

between the expenditure of the last year and that of 1874—a year upon the expenditure of which the country had pronounced favourably to the Government—and the expenditure of 1875 with that proposed for 1879. The total expenditure in 1874 was \$2,342,178, and what was the expenditure in 1878 that justified the hon. the leader of the Opposition in saying that if the public funds were continued to be disbursed in the same ratio, the expenditure in 1883 would be so enormous a sum as the one he had mentioned? The entire expenditure in 1878 was \$2,408,534, as against \$2,342,178 in 1874, an increase of \$66,000 in round numbers. Yet that increase, multiplied by four, would, according to his hon. friend from London, raise the expenditure to three millions and a half in 1883. The cost of Civil Government in 1874—and that was an item the increase in which had been harped upon again and again by his hon. friends opposite—was \$109,685, including all salaries paid in that year. In 1878 it amounted to \$118,938, or an increase of about \$9,000. Deducting the increase in salaries of Ministers, the actual expenditure for Civil Government in 1878 was less than in 1874. (Cheers.) Adding to the expenditure for 1874 the cost of contingencies and repairs, and the total would be \$147,108, while the same addition in 1878 only made a total of \$149,199, or about \$2,000 of an increase since 1874. If the miscellaneous expenditure under the head of Civil Government in 1874 were added to the amount already given, the total would be \$159,163, and if the similar items were added in 1878 it would be \$158,713, or an actual decrease. (Cheers.) That included the increases upon everything paid to members of the Government, upon contingencies, and upon repairs, and yet hon. gentlemen opposite asked the people of this Province to withhold from the Government their support because they had decreased the expenditure for civil government (cheers), and if the sum of \$6,700 for the five Ministers were deducted from the amount he had mentioned, the expenditure for 1878 was \$152,000 as against \$159,000 for 1874. (Cheers.) The cost of Legislation in 1874, omitting the cost of the second session held that year, was \$117,793, with the indemnity to members at \$600. In 1878, including the increased indemnity, the cost under the same head was \$126,458, and if the increase caused by the rise in the indemnity were taken away from that sum, the cost would be \$108,858 as against \$117,793 in 1874. (Cheers.) Yet the Government were asked to be condemned because they had made a decrease under the head of Legislation. And if the cost of the second session were added—a course which would be analogous to that pursued in their calculations by hon. gentlemen opposite—the cost of Legislation in 1874 would be \$176,283 as against a total of \$126,458 in 1878, being a difference in favour of the latter year of \$50,000. (Cheers.) He included in that amount the whole of the sessional indemnity for 1878, whereas if that amount were taken away the difference in favour of 1878 would be nearly \$70,000. (Cheers.) For administration of justice there was spent in 1874 \$203,370, and in 1878 \$295,365, an increase of something like \$86,000. Of course the Government could have controlled that expenditure, and cut off that expenditure almost entirely, but that would be doing what the hon. member for London condemned—it would be a step in the way of direct taxation. For education there was spent in 1874 about \$487,000, and in 1878 \$556,000, or an increase of about \$68,000; for Public Institutions, \$286,000 in 1874, and \$482,000 in 1878, or an increase of nearly \$200,000. It was true that the Opposition proposed a saving of a few thousand dollars in the item, wine, beer, and spirits, but the remainder of the expenditure for that purpose could not be objected to. It had been said that the Government were extravagant in their expenditure upon immigration, but he directed the attention of the House to a motion that was made in 1874, to the effect that the annual expenditure should be kept within the annual revenue, and to an amendment moved thereto by Mr. Hardy, affirming the necessity there was for not reducing the expenditure upon immigration. Every one who voted for the amendment concurred in the Government's policy of

encouraging immigration, and there was not a single nay recorded against it, the hon. member for London himself voting for it. In the year 1874 the expenditure for immigration was \$134,640, whereas in 1878 it was only \$31,975—a whole hundred thousand dollars less than in 1874, and still hon. gentlemen opposite censured them for the increase in the expenditure upon immigration. (Laughter.) If prosperity were about to come to the Province in the magnificent way in which hon. gentlemen opposite predicted it would, the present was a most inopportune moment for discouraging immigration of the right kind. It had never been complained that a too liberal supply of agricultural labourers and servant girls came from the old countries, and these were the classes to the bringing out of which the Government mainly directed their attention. In 1874 the amount spent upon agriculture, arts, etc., was \$86,438, and in 1878 \$97,028—an increase of \$10,590. He did not think that a dollar of public money had ever been better expended than that which had been expended on Hospitals and Charities. Under that head the expenditure in 1874 was \$43,000, and in 1878 there was expended \$70,673—an increase of \$27,673. Hon. gentlemen opposite would not say that that expenditure was a wrong one. For miscellaneous purposes in 1874 there was expended \$17,338, and in 1878 \$78,901, an amount which the hon. gentleman had left entirely out of account in his calculations. For Public Buildings and Works there was expended in 1874 \$409,438, and in 1878 \$298,607—a decrease in 1878 of about \$110,000. On Colonization Roads the figures were for 1874 \$90,762, and for 1878 \$85,162—a decrease in 1878 of \$5,150. The Crown Lands expenditure in 1874 was \$78,968, and in 1878 \$70,509—a decrease of \$8,459. For Refunds the expenditures had been in 1874 \$163,566, and in 1878 \$56,147—a decrease of \$107,419. The increases were in expenditures which went to help the people, such as those on Public Institutions, Education, and other items to which he had already referred. The total increases in these between 1874 and 1878 were \$451,791. The decreases were:—In Civil Government \$500; on Legislation, \$50,000; on Immigration, \$102,000; on Public Buildings, \$110,000; on Colonization Roads, \$5,000; on Crown Lands expenditure, \$8,459; on Refunds, \$107,000—making a net decrease in 1878 of \$384,799. The increases during that time being \$451,791, a net increase was thus left of \$66,242. The estimated expenditure for 1879 was \$2,287,075, being more than \$100,000 less than that of 1878. But the actual expenditure was always less than that estimated, therefore it was not unfair to suppose that the expenditure of 1879 would be \$200,000 or \$300,000 less than the estimates. Yet the hon. member for London was extremely afraid that the country was going headlong to ruin. He now proposed to make comparison between the estimates of 1875 and those for 1879. The estimated cost of civil government in 1875 was \$152,000, and in 1879 \$155,000. The figures for legislation were in 1875 \$105,200, and in 1879 \$111,250, or an increase of only \$6,000 all told, including the cost of the coming elections, which would be greater than those of 1875. The Administration of Justice in 1875 was estimated to cost \$211,000, and all the Government were asking for 1879 was \$281,000. For education, in 1875, they asked \$510,000, and were now asking for \$516,000, or an increase of \$6,000. In 1875 the estimate for Public Institutions was \$367,000, and in 1879 \$497,000 the cause of the increase being the larger number of institutions they had to maintain at the present time. For immigration the amount asked for 1875 was \$122,000, and in 1879 \$27,000, or a decrease of \$95,000. For Agriculture, Arts, and Literary and Scientific Institutions it was for 1875 \$91,600, and in 1879, \$107,350. For Hospitals and Charities in 1875 the estimates were \$50,000, and for 1879 \$73,870. For miscellaneous expenditure they asked in 1875 \$51,300, and now, \$79,655. For unforeseen and unprovided the amounts for both years were the same, \$50,000. For public buildings the amounts were respectively \$124,300 and \$129,100; for public works, \$62,257 and \$31,000; for colonization roads, \$98,300 and \$96,300; charges on Crown lands, \$86,700 and \$73,-