

others, who have begun with their small earnings. Those who seek to be incorporated wish to establish co-operative stores and manufactories, from the accumulation of funds. The object is worthy of every consideration, and is calculated to result in great good. By putting in their little earnings from time to time it becomes as it were a kind of Savings Bank; and they obtain interest on what they put in, and get such goods as they require at a cheaper rate than elsewhere. The amount of their accumulations in this instance is limited to \$80,000, and I see no reason why the Bill should not pass.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There was an admirable article in Blackwood's Magazine for January or February, in which the whole matter of these trades' societies was taken up and discussed in the most able manner, showing that the result had been most beneficial to all who had availed themselves of the privileges of the societies. The beauty of these organizations is that they are based upon a cash principle, and enables the poor man who puts in his small earnings to feed, clothe and educate his family, and place them in a position of comparative comfort. The plan thus adopted prevents litigation, for there is no credit given in the stores; the men are paid their wages at the end of the week, and they at once lay in a supply of goods for the use of their families for the ensuing week, and the surplus is invested in the funds of the society. This conduces, in a material degree, to the moral as well as social well-being of this class of our people who are thus enabled to save their earnings, which might otherwise be squandered or expended uselessly, and raise themselves to positions of usefulness. It is the spending of the small surplus earnings that tend to drag a man down to ruin, and this society steps in and from the commencement infuses a spirit of thrift and economy which raises the working man eventually to a position of standing and integrity. The stores are supplied with goods of all kinds, which, being bought in large quantities, can be sold at prices below what has ordinarily to be paid, for no commission for profit is added to the cost, as must be the case in other establishments. Under such circumstances the Bill, I think, must commend itself to the support of this House.

Mr. SMITH.—I am not quite so sanguine of the great benefits to the working classes from the operations of these Societies, as the previous speakers, but still the tendency of the Bill is no doubt good, and I shall therefore support it. The position of the mechanic and working man is very different in England from what it is here, and the successful working of such Societies there is no proof that they would be equally successful here. Still I see no reason why they

should not succeed, provided they are properly and carefully managed. There can be no doubt but the establishment of such Societies tends to thrift and economy among a class of people who are excessively liable to fall into habits of improvidence and intemperance, and any movement which has this for its object is worthy of every encouragement.

The Bill was agreed to.

ALBERT BANK.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN moved the House into Committee on a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Albert Bank.

Mr. McINERNEY in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McCLELAN.—This Bill is a counterpart of that which passed the other day having reference to the Woodstock Bank. It merely asks for an extension of the time for the payment of the capital stock. The Act expired in July, and therefore it is necessary that action should be taken at once. The extension of time is the only thing asked for, and I presume there will be no objection raised.

The Bill was agreed to.

SUPPLY.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY moved that in accordance with a Resolution of the House, making this the day for going into Supply, the House do now go into Committee for the purpose of granting Supply to Her Majesty.

Dr. DOW in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY.—I do not intend to go into the whole question of Supply to-day, as I find that the printed Financial Statement is not yet ready to lay before hon. members. I shall therefore only now ask that the amount for bye road appropriations may be granted, as it is necessary the various amounts should be distributed as speedily as possible. I therefore move that a sum not exceeding \$55,000 be granted for the Bye Roads and Bridges of the Province.

Mr. SMITH.—I do not think that it is usual to put the Resolution for Supply in that form. By inserting the words "not exceeding" we cannot tell how much of that amount will be appropriated. I think it should not be left in this way, but that the exact sum should be stated.

Hon. Mr. TILLEY.—The Resolution is in the usual form. The words "not exceeding" are always used. I copied the form of the Resolution from the Journals, as my hon. friend may see by reference.

Mr. SMITH.—It is usual to pass the Resolution in blank, but at any rate it is not right that the Government should have the power to withdraw any portion of the amount granted. I am sorry the Government have not seen fit to make a

larger appropriation, for the Roads and Bridges in all parts of the country are in a very bad condition, and the people at some places really in a state of suffering. I am aware that the amount is ten thousand dollars more than was granted last year, but when we take into consideration the great damage done by the rains and freshet, I think it will be found to be not more, in proportion, to what was then given. I really wish they could give a few thousand more, for this will be found to be one of the most useful grants we make, especially at the present time, when flour and provisions are so high, and report says still rising.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—Both my hon. friend from Westmorland and myself represent great rural constituencies, and it is a matter of congratulation that we can go to them and say that although flour and provisions are so dear, and business generally so dull, yet the Government are enabled to give \$10,000 more for the Bye Roads than was given last year. There are also amounts expended on the Bye Roads and Bridges which do not appear in these accounts; I refer to the work performed under the Labor Act for grants of Crown Lands, which in itself would form a considerable item if considered as money expended. There are two things for which this country should receive all praise, and that is that there is no Province of the British Empire that does as much, in proportion to the population, for Bye Roads and Schools as New Brunswick.

Mr. SMITH.—I suppose the Attorney General wants to make it appear that the present satisfactory state of the Finances is due to Confederation; but I will remind him that the late Government had something to do with the matter; for the present Government did not come into office until nearly half the fiscal year was passed. Instead of our present condition showing that we shall prosper under Confederation, as the Secretary tried to show the other day, it only proves how well we could get along if we were only left alone. With regard to our large appropriations for Bye Roads and Schools, I think there are many countries that do as much, if not more, than we do for these objects. But as far as the increased amounts of our revenues are concerned the Attorney General must remember that if any praise is due, it is not to his Government, or to the effects of Confederation, but to the late Government.

Hon. Mr. FISHER.—I did not say that our present financial condition was due to Confederation, but that in this time of commercial depression it augurs well that my hon. friend and I can go back to our constituents and say, that the Government has granted \$10,000 more this