

province in an independent position, and with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the other members of the Confederation.

*From the Marquette Review.*

With this issue we publish a supplement containing a series of letters on a subject that has long occupied the attention of thinking men in this Province, namely, the necessity of obtaining means for carrying on the affairs of this country consistent with its rapid growth and increased responsibilities. It is a well-known fact that the moiety granted this Province at its formation, even before its resources were at all understood, was known to be far less than either its requirements would necessitate, or justice should have granted; and the press of the country have at frequent intervals raised its voice in the matter. But the distance was great, the voice of the young country was not powerful, and the ears of the Ministry were not inclined to the cry for justice and assistance; and consequently we have now approached a state that has long been foreseen by all who have devoted any attention to the matter—that of having nearly exhausted our patrimony, and being compelled to seek other means of subsistence. Nor can we be accused of having spent that patrimony in riotous living or waste. Notwithstanding the utmost economy on the part of the Local Government, the small amount granted for the use of the country precluded the possibility of making such improvements as the rapid growth of the country demands, and even to undertake what has been accomplished has necessitated the performance of annual pilgrimages to Ottawa, which in some cases have been futile, and in every case expensive and humiliating. Canada, or at least the representatives of the older Provinces of Canada in the Dominion Parliament have from the outset unfortunately looked upon this vast territory more in the light of a troublesome

infant than as a younger member that year by year would increase in stature and strength, until in a short time it would become the Joseph of the family; but even while viewing it in that light, have refused to grant it that fostering care and kindness so necessary to its full developement; yet, spite of coldness and absolute neglect, the infant is fast arriving at that state of stalwart manhood when its voice must be heard, and its rights granted, and wise will be the statesman who will accord it these just demands, and thus bind this young Province to Canada by bonds of gratefulness, rather than engender feelings of bitterness born of neglect and injustice. It is time therefore, that the situation was calmly considered by the authorities at Ottawa; and there is little doubt that they will then recognise the fact that in ceding the public lands of this Province to the Local Government they are but doing an act of justice to not only the present population, but to the millions who are yet to make it their home. The outlook under the present circumstances is certainly not a brilliant one. There is no evading the fact that without help, and help quickly rendered, we will soon have to face actual bankruptcy. Our heritage has been denied us from the outset, and has been given here and there, and distributed amongst strangers and speculators in the most lavish manner. We have been sent out into the world, young, helpless, and with just sufficient alms to prevent starvation, while others have been rioting upon our substance. Yet notwithstanding this, the country has prospered, and spite of obstacles, of detractions, and unwise statesmanship, has grown strong, healthy and vigorous, and has proved itself capable not only of offering superior inducements for the overcrowded population of the older Provinces and countries, but of becoming at no distant date the base of supply from which will be drawn the grain to feed them. Still, the very rapidity with which the country has developed, has