

\$173,000—would produce	7,000 00
\$8,650 but say	
Crown Land revenue—	
including revenue from	150,000 00
mining lands	
Interest on investments, viz:	
Domestic stock, 6 per cent	21,000
\$300,000	
Domestic bonds, 5 per cent	30,000
\$600,000	
Domestic bonds, 5 per cent	6,500
\$130,000 stg.	
Domestic bonds, 5 per cent	60,833 33
\$120,000 stg.	
	148,833 33
Interest on special funds in	
the hands of the Dominion	
Government, viz:	
Upper Grammar School fund	15,633 44
\$12,769.04 at 5 per cent.	
5 per cent portion	
of U. C.	
Bullfinch fund	
—\$200,000, and	
a certain number	
of interest on	
investments	
July 1st, being \$1,248,456 74	74,803 20
5 per cent on	
residue of	
funds being	320,051 00
16,452 00	
(Total capital of	
fund	\$1,577,533 64
5 per cent	
Common	
School fund—	
of \$1,645,	
644 47 being	914,241 63
45 7 2 34	
	153, 12 58
Interest on debentures	
issued by the City of Ham-	
ilton \$50,000	4 042 95
Interest at 4 per cent on	
cash on special deposit—	
being at this date \$1,442,	
639 72—(and there is to the	
credit of the Treasurer, in	
account current \$310,000)	57 705 00
	\$2,250,000 00

This showed a grand total of actual permanent revenue, subject to no fluctuations, of \$2,250,000; not an item of which could be impeached. (Hear, hear.) He would now call the attention of the House to the permanent charges of the services of the country on this revenue, and he would take the expenditure of the year just closed as his guide. By reference to that expenditure it would be found that there had been expended for the different services as follows:—

Civil Government	\$114,613 99
Celebration roads	55,409 04
Legislation	94,177 28
Administration of Justice	182,621 71
Asylum, &c., maintenance	149,713 17
Reformatory	21,710 00
Immigration	29,712 53
Agriculture and Mechanics' In-	
stitutions	74,927 90
Hospitals and Charities	40,260 00
Literary and Scientific Institu-	
tions	1,350 00
Education	351,306 40
Charges on revenue	69,939 97
Miscellaneous	34,559 23
Total	\$1,220,357 25

To this he would add yearly for increased expenditure on the various services of the country, and for outlay on capital account.....\$ 350,000 25

Grand total annual expenditure for the next four years.....\$1,570,357 50

Now taking this sum from the annual revenue as it has been made up, the following result is arrived at:—

Estimated annual revenue for the next four years	\$2,250,000 00
Deduct annual expenditure for civil services of the Government, including \$350,000 per annum for necessary increase of that expenditure, and for outlay on capital account as above	1,570,357 50
	\$ 679,642 50

which leaves a yearly surplus over all expenditure and estimated increase of expenditure of \$679,642 50, or in round numbers of \$680,000—(hear, hear.)—a yearly sum quite adequate to meet all demands for actual payment that can be made on the Government for the next four years, and within that time amounting to more than sufficient to pay off entirely the \$1,900,000 proposed to be given in aid of railways, and to provide for that portion of the additional subvention of \$100,000 per annum for twenty years falling in within the period we had mentioned; without touching—leaving absolutely intact—the surplus, which at this moment (including the capital of the "special funds") amounted to \$7,300,000! (Cheers.) For it must be borne in mind that no actual payments would be required to be made for at least a year, and then only to the extent of the completion of railways ready for receiving the rolling stock, and thereafter, from time to time, as portions of the railways subvented shall have been completed and the Companies become entitled to payments under the "Railway Aid Act" and the Acts amending the same. He would remind the House and the country that in the past four years the Government had met all the expenses of the public service—had expended in the erection of public buildings and in the construction of other public improvements, called expenditure on capital account, upwards of \$1,666,000—and yet it had accumulated a cash surplus on the first of January last of \$4,300,000—leaving untouched to the credit of the Province the capital of the \$3,000,000 in the "special funds." (Hear, hear.) This Province will have substantially the same revenues for the next four years—nay, more, for the next quarter of a century,—that it has had for the past four years—(Cheers)—and he was but repeating what he had frequently stated in this House before, that with care and economy on the part of the Government of the day, by investing and keeping invested at fair rates of interest the present surplus of \$7,300,000, and thereby making it a permanent source of income, the revenues of this Province would, after providing for all the services of the country on a liberal scale, produce sufficient to enable the Government to expend upon works of public improvement annually, for the next twenty or thirty years, a sum not less than \$600,000! (Cheers.) Therefore, let not the taxpayers of this Province be deceived or misled with the cry that direct or any additional or new form of taxation is to be apprehended. It certainly could not result from the measure of subvention to railways, and he could scarcely conceive any condition in which this Province could be placed, necessitating a recourse to any form of additional taxation, whether di-

rect or indirect. That would be a most provident Government indeed, and one deserving the deep and lasting execrations of a generous and confiding people, which should so misuse the ample revenues at its command, and so abuse—nay, betray—the trust reposed in it as to necessitate any additional or increased taxation, direct or indirect (Cheers.) For himself he (Mr Wood) had no fears of such an event. It was a very common thing, when reason and argument were wanting, for a certain class of politicians to resort to fervid declamation, and to appeals directed to the fears, passions and prejudices rather than to the judgment and understanding of the community. That had been conspicuously and pre-eminently done by certain honourable gentlemen in respect of the measure under the consideration of the House. They had said it would lead to direct taxation—whereas it had been demonstrated that all the obligations it imposed could be discharged from the present current revenue of the country without encroaching to the extent of one dollar either on the present "cash surplus" of \$4,300,000 or on the "special funds" of \$3,000,000. They had said that it would be a mortgage on every yeoman's farm; whereas it has been shown that it would prove no more a mortgage, even on the revenues of the country, than would the ordinary expenses of the necessary and ordinary services of the Government and would within one year duplicate the value of every farm within ten miles of the railway constructed on either side of it. It has been said that, at all events as to part of the proposed subvention, it was anticipated the revenue for twenty years; whereas the statements which he (Mr Wood) had placed before the House proved conclusively that after setting aside sufficient from the current revenues of the Province to meet all the services of the country, and after paying absolutely the \$1,900,000 and providing for all that would be required in respect of the twenty years' annuity of \$100,000, for the period of four years, there would still be left annually \$350,000 to cover increased expenditure in the civil service and additional outlay on capital account; and after the period of four years there would, to meet the annual subsidy of \$100,000 for twenty years, and for services and increased charges for these same for additional public improvements, the yearly sum of \$680,000. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, it had been said that this subvention was unjust to the "older counties" lying on the frontier; that a large portion of the surplus should be distributed among these counties as a set-off to the aid proposed to be given to encourage railway construction and as compensation for their contribution by general taxation, through customs and excise, in respect of the arrears of the defaulting municipalities which borrowed under the Municipal Loan Fund Acts. He had never concealed his opinion upon this subject. He had never indulged in any ambiguity of expression in speaking upon it, and he had more than once incidentally discussed it. He would now repeat what he had before stated, that, in his opinion, it was unwise statesmanship to make any distribution among what were called the "older counties" of any portion of the moneys of this Province as a set-off to the proposed aid to railways. His reasons for this opinion were many, and to his mind, weighty, and had been already in the former Assembly and in this, briefly indicated to the country. It would be premature to go into the discussion of that question now. Were it pertinent, time would forbid him. While this was his opinion in regard to any claim by the "older counties" for a distribution among them of the moneys of this Province as a set-off to the proposed aid to railways, he (Mr Wood) was quite prepared to say that those municipalities which did not borrow under the Municipal Loan Fund Act, or, having borrowed, were not in default, were entitled to be considered in the re-adjustment of the indebtedness of those municipalities which were in default, and, from the moneys of this Province, were entitled to what, under all the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject, should be found to be a fair and reasonable compensation or equivalent for their contribution by general taxation, in the manner he had already mentioned, to make up the arrears of the municipalities in default, or, rather, now since Confederation, for the loss to the revenues of this Province of these arrears, and by consequence to the whole country. This he believed to be possible, practicable and just. Beyond that he did not think the good sense of the people of this country would desire any Government to go, and even this in his opinion might be done without disturbing the surplus on hand, which had silently and unobtrusively rolled up within the last four years to the sum he had stated,—and which he had always thought—and he still entertained the same views, should, by the unanimous consent of all parties, be permanently invested, (as to that portion of it not already so invested) and speedily set apart as a permanent source of revenue, in order that there might be the annual sum he had mentioned, over and above the ordinary expense of the civil service, to be expended on general public improvements, and to protect the people, for all time to come, from any new, additional, or direct taxation. (Cheers.)

Mr. RYKERT supported the amendment. There were enough railways now in course of construction to absorb all the money which had been voted, and the amount now proposed. The revenue from Crown lands and mining was imaginary. In fact, they could not depend upon a revenue larger than \$1,650,000. The country had been demoralized by the Railway Acts of the last few sessions. The municipalities were being prostituted in a way that was disgraceful to the country. They ought to be more conservative in protecting the municipal law, and yet the member for East Toronto, notwithstanding his Conservative professions, was the first to encroach upon that law, by asking the House to legalize bye-laws which were entirely illegal. He believed that, before many years, they would find reprobation by those municipalities staring them in the face.

Mr. CAMERON accused the President of the Council of inconsistency. He was, however, opposed to the amendment of the member for South Grey, because he did not think that that was the way in which the municipalities should be aided. Now was

not the time to make such a motion as this.

Mr. FERGUSON and Mr. GRANGE supported the amendment.

Mr. DEROCHE pointed out that they were there to legislate, not only for particular localities, but for the whole Province. Members of the Opposition seemed to think that the only way to dispose of the surplus was to divide it among the municipalities. It would be remembered that the Clergy Reserve Fund was so divided, and how many municipalities had anything to show for it to day? He believed a measure of this kind most calculated to benefit the country. He had no doubt that next session the President of the Council would bring down a measure which would do justice to the municipalities.

Mr. CLARKE (Norfolk) supported the railroad policy of the Government.

Mr. MCALL had opposed the railway policy of the late Government, and had also opposed that of the present Administration. He should vote for the amendment.

Mr. McMANUS believed the Government would do justice to the country.

The House divided on Mr. Lauder's amendment, which was lost.

Yeas	8
Nays	55
Majority for the Government	47

YEAS—Messrs Ferguson, Giffard, Grange, Lauder, McCall, McCallum, McManus, Rykert—8

NAYS—Messrs Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Belhune, Blake, Boulter, Cameron, Carling, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Clemens, Code, Corry, Craig (Glenary), Craig (Russell), Crooks, Cross, Cumbeand, Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Farewell, Finlayson, Galbraith, Gibbons, Gibson, Gow, Graham, Guest, Hamiton, Hodgins, Macdonald (Leeds), McKellar, Mackenzie, McKim, McLeod, McRae, Merrick, Moutath, Paxton, Perry, Read, Robinson (Grey), Scott (Dundas), Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Springer, Webb, Williams (Dundas), Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood (Grant), Wood (Victoria)—65.

The original motion was then carried on a division, and the Bill was read a third time and passed, amid loud applause.

Mr. BLAKE then laid upon the table certain Orders in Council relating to railways. It being six o'clock the House rose.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past seven o'clock.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

Mr. BLAKE moved that Government motions have precedence on Mondays.

Mr. CAMERON asked the leader of the Government at what time the House was likely to adjourn.

Mr. BLAKE said he had hoped that the business might have been finished by Saturday next. But the protracted nature of the discussions rendered it necessary to make this motion. He had purposely avoided naming any time for adjournment, in order to allow as much latitude as possible for discussion.

The motion was carried.

THIRD READINGS.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS were read a third time and passed:—

To provide for the construction of drainage works, and to authorize the investment of certain moneys in debentures issued for the construction of such works.

Bill respecting County Attorneys.

Mr. CRGOKS stated that the Bill only referred to the county of York.

SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the Supply Bill.

Mr. CAMERON said he had seen an item in the supplementary estimates—the item of \$5,000—for insurance. The late Government had not considered it necessary to insure all the public buildings.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government desired to have the item passed, but did not wish in the matter of insurance to change the policy of the late Government. The Government would not necessarily expend all the money.

The Bill was read a second time. Third reading to-morrow.

PAY OF SHERIFFS, REGISTRARS, AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Mr. TOOLEY enquired of the Ministry whether or not it is their intention during the present session to take any steps with regard to paying Sheriffs, Registrars and Clerks of the Peace by salary instead of by fee.

Mr. BLAKE replied in the negative.

FEES TO CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

Mr. TOOLEY enquired whether it is the intention of the Ministry to bring forward a measure to define more clearly the tariff of fees payable to Clerks of the Peace.

Mr. BLAKE again replied in the negative.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CLARKE (Norfolk) inquired of the Ministry at what time the annual report on Immigration will be brought down to the House; also, when the annual reports on public works and agriculture will be presented.

Mr. McKELLAR said they had been ready for some time, and would have been presented had there not been a press of business at the printing office.

AGRICULTURAL FARM.

Mr. WOOD (Victoria) rose to move an amendment respecting the Agricultural Farm. He said that he did not quarrel with the expense which would follow on the establishment of such an institution, but he wished to know on what grounds it was to be expended. The institution would cost about a quarter of a million to start it, and would demand about \$10,000 a year for its working. Under these circumstances the House and the country had a right to know what was the character of the farm on which it was proposed to expend such a considerable sum of money. (Hear, hear.) He had no correct idea what the character of the soil was, and thought it necessary to put this notice on the paper. He had read the very able report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1870, but

though it suggested the purchase of the farm, there was no indication of what the character of the farm should be, as far as regarded the soil. He had read the report of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, who had been employed by the late Government in relation to this farm. The report was very interesting, but, strange to say, there was not one word in it with reference to the character of the soil. It had been argued by a great many leading agriculturists that the future of the country depended as much on the development of the resources of our old counties as on those of our new. Again, it had been claimed by some, that the soil of the college should be of the worst kind; so that our farmers' sons should be taught how to cultivate poor lands. But it was more than probable that it would only be the sons of wealthy farmers—men who cultivated good soil—that would be sent to the college; and the information they would receive as to what could be done on poor soil would be useless. It had been argued that the farm should be of average quality. There was a good deal in that. The Council of the Agricultural Association had made a report. He did not know if it were correct or not; but if not they were not worthy of their position. Their report, part of which he read, stated that there were 400 acres of sand and 80 acres of clay on the farm, and the balance of the soil was so light that it would blow away in summer. Did hon. gentlemen wish such a report as that to go abroad? Was it likely that that would attract their men of capital and their farmers to send their sons there to learn practical agriculture? It had been said that this report was not true. Had he not heard this stated by men who had seen the farm, gentlemen in that chamber, he would have said the Council would never have issued such a report unless it were true. He had heard that there was no living stream of water on the farm, and that the wells were dry. It was desirable that there should be church accommodation near. It was said that there were two churches near the farm; but there were more than two denominations in the Province. He moved, in conclusion, for a return of all correspondence in reference to the purchase of the Agricultural Farm, for copies of all reports as to the nature and character of the soil, the location of streams and springs, and an estimate of the amount expended by the contractors towards the erection of the Agricultural College.

Mr. BLAKE had no objection to the motion. The Commissioner of Agriculture, not long after accepting office, had received a communication from the gentleman who had been largely instrumental under the direction of the Government in the different investigations as to the establishment of an agricultural college, in reference to the site, urging very decisive action upon the matter. Subsequently, some information was received of such a character as the time of the year would allow to be obtained. The Commissioner was so unfavourably impressed with what he heard that he asked the Council to visit the farm and state their views upon it. Their report was very unfavourable in several particulars, both in reference to the quality of the soil and, particularly, the question of water. The Commissioner was very strongly impressed with the difficulties of establishing an institution in that place; but they all felt the extremely grave character of the responsibility which would devolve upon them as a Government, after the arrangements which had been made and the contracts entered into, to change the site except after the most exhaustive investigation and ascertaining positively, as far as the fact could be ascertained, the unfitness of the site. The view of the Government was that, unless it was perfectly clear, upon such full investigation as could be obtained at a proper season of the year, the site of the college should not be removed from a place upon which so much money had been spent, and as to which contracts had been entered into. But they also considered that such steps should be taken as to prevent them from being further compromised until a full investigation had taken place, when it would be the duty of the Government to consider whether they should take steps to remove from the site, if it were unsuitable, or should go on. They would have been very glad to submit their decision to the House, but it was not possible at this time to determine conclusively. The Government had made no determination, they had come to no decision, and they believed they could not do so until the spring months at all events. Then they would take such steps as might seem just upon the reports they would secure. Unless they found the site utterly indefensible, they thought they ought not to reverse the action of the late Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PERRY said he had a similar motion upon the paper, but it covered more than the hon. member for Victoria asked for. He suggested that the latter should consent to the addition of the extra portion of his resolution. He moved to add the words,—“also copies of all reports respecting the working of agricultural colleges in other countries.”

Mr. E. B. WOOD characterized the report of the Council of the Agricultural Association as one-sided and ignorant. It is singular that the Rev. Mr. Clarke should never have called the attention of the late Commissioner of Agriculture to the deficiencies of the farm, but should do so as soon as a change of Government had occurred. He had also told him (Mr Wood) that, all things considered, it was the most eligible site that could be obtained. He, (Mr Wood) from personal knowledge declared the statement in the report that there was no water obtainable on the farm was false. He had examined one well and found plenty of water could be obtained by sinking tanks to the depth of about four feet. On one part of the farm, with regard to the soil, he said that there was so much lime in it that brick made of it would crack to pieces. He thought that the Council of the Board of Arts and Manufactures had decided on the judgment they would pronounce on the farm before they had gone near it.

Mr. GIBBONS said that he would not pay \$45,000 for such a farm as this if he were about buying one to make his living on; the soil was poor and the locality bad; and to make it fit for the purpose for which