

governing their effort upon it, and every morning breaks brighter; a new motive power enlightens life and the community moves to a higher destiny.

Help given in an educational direction will not only mean better farming, but better farmers and better and happier men and women. The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairying and horticultural schools of short courses in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering.

We restrict the purposes of the Bill to education because by so doing we get at the true basis of successful production. As any educational work to be effective must be continuous, we propose to make the policy cover a period of ten years. From the Consolidated Revenue Fund it is proposed to set apart the sum of ten million dollars to be expended over the period mentioned. \$700,000 will be allotted the first year and this amount will be increased by \$100,000 annually until 1917, from which year until 1923 \$1,100,000 will be provided yearly. The gradual expansion and growing equipment of the provincial organizations will be met in this way more helpfully than by starting at the million mark.

Speaking broadly, we have adhered to the principle of division on a population basis. The slight modifications of this principle which have been adopted will, I trust, meet the approval of the House. Thus, in the first place, we set apart \$20,000 a year to be divided between such veterinary colleges as grant degrees and come up to a required standard. We do this on the ground that from the character of our federal veterinary work, and for the reason that students to these institutions are drawn from all provinces in Canada, they may be regarded as having a fairly national complexion. On this I shall speak further when the Bill is before the House.

In addition to this \$20,000, we propose to allot to each province, regardless of population, the sum of \$20,000. It has been urged—not without some reason, that special consideration should be shown to those provinces whose rural population is

of large proportions, whose sources of revenue are limited and whose agricultural development greatly needs stimulation.

I might take the far eastern and far western provinces as examples: Prince Edward Island is purely agricultural with no lands, minerals or timber to draw on for revenue. The incessant call of the West has resulted in a continual drain on its population and agricultural development is a matter of the greatest importance. In the case of British Columbia we have a new province of immense area, small as yet in population, only just starting to develop her resources, and where the cost of living is perhaps higher than in any other portion of our Dominion. I might touch the case of other provinces, but the arguments will suffice for the present and we feel there is justification for the step proposed.

With the exceptions mentioned, the amounts allotted will then be divided in proportion to the population and on the basis of the Bill the provinces will share as follows:

	1913.	Yearly Increase.	1917-23.
Prince Edward Island	\$26,529 85	\$1,306	\$31,753 73
New Brunswick	44,509 93	4,902	64,117 87
Alberta	46,094 95	5,219	66,970 91
British Columbia	47,334 76	5,467	69,202 57
Manitoba	51,730 05	6,346	77,114 09
Nova Scotia	54,288 45	6,858	81,719 21
Saskatchewan	54,296 29	6,859	81,733 32
Quebec	159,482 40	27,896	271,068 32
Ontario	195,733 32	35,147	336,319 98

It is provided that if in any year any province is not prepared to use all its grant the unused remainder shall be held by the Dominion for future use by that province, or until such time as it can make a good claim, or show good cause for its payment. If from lack of educational machinery, or for any other reason, any province is not able to submit a satisfactory scheme the Federal Government would be prepared to formulate one for such province's assent.

When at Confederation the Dominion Government took over the main sources of revenue from the provinces it was deemed right to pay to the provinces such cash subsidies as would fairly enable them to carry on their internal administration in respect to education, construction of roads and other matters of local concern. These subsidies have, as the House knows, been increased in recent years and their expenditure has been left entirely to the provinces. In this case we propose a further step, and, while observing a proper constitutional relationship, we propose to exercise a reasonable Dominion supervision over the expenditures which are made possible by a grant voted by Parliament through this Bill. There will be a careful consideration of the agreements to be