

In a second speech, the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Anglin) used the words:

"In addition to this amount for cost of construction there would be the working expenses to add to the burden."

The leader of the late Government, according to *Hansard*, 1874, page 92, estimated the running expenses at \$6,000,000 per annum, out of which would, of course, have to be deducted the receipts. I think, Sir, that it has been pretty clearly shown that, independent of those objections which have been raised to matters of detail, the main features of this contract are more advantageous to this country than any other proposal yet made to this House. The next question we have to consider is whether the Dominion can safely assume the burden imposed upon it by this contract. As I understand the matter we shall have to provide about \$35,000,000—that is \$25,000,000 of a subsidy to the Company and \$10,000,000 for expenditures hereafter to be made. It seems to me that it would not be necessary to undertake the construction of the 90 miles from Yale to Fort Moody, for perhaps a period of five years, or at all events until the railway from Kamloops to Yale has been completed. If that course were adopted, I find that the expenditures for each year would be as follows: first year about \$6,275,000; the second year about the same amount, while the 3rd, 4th and 5th years would be about \$3,900,000 annually, and the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th \$3,060,000 annually. But I do not think it would be necessary for the country to borrow all of this money, or even the larger portion of it. I believe that in the era of prosperity which has dawned upon this country, and which under the liberal expenditure of money which must be made for the next ten years, the present Tariff may be counted upon to produce a large and yearly increasing surplus. I believe that with the present Tariff it will never be necessary to borrow an additional dollar for the purpose of constructing the road, more particularly if there should be a portion of the money derived from the sale of the bonds, which, as seems to be indicated by one clause of the contract, are to be deposited with the Government. There is one point which is important in connection with the consideration of our resources to meet this obligation, and that is the probability of immigration. During the last Session of this House we had a very long and able discussion of this subject. The leader of the Opposition gave, as his opinion, that we could not expect anything like the immigration into our North-West, which had occurred in the case of the north-western United States, and that for two reasons. In the first place, the hon. gentleman said, we had nothing like the recruiting ground which those States had enjoyed. I beg most respectfully to differ from that view. He argued that our recruiting ground had only 4,000,000 people, whereas the recruiting population of the north-western States amounted to 30,000,000. I must differ from those figures. In the United States, only the New England and Central States furnish emigrants to the western States. No one ever heard of emigration from the Southern States, or from the Pacific slope to the north-western States, to any appreciable degree. Therefore, when considering the extent of the recruiting ground of the north-western States, you must deduct the south and the far west. But the same New England, and Central States, which have furnished a recruiting ground for the north-western States, will furnish one for our own North-West. I believe it is capable of demonstration, that the large blocks of land available for settlement to emigrants in the United States are yearly growing less, and have been nearly exhausted. I do not mean that there is no good land left for settlement, but that the United States have not at present anything that will compare with our own North-West. If that be true, and if, as I believe, our own North-West has become thoroughly advertised, and its merits are beginning to be thoroughly understood, we may look to the New England and Central States as much as a recruiting ground for ourselves.

Mr. IVES,

as they have proved to be for the United States north-west. The Yankee is not very particular under what flag he lives, provided you furnish him with good land; he is not very particular as to his residence provided he can make money. I do not believe that the fact that the Union Jack instead of the Stars and Stripes floats over our North-West will deter American emigration when its merits become fully known to the American people. Another argument advanced by the member for West Durham was, that if we analysed the increase of the population in the United States north-west from 1860 to 1870, we should find a very large percentage of it was born within those States, and that, therefore, we must take that into consideration in estimating the acres of our land which will likely be taken up and purchased. He made this mistake, that children under 10 years are not, as a general thing, likely to purchase land, and such children born between 1860 and 1870 could not have purchased land in the north-west States. Therefore, we must conclude it was the class that entered that country either from the New England and Central States, or the foreign immigrants that purchased its lands. Only think for a moment what has been the tremendous increase of population in those north-west States from 1860 till 1870. Take, for instance, the several States which certainly have not better land or a better climate than our own North-West. The following figures will show the increase:

|                | 1860.     | 1870.     |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Kansas.....    | 107,206   | 364,399   |
| Nebraska.....  | 28,841    | 122,993   |
| Minnesota..... | 172,023   | 439,796   |
| Wisconsin..... | 775,881   | 1,054,670 |
| Michigan.....  | 749,113   | 1,181,059 |
| Iowa.....      | 674,913   | 1,194,920 |
|                | 2,507,917 | 4,350,847 |
| Increase.....  | 1,851,870 |           |

Oh, but hon. gentleman opposite will say, that is in the United States. They do increase there, whereas in Canada we always go slow; we cannot expect anything like the increase witnessed in the United States. Well, let us turn our attention to the New England States, and see what was their increase during the same decade, and compare it with that in the older provinces of the Dominion. These figures will show the result:

| Population.        | 1860.     | 1870.     | loss    | gain            |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|
| Maine.....         | 628,279   | 626,615   | 1,664   | .22             |
| New Hampshire..... | 328,073   | 318,300   | 9,773   | 2.98            |
| Vermont.....       | 315,098   | 330,551   | 15,453  | 4.91            |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,231,066 | 1,457,361 | 226,295 | 19.38           |
| Rhode Island.....  | 174,620   | 217,353   | 42,733  | 24.47           |
| Connecticut.....   | 560,147   | 537,454   | 22,693  | 16.60           |
|                    | 3,135,283 | 3,487,924 |         | 11.24 per cent. |
| Gain.....          | 352,641   |           |         |                 |

The Canadian Census returns for the decade from 1861 till 1871, show a gain of 395,200, or 12.78 per cent. But the very fact that the great gain in population in the United States has been in the west—that there has been a falling off in the New England States, ought to teach us the importance of our own North-West to the growth and development of our country. We cannot expect a very large increase in the population of our older Provinces for any decade. As the lumbering interest becomes exhausted, we shall experience a loss of population. As our agriculturists become more wealthy, they will buy out their neighbors, and the population will diminish. But if, under a wise fiscal policy, manufactures and commerce are fostered and developed, we may expect a large increase in our cities and manufacturing towns, and a great development of wealth, as there was in New England from 1860 to 1870, although there was only a small increase of its population. There is sure to be a large increase of wealth in our older Provinces if such a wise and beneficial fiscal policy obtains, hereafter, as I believe is practised at present. But it is said there is a most remarkable exodus of our population to the United States. The