

penditure is about \$2,500,000. In Victoria, with a population of 906,225, the annual expenditure is \$25,000,000. In Western Australia, with a population of 39,766, the annual expenditure is over \$1,000,000. Now I think these figures show that, as compared with countries which are situated as we are, young countries seeking to develop their various resources, with a view of making them as attractive as possible to settlers who may go to them—I say the expenditure, of this country will compare most favourably with the expenditure of such countries as those. And when you remember, when dealing with the United States, that that country has a population of about 50,000,000; that it has reached that advanced state of development; that it has had to incur in its earlier history large expenditures, and bearing in mind, that in its earlier history there were not those methods of expenditure which exist now, through railways and canals and other public improvements of that kind—when they reach that position it is not fair, it is not true to this country, to make comparisons such as the hon. gentlemen have made. Then we had another comparison. I understood the hon. gentleman to say, that the Customs duties in the United States are about one-half per head what they are in Canada, and that statement is quite true. But we have heard speeches on the floor of Parliament upon the assumption that in this country, in consequence of the protective Tariff, we must add to the taxation paid to the Customs officer the increased cost of the goods manufactured in Canada equivalent to the duty which is paid on similar goods coming in. Well, if that be the case, what is the position of the United States? They have a smaller Customs import, it is true; they pay less per head of Customs duty, it is true, but they pay double the percentage on the goods they get in; and if the argument of the hon. gentlemen be true, then they pay upon manufactured goods, within the country itself, double the percentage we pay; and no one would pretend to say that the people of the United States do not, man for man, consume as much as we consume in this country. So we find that hon. gentlemen when they want to make a point against this country, when they want to show that we are an overburdened, over taxed community, we find them laying down the fiscal proposition that for every dollar which is put on in the way of Customs, we have to pay a like dollar on the article produced in Canada; while, when it comes to a question of drawing comparisons in the interest of the United States, and against this country, we find an opposite course taken, and they say that they are only taxed for the Customs' duties they pay on the frontier. That is the manner in which these hon. gentlemen deal with this country and with the United States. The hon. gentleman has told us that the people of this country are leaving. He says that the people in his neighbourhood are leaving by the hundreds—that he knows of 100 families who have left or are leaving that neighbourhood.

Mr. CHARLTON. No, no.

An hon. MEMBER. Sixty families.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell). Sixty families, then, who are leaving his neighbourhood and settling in some part of the United States. Well, Sir, I venture to say that those sixty families have received from the hon. gentleman not only his own speeches, but the speeches of his friends, and if they believed those speeches they were quite right to leave the country, for a more God-forsaken country than Canada does not exist, if the statements of the hon. gentleman are reliable. Sir, comparing this country with countries similarly situated, countries devoting themselves in the same way to the process of development which we must undertake in youth, in order that we may, as a nation, arrive at a hale and hearty old age, I venture to say that Canada stands as well and as favourably as any other country on

the face of the earth, and offers as good homes as any other to those who choose to come and settle on our lands.

Amendment (Mr. Charlton) negatived on the following division:—

YEAS: Messieurs		
Allison (Lennox), Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Berhard, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Hur n), Cameron (Middle-ex), Campbell (Reafrew), Cartwright, Casey, Cassrain, Catudal, Charlton, Cockburn, Cook,	Davies, De St. Georges, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Geoff ion, Gillmor, Gunn, Harley, Innes, Irvine, King, Kirk, Landerkin, Laurier, Livingstone, McCraney, McIntyre,	McIsaac, McMullen, Mills, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Kinaret, Scriven, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Thompson, Trow, Vail, Weldon, Wells, Wilson.—57.

NAYS: Messieurs		
Allison (Hants), Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Beaty, Bell, Belleau, Benoit, Benson, Bergeron, Bergin, Billy, Blondeau, Bolduc, Bossé, Bourbeau, Bryson, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Chapleau, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Costigan, Coursol, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dickinson,	Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Dupont, Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Gagnant, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Hackett, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Lesage, Macdonald (King's), Macdonald (Sir John), McDonald (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougald, McGreevy,	McLellan, McNeill, Massue, Mitchell, Moffat, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Oumet, Paint, Paterson (Essex), Pinonnesault, Reid, Riopol, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Taylor, Tilley, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright.—111.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the Chair.

After Recess.

The House then again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

For allowance to Private Secretary	\$600 00
To pay J. L. Burpee, extra remuneration for special work authorized by Mr. Himsworth, Clerk of the Council, from June, 1878, to March, 1882.....	200 00

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What are the circumstances under which this \$200 was granted?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. Mr. Burpee was instructed by Mr. Himsworth, before his death, to prepare an index