| Population. | Subsidy. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----|
| 250,000— 400,000 | 375,000.00 year | ly |
| 400,000— 800,000 | 562,500.00 " | |
| 800,000—1,200,000 | 750,000.00 " | |
| 1,200,000—and upwards | 1,125,000.00 " | |

5. The large grants of land to Ontario and Quebec respectively, namely,

| Quebec | 328,698,361 | acres |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| Ontario | | 44 |

should be used to offset any claim of these Provinces for compensation in lieu of school land grants and in lieu of increased subsidy to the other Provinces. Or, scrip or cash might be granted to the Provinces that have received no lands for the proper proportion due them. Allowing part of these grants of land to Quebec and Ontario to stand would be compensation for the Maritime Provinces in a negative form by preventing an increase in the demands upon the Federal Treasury, which would have to be made up by general taxation upon the poeple of the various Provinces.

- 6. In settlement for part of the unfulfilled obligations to the Maritime Provinces, the Federal Government should assume responsibility for the construction of all branch lines feeding the Intercolonial Railway, thus carrying out the logical interpretation of the British North America Act in respect to transportation.
- 7. The Federal Government should at once create an efficient Department of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, and inaugurate a sane and progressive policy with regard to fisheries, looking toward:
 - (a) Increased production of the fisheries.
 - (b) Enlargement of Home and Foreign Markets.
 - (c) Proper conservation of the fisheries.
- (d) Encouragement of the construction of a modern fishing fleet.
- 8. The Immigration policy of the Federal and Provincial Governments should be co-ordinated with a view to assisting more effectively immigration into the Maritime Provinces, so as to avoid the hopeless disparity between these Provinces and