has told us, it is because he set five extra hands at work, and they are consuming the goods of the country, that is the five extra hands, that, during the last three years that have been put in the town of Paris, have made the farmers of North Brant rich. In Woodstock it has given them twenty-one hands, seven hands a year. The county of Oxford is prosperous, the towns of Oxford are going on, and that is only one town in Oxford, and the whole county of

Mr. PATERSON (Brant).

Oxford with 50,000 inhabitants, has an increase through the operation of the National Policy of 21 hands. Yet all the towns in that thriving county are busy and flourishing, the farmers are prosperous and doing well, better off than ever before. Why? the hon. Minister of Finance has given us the secret—the home market that was produced by these twenty-one hands in the town of Woodstock; and any man must be blind that cannot see it. Then we go into St. Catharines. We heard something about St. Catharines. The hon. gentleman opposite has told us a great deal about St. Catharines. We find the hon. Minister of Finance only claims to have put ten extra hands in St. Catharines as the result of the National Policy during the last three years—three hands and one-third per annum in the city of St. Catharines.

Mr. RYKERT. How many additional men did I claim?

Mr. PATERSON. The hon. gentleman claims so much that we cannot accept his claims. Will the hon. gentleman not take the official document that has been submitted to us by the hon. Minister of Finance, as having weight and authority? I find that comparing the list of the Minister of Finance, St. Johns, Quebec, that thriving town whose chimneys were belching forth their smoke in 1876, has gained thirty-eight hands. Why? There were hundreds during the Mackenzie Administration. That one stoneware factory, erected during the Mackenzie Administration, employed 120 hands; the hon. gentleman's National Policy has added thirty-eight more. The town of Sherbrooke, 48 extra hands added, 16 per annum according to the statement furnished by the Finance Minister; the town of Cobourg, 32 hands extra; Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 25 extra hands; and I call the attention of my hon. friends from that Island, one of whom a year or two ago, in this House rose and demanded that a sum of money should be given to that Island for improvements because the National Policy had not benefitted them, and they demanded that they should have an extra sum given to her to be applied to some public works in order to compensate them. I tell my hon. friend that his difficulties, in that direction, from this time cease. The Island of Prince Edward has been benefitted by the introduction of the National Policy. The hon. the Minister of Finance has given us a statement in which it is conclusively proved that in Charlottetown twenty-five extra hands have been employed as a result of this policy during the last three years—eight hands per annum—eight extra consumers a year for Charlottetown. That is all I say the Minister of Finance claims having done for the capital of that island, and that is all that is given to the island anywhere. But there are unreasonable people there who, having had an extra market provided for them by eight hands per annum to consume their agricultural products, are not content with the effect of the benign National Policy. The list is valueless. Let me do the hon. Minister of Finance this justice, that he told us, when he submitted this list, it was only a partial one. I agree with him, it was only a partial list. That list does not represent and cannot represent the number of extra hands employed in this country at the present time. As a result of the National Policy, it exhibits more; but the hon. gentleman knows that while manufacturers are working and more hands are employed, they are employed not as the result of the National Policy, but as a result of an increased demand for all classes of goods which the people are enabled to buy by virtue of the \$30,000,000 of extra gold, wealth brought into this country from sources over which the Government have not the slightest control or the slightest power. The hon. gentleman opposite asked me how it was with reference to the branches in which I am engaged myself; he asked me to tell him, and said I would be afraid to say what the effect would be upon that industry. I am not afraid to tell the hon. gentleman opposite that the industry in which I am