

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The decennial census is provided for by the Census Act, but the census in the intervening period will have to be taken, I suppose, by arrangement between the provincial and the Dominion governments.

Mr. FOSTER. So far as I am concerned, in discussing the land question last night I discussed the financial question, because the two seem to be intimately combined; and having said all that I would have said if I had divided my remarks into two parts, the one on lands and the other on financial terms, I do not know that it is worth while to repeat them again to-night, unless the Minister of Justice is very anxious to hear a good speech a second time. There is another reason which would induce me to repeat it, if I had a little more faith in the stiff-necked and rebellious ministry which sits opposite me. I might think it worth while to repeat it if I thought they would take good suggestions and put them into practice; but I can quite see that having arranged their method and plan, which is to my mind an entirely fictitious one, and placed on a fictitious basis, they propose to carry it out. I get no assistance from the Northwest members, who seem rather to be indisposed to make a good and enduring provision financially for their country. They shiver on the brink of a little responsibility, and do not seem to feel that the people or the legislature will care to take up the matter in a business way and arrange for their present necessities, and at the same time conserve the resources which would suffice for future and better use. Having exhausted my store of wise and prudent counsel, I do not know that it is of any use to cast any more pearls before the government opposite. I have said my say, and I hold to my contentions.

Mr. SPROULE. On what basis do you make the maximum 800,000 of a population?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I think that was fixed by taking into account the conditions existing in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the population of which was fixed at 400,000. I went through the debate which took place at confederation to see why 400,000 was selected, but I could not find any reason for it.

Mr. SPROULE. What is the maximum of Ontario and Quebec?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The population according to the census of 1861.

Mr. SPROULE. Each of these Northwest provinces will in the course of time be as populous as Ontario or Quebec, and we fix their maximum population on which they are to receive 80 cents a head at 800,000, while the maximum of Ontario and Quebec is over 1,000,000. It may be that we are making up for this difference in other ways, but the question is, will the people of these provinces be satisfied with that?

Mr. SPROULE.

Mr. OLIVER. I may say that in the draft Bill prepared by the Northwest assembly and presented by the Northwest government, if my memory is not mistaken, the limit of population upon which 80 cents per head should be drawn was placed at 400,000 for the single province which it was proposed to organize out of the territory. The demand of the territorial government was for 80 cents per head on 400,000. The concession, on the terms of the existing Bill, is eighty cents on 160,000.

Mr. HENDERSON. Was the 400,000 not the minimum population?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. No, 250,000, and the maximum was 1,396,091. My hon. friend will observe that 1,396,091 was for the two provinces.

Mr. LENNOX. I presume that our dealing with these financial figures is without prejudice to what may be determined hereafter as regards allowing the Territories to have their land. Am I right in assuming that they will be entitled to these moneys in any case?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. This has no reference at all to the payment in lieu of land. This is what we call the legislative grant and the 80 cents per head on the population. There is another provision for a grant in lieu of debt and an allowance in lieu of land.

Mr. HERRON. I think it will be found on looking back over the last five or six years and seeing the increase in the expenditure of that country, that the new provinces are not going to get, even with the whole Bill, the same money they are getting now. The amount looks large to hon. members on both sides of the House, but I do not think it is going to be nearly sufficient for the needs of the country. A few years ago we were getting about \$300,000 from the Dominion for the purpose of carrying on local government in the Territories. It was found that that was not nearly sufficient. The population has been increasing so rapidly that the expenditure has gone up until to-day we are spending over a million dollars a year, and even that is not found sufficient for our needs. The money we will have to spend under this Bill will not be half sufficient for our needs. True as the country becomes more settled, our annual grant will increase, but the needs of the country will increase far more rapidly, and the result will be that in the very near future, if not at the outset, the new provinces will have to resort to direct taxation, and every hon. member for the Northwest will acknowledge that direct taxation would be one of the worst things that could happen us in the way of retarding immigration. Settlers coming to our country have left other countries because of the high taxation, particularly in