

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD said if his hon. friend (Mr. Blake) desired an adjournment he would certainly consent.

Mr. BLAKE moved the adjournment of the Debate.

Motion agreed to, and Debate adjourned.

House adjourned at  
Ten minutes after  
Twelve o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 16th April, 1880.

The Speaker took the Chair at Three o'clock.

PRAYERS.

### RECEPTION OF PRIVATE BILLS REPORTS.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME.

*Resolved*, That the time for receiving Reports on Private Bills be extended for two weeks from the 16th instant, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—(Mr. Langevin.)

### SUPPLY—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

#### ADJOURNED DEBATE.

House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion (Sir S. L. Tilley): That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

MR. BLAKE: When the House was good enough to permit me last night to postpone my further remarks, I had pointed out, with reference to the domestic migration of the United States, that it was impossible to hope from our home resources anything approaching an equal supply for the North-West; that in fact their increase furnished no indication whatever of the rate of increase on which we could count from that source, save that it would be infinitely smaller, and could not be mentioned in the same breath; and I was about to advert to the relative condition of the two countries with reference to foreign emigration. I quite agree that recent events furnish us with a very happy prospect of a considerable immigration of British farmers here. I hail that as one of the most encouraging circumstances to be looked at in glancing at our future. I think that what has happened, and what is happening, cannot be without important benefit to us. There can be no doubt whatever that the conditions of British agriculture have greatly changed, owing to the increasing food supplies both in

meat and grain from foreign parts. The cheapening of the supply has rendered it impossible for English farmers to continue paying the large rents they have been accustomed to pay. There is consequently a struggle between the landlord and tenant at this time, and it is not to be expected that the landlords will submit without reluctance, or except upon the pressure of necessity, to a very large reduction, or to any reduction they may think unreasonable in their rents, and in the course of that severe, if not hostile struggle, it is to be expected that a great many British farmers will emigrate to this country. But, notwithstanding that circumstance, I hold that it is impossible to contrast the situation of the two countries—Canada and the United States—on the general question of foreign emigration, without concluding that our future is not to be measured by the estimate of theirs. What has happened in the west with reference to them cannot be expected reasonably to happen in our West with reference to us, so far as the result is to be obtained by foreign emigration. I have already stated that the foreign emigration to the United States for the decade ending 1860, was 2,600,000; for that ending 1870, 2,500,000; and for the present decade it is supposed it will amount to 2,700,000. These figures are enough to convince us that the rapidity with which western lands have been settled, so far as that rapidity is due to the direct or indirect effects of foreign emigration, it is not a rapidity which we can hope to reach in our North-West. Nor can I agree that the area of land in the United States available for settlement, although it is, no doubt, being rapidly diminished, is as yet at all reduced to such proportions as to force the current of emigration to our North-West. There are still large areas of land in that country which are available for settlement, and which, to those who happen to prefer the United States, will give them an opportunity of settling there for some years to come. The United States, in a sense, commands the market in this respect. The emigration to the states, as far as I can understand, has been composed in later years, to very large extent of the Teutonic races. The Germans have played a very large part in the settlement of the United States