

Great Britain to seek freedom and the privilege of worshipping God in their own way. These people came out and laid the foundation of that great republic. To-day we are growing faster in the Northwest than we have been doing in the past. I question very much if the Department of the Interior, of whose wise administration we have heard so much, is exercising the care and wisdom which it should exercise in the settlement of that country. I think it would be better if we selected our settlers a little more carefully. I think these lands should be worth something to the settler coming in. My hon. friend from Muskoka (Mr. Wright) has stated that a Canadian has not the same advantages going in there as a man coming from a foreign country. If that is so it is a condition which should be rectified. Why should not the son of the Canadian farmer receive as good treatment as the man coming from the old country? I cannot understand that. It strikes me as a strange thing that a Canadian is not receiving as good treatment as one who comes from a foreign land. Many of Ontario's best sons have gone to the Northwest. Thousands and thousands have gone from Ontario and those are the kind of men we want in the Northwest. I commend to my hon. friend the Minister of the Interior this matter and I would ask him to see to it that the right kind of settlers go into that country. Do not be in too great a hurry to give away these lands. I understand that he says that we can make money out of giving them away, but I think it will be very difficult for him to prove that we can make more by giving away these lands. I understand his argument is that we can make more money by giving away these lands than by offering them for sale. He tells us that the coal lands are no good because there is no market for the coal. The same argument might apply to wheat, or to any other product of the Northwest. It is a matter of transportation. That coal is worth money if we can find a market. It is only a matter of transportation. If we could not get the wheat out of the country, because of insufficient transportation the wheat would have no value. These coal lands will certainly be of great importance to that country as development goes on. I would be quite willing to trust these people with the administration of these lands. I think it is their part to succeed to that responsibility. I believe that they can administer these lands as well as they are being administered to-day. We are told they are well administered. From the remarks that have been made by the Minister of the Interior these lands have not realized as much to this country as they should have done. The hon. gentleman perhaps knows more about that than I do, but in the province of Ontario, although its as-

sets have been badly handled, the province has received a vast income and is to-day receiving a vast income from its Crown lands and will do so for generations to come. He says there are no settlers in Northern Ontario as a result of that. Let me point to the Soo and to New Liskeard which five years ago was scarcely heard of and which has a population of 5,000 to-day. Settlers are going in there in large numbers and if these Crown lands were handed over to the Northwest provinces they might also be able to draw a large settlement. If there was anything wrong about the administration of these lands the fifty representatives that are going to represent the people of these two new provinces in their local assembly, being the people on the spot, could deal wisely and promptly with the conditions arising in connection with these lands if they were placed under their control. I was not in the House this afternoon when the hon. Minister of Finance introduced some amendments. I have just had an opportunity of seeing them casually. They may be in the right direction and I think that perhaps some of them are, but it did occur to me that the administration of these lands should be placed in the hands of the provinces and that the cash subsidy, not only in justice to the rights of the other provinces, but in the best interests of these new provinces themselves, should be cut down to about the same figure as that which the older provinces are receiving. I do not see any good reason why that should not be done and I think that would be approved of by the country as a whole, because the cash subsidy is to be paid out of the pockets of the people of the whole Dominion. I think it would be advisable to revise the language of this clause and give the public lands to the provinces to which they really belong, thus pursuing the policy that has prevailed in this country ever since it was a country that the Crown lands shall belong to the various provinces of the Dominion and that the cash subsidy should be the same to these new provinces as it is to the provinces of the older parts of the Dominion.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am delighted to see that our hon. friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) has got back his courage again. The other night he spoke to us for about an hour and a half. He took us all over creation. He told us that he had worshipped in the Catholic churches of Europe, Cuba and other countries, but for a long time we could not tell how he was going to vote, and we were left in doubt until the hour of midnight when he whispered in subdued tones that he proposed to vote in support of the amendment. His conscience then immediately pricked him and he proceeded to recite the Lord's Prayer. He said, in low tones that he had