

the chief cause why the bulk of emigration has been going to the United States. When I was going to Manitoba last summer, I met on the cars, between Pembina and St. Boniface, a man who made a dead set upon three or four well-to-do families who would make most desirable settlers. This man talked against Manitoba and the land regulations, taking for his authority the *Toronto Globe* which he had in his hand, to prove that the country was unfit for settlement, and he offered to conduct them himself to more desirable farms in Dakota where they could settle. I found this man was not a Government, emigration agent, but an agent of just that kind of private organisation which hon. gentlemen opposite so greatly deprecate in connection with the settlement of our own North-West. To this class of agencies has been largely due the fact that the Western States have been able so far to outstrip us in emigration matters. But we should remember that we are only opening up this country. Until last year we could not, without great difficulty, go into the country at all. We are only beginning, therefore, to compete with the United States; and I think everyone must regret that just at this stage of our work, in connection with the settlement of that country, we should have speeches made in Parliament, and articles and letters in the newspapers, the tendency of which is to warn the people that the advantages offered settlers by the United States are greater than those offered by our own country, and that we should thus have placed in the hands of these agents of foreign companies the opportunity of using Canadian testimony against Canadian territory. The hon. member for North Norfolk referred to the greater comparative increase of the United States over Canada in population during the last decennial census, and he left us to infer from his comparison, that the policy of the Government had not been such as it ought to have been, having regard to the full developments of the country. The answer is that, in the first place, we had no North-West, at that time, to compete with our friends on the other side. But, as a matter-of-fact, let us look at this pretended increase. The one thing which makes the United States what they are, is this: that you cannot buy an

American to say an unkind word of his own country, while in Canada, for no higher motive than mere party objects, you will find men prepared to decry their country.

MR. TROW: The hon. member for Niagara mentioned one American, the United States Consul at Winnipeg, who spoke in favor of Canada.

MR. WHITE: Mr. Taylor does not speak disrespectfully of his own country; but he says, that three-fourths of the grain producing area of this continent is in Canadian territory, and his frank statements should shame hon. gentlemen opposite. The decennial increase in the population of Canada, during the decade between 1860 and 1870, was $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; during the same period in the United States, it was 22 per cent. Let us look at the United States east and south of Lake Erie, which corresponds somewhat to Canada, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In these ten states the increase was only 14.48 per cent., only two per cent more than that of Canada. We find, moreover, that during that decennial period, not a single Province of this Dominion had been stationary. Quebec, which increased the least of any of the Provinces, increased 7.20 per cent., while of the states I have just mentioned, Maine and New Hampshire actually decreased in population during that period. The state of New York, with its great urbane population centred in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, and others, only exceeded in its growth that of Canada by one-half of one per cent., and that in spite of the fact that New York was becoming more and more the outport of all the grain produced, in consequence of the great development in the west during those years. Another significant fact is the increase in the manufacturing states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the aggregate increase in those states being just about equal to the aggregate in the whole United States, a fact which should afford us some confidence in the result of our National Policy upon the industrial, and therefore populative, development of this Dominion. In the other five states, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio,

MR. WHITE.