

debt allowance of \$810,750 with a land allowance of \$750,000, being a total annual subsidy to the two provinces of \$2,060,750. And in addition to that there is a grant in the first five years towards public buildings in the two provinces of \$937,500. In some respects these terms are even better than those which were demanded by the people of the Northwest through their legislature and government. We must bear in mind that Mr. Haultain's draft Bill contemplated only one province whereas now we are creating two provinces. The draft Bill asks for a grant for government of \$50,000 and we are giving a grant of \$100,000. The original draft Bill asked for a debt allowance which would have yielded only \$405,375, being calculated on a population of 250,000 for the whole area, whereas the population to-day is estimated at 500,000 and the allowance is just twice the amount in the draft Bill. The claim in the draft Bill with regard to the per capita subsidy was 80 cents up to a limit of population of 1,396,000, that being the limit applied in the case of the province of Ontario, whereas this Bill provides for payment up to a limit of population of 1,600,000. This will mean a difference eventually of \$163,200 annually to the advantage of the two provinces. In these respects the proposal of the government is better than the petition made by the people of the Territories through their legislature. To put the thing briefly, each province will start with a revenue as follows:

Grant for government.. . . .	\$ 50,000
Per capita subsidy.. . . .	200,000
Debt allowance.. . . .	405,375
Land allowance.. . . .	375,000
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	1,030,375

When each province has 400,000 population, it will receive:

Grant and debt allowance.. . . .	\$ 455,375
Per capita subsidy.. . . .	320,000
Land allowance.. . . .	562,500
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	1,337,875

When its population reaches 800,000, its revenue will be:

Grant and debt allowance.. . . .	\$ 455,375
Per capita subsidy.. . . .	640,000
Land allowance.. . . .	750,000
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	1,845,375

And when it has 1,200,000 population, it will get:

Sundry items.. . . .	\$1,095,375
Land allowance.. . . .	1,112,500
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	2,207,875

Analyses show that these revenues will yield at the beginning on the present population \$4.10 per capita. When the population reaches 400,000, they will yield \$3.33

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per capita, when the population amounts to 800,000 they will yield \$2.30 per capita, and when it reaches 1,200,000 they will give \$1.84 per capita.

Of course any autonomy proposition is a matter of comparison. There is no such thing as absolute autonomy. We are not professing to grant absolute autonomy to the people of the Northwest Territories. All we are professing to do, and all we are asked to do, is to put the people of the Territories in an equitable position compared with the other provinces. All the Territories asked was that in the matter of local self-government, they should be put on an equal footing with the other provinces. It is therefore necessary to make some comparison between the conditions which these new provinces will enjoy and those enjoyed by the other provinces. I find that the province of New Brunswick during the year 1903—which is the last year for which I was able to obtain reports—had an approximate population of 331,000 and drew a subsidy of \$491,361. That province derived from its public domain a gross revenue of \$176,570, from which ought to be deducted the expenses of administration; but taking the gross figures, that province received \$2 per head of its population as compared with \$3.33 per head which the new provinces will receive when their population is 400,000, and \$4.10 which they will be entitled to receive as soon as this Bill goes through. The balance of the revenue of New Brunswick was of course derived from local taxation, such as receipts from licenses, &c.

In the same year the total population of Nova Scotia was 460,000, and it drew a subsidy of \$432,807 from the Dominion. From the Crown domain its gross revenue was \$681,731, making a total of \$1,114,533 or \$2.42 per head, whereas the province of Saskatchewan, with the same population, will receive \$1,337,875 or \$2.90 per head. And, in 1899, four years earlier, Nova Scotia had only a total of \$336,000 from the Crown domain, and, from the two sources of subsidy and lands derived only \$1.60 per head.

In 1899 Quebec drew a subsidy from the Dominion government of \$1,086,714 and derived from the Crown domain \$1,029,473, or a total of \$2,116,187, which, with an approximate population of 1,600,000 meant \$1.32 per head. The province of Saskatchewan, with a population of 1,200,000 will draw \$2,207,875, or \$1.84 per head; and, with a population equal to that of Quebec, or 1,600,000, will draw \$1.38 per head, as against \$1.32 per head in the case of Quebec.

In 1899, Ontario, with an approximate population of 2,180,000 drew as subsidy \$1,339,287, and derived from Crown domain \$1,302,562, gross, a total of \$2,641,849, or \$1.20 per head. And, with an equal population Saskatchewan will draw \$2,217,875.