

West from Ontario, and look at the character of that immigration and at the school figures of Ontario, he will find that his theory, that the immigration to the North-West accounts for the actual school diminution in Ontario, is one that will not hold water at all. He said these figures did a great deal of harm—that they were injurious to the country. Well, I don't know that they are injurious to the country if they represent the facts of the case. What is important is, that we should know whether there are difficulties, leaks, mistakes and errors, that we should know what our real, substantial progress has been in those two important elements of nationality, retaining our people and obtaining fresh additions to our population from abroad; and if the facts be not such as would gratify hon. gentlemen opposite or ourselves, we want to consider what the cause of the difficulty is; we ought to ascertain what the reason of our comparative failure is in this regard, with the view to discovering and applying a remedy. With reference to the hon. gentleman's own Province, he has acknowledged, in the speech to which I have alluded, the existence of that difficulty. It has been alluded to by one of his own supporters, my hon. friend from Bagot (Mr. Dupont), not long ago in this House, and it has been alluded to repeatedly during the period of both Governments, for many years—the difficulty of the emigration from Quebec. If the circumstances are so serious in Quebec as they are, if they are such as I shall point them out to have been in Ontario and throughout the whole Dominion, it is important that we should first ascertain what the facts are, and secondly, if those facts are not such as gratify us, we should address ourselves to procuring a remedy, by ascertaining what is wrong, by ascertaining what that is which produces results we do not like to see, and which do not remedy by concealing them from ourselves. The preaching of hon. gentlemen opposite agrees not with their practice. If I recollect right, during the period when my hon. friend from East York (Mr. Mackenzie) was in office, there was no such restraint on their tongues as they would propose to put on ours. I recollect when a much smaller emigration from the country than has ever taken place since, was harped upon by all of them, from the First Minister down, as a difficulty and calamity of a most intolerable character, and which called imperatively for some remedy at the hands of the Government. Now, Sir, we did not complain that these speeches of the hon. gentleman were unpatriotic, we did not complain that it was wrong for him to state facts if they were facts—not at all—nor do we intend to be deterred from stating facts to-day, simply because hon. gentlemen opposite think they are facts which it is disagreeable to their ears to hear. Now, I have looked a little into the general question as developed in the Census returns, as compared with the Census returns and the growth of population in some other countries, and it seems to me they have not been fairly put before the country, either in the official reports or otherwise. When we discuss the progress of the older Provinces of Canada by themselves, we are met, more or less fairly, with the suggestion: "Oh, but you must compare that with the progress of the older States in the United States; you must take the whole country together; you find a slow progress in some of the older States, but why is it? It is because the inhabitants go to the other parts of the United States, and therefore you ought to take the whole of the United States together and the whole of Canada together, and make your comparison in that way." In that proposition, as I have said, there is a very considerable element of truth; but we have our own less peopled and more peopled territories, our own older and our own newer territories, and if we take the whole of Canada, and consider what the results are, as developed by the Census for the whole of Canada, we may fairly compare these results with those that have been developed for the whole of the United States. Now, in comparing the results of the Census of 1881 with

those of the Census of 1871, it is not to be forgotten that, according to the view of a great many persons who have watched the practical mode in which the Census of 1881 was taken, there was an over-estimate of the population of the country by it. To a certain extent, that is got rid by the circumstance that the portion of the population of Ontario, for example, who had gone to the North West, was counted, perhaps, in Ontario, when it ought to have been counted in the North-West; and, in counting the whole of the population of the Dominion, that, perhaps, becomes a matter of indifference; but in reference to those who have gone beyond our borders altogether, it is a material consideration. I put it aside, however, and assume the figures both of the Census of 1871 and of the Census of 1881 to be substantially accurate. To make a comparison between the two, it is necessary to get at the increase on the area of 1881, to make allowance for the population of the North-West Territories, because the population of the whole of Canada, as given by the Census of 1871, included nothing whatever for those who were in the North-West Territories, while they are all included in the Census of 1881; and you must therefore begin by assuming, in order to make a fair comparison, a certain population as the population existent in the North-West Territories in 1871. Add that to the Census population of 1871, and then make your comparison with the Census population of 1881. The population of the Territories, in 1881, is counted as 56,400, and of those 49,500 were Indians, and of the total, there were born in the Territories, 51,800. What, on those figures, shall be allotted for the population of the Territories in 1871. Having regard to the fact that the added territory of Manitoba contains about 6,400, which belonged to that, and of which a great proportion were also in 1871, I think I make a fair allowance when I estimate the population of the Territories and the added portion of Manitoba, in 1871, at 50,000, and I add that 50,000 to the Census population of Canada for 1871. This gives you a Canadian population of 1871, by the Census, of 3,635,000, and for the Territories and added part of Manitoba, 50,000, making a total of 3,685,000, as against a Census population of 1881, of 4,324,800, giving you an increase of 639,800. The rate, therefore, of increase would be 17.33 per cent., instead of 18.98, which is the rate stated in the Census report, arrived at, as I have pointed out, by omitting altogether to consider the number of persons in the added part of Manitoba and the North-West Territories in 1871. Now, during this decade, in which our rate of increase in the whole of Canada was, as nearly as may be, 17.38 per cent., the immigrant settlement in Canada was, according to the Reports of the Department of Agriculture, as follows: 1871, 27,800; 1872, 36,600; 1873, 50,000; 1874, 30,300; 1875, 27,400; 1876, 25,600; 1877, 27,100; 1878, 29,800; 1879, 40,500; 1880, 38,500; or a total of 333,700. Therefore, you see, that apart altogether from the question of natural increment on the immigration, the increase of 639,800 would be divided between immigration and the natural increment on the home population as follows: total increase, 639,800; immigration, 333,700; leaving for natural increment, 306,100. This would produce these results: immigration, in proportion to the initial population, 9.05 per cent.; natural increment in proportion to initial population, apart from immigration, 8.33 per cent., or a total of 17.38 per cent. I wish to compare those results with the results which were obtained in the whole region of the United States, during practically the same period—the period from 1870 to 1880. In 1870, the population was given as 38,588,400, and in 1880, as 50,152,300, making an increase of 11,563,900. There was in the same period an immigration of 2,812,200, which leaves for the natural increment, 8,751,700. There you find that the immigration, in proportion to the initial population, was 7.29 per cent., and the