

Continuous Period of Ten Years.

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.

According to Population.

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	\$ 31,750
New Brunswick.....	44,409 93	4,902	64,117 87
Alberta.....	46,091 95	5,219	66,970 91
British Columbia.....	47,354 76	5,467	69,202 57
Manitoba.....	51,730 05	6,346	77,114 09
Nova Scotia.....	54,288 15	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	336,819 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