

and he had directed the attention of the House to the increases that had taken place with regard to Civil Government and Legislation, the two branches of expenditure, that would show extravagance if any existed. He would take the six main heads of expenditure and show what the increases had been between 1871 and 1883 in regard to them. In 1871 the cost of administration of justice had been \$182,621, and in 1881 \$278,856, an increase of \$96,235. A large proportion, however, of that increase was money given

BACK TO THE MUNICIPALITIES.

As hon. gentlemen were aware, nearly one-half of the expense connected with the administration of justice was borne by the municipalities and reimbursed by the Government. Public Institutions in 1871 cost \$171,423, while in 1881 the expenditure under that head was \$649,095, or \$477,672 in excess of the former year. Would any person, he asked, point to that as an evidence of extravagance on the part of the Government? While the number of inmates in the public institutions was increasing, and the cost to the Government growing larger, the number of these poor unfortunates maintained by private families or in gaols was being lessened. Were the Government to maintain their expenditure for this purpose at the amount spent in 1871, and say to those unfortunate people: "We care not for your infirmities," and to the people of the country: "Keep your insane at home," and make no provision for the proper care of the criminal classes, all in order that the expenditure might be maintained at the point at which it stood in 1871. (Hear, hear.) The care of these poor unfortunates was a duty that no Government could get rid of. So long as such a class existed they had to be taken care of. In education the Sandfield Macdonald Government expended \$351,306 and the Mowat \$513,147, an increase of \$161,841. Would they call this extravagance or a wise and judicious expenditure? On agriculture and arts the Sandfield Macdonald Government spent \$76,381, while now \$139,725 had been expended, an increase of \$13,344. Upon hospitals and charities the former Government spent \$40,260, and this Government \$80,600; upon colonization roads the former Government spent \$55,409, and this Government \$123,497. All these six branches of expenditure were mainly sums refunded to the people and relieving them of local taxation. The sums thus spent by John Sandfield Macdonald amount to \$877,400, those of this Government to \$1,784,121, showing an increase of \$906,721. Would anyone contend that these figures show reckless expenditure or extravagance? And yet these sums which were included in the grand total were so often paraded by Opposition speakers as evidences of extravagance. The true means of comparison was to take into account the expenditure on Civil Government and Legislation, for it was here that evidence of extravagance will be found if it existed. While this Government had done so much more for the people than that of John Sandfield Macdonald, the revenue had not increased in anything like the same proportion, in fact it had remained almost stationary

REVENUE STATIONARY.

Taking the revenue for 1868 John Sandfield Macdonald received, \$2,366,819; 1869, \$2,697,348; 1870, \$2,500,695; 1871, \$2,333,179; an average of \$2,474,000, while the average of the present Government was \$2,534,908, an increase of \$60,998, and yet they had returned the large amounts to the people he had specified. They did not attempt to conceal the increase, and they further contended that this would go on as the population increased, while it must be remembered that the subsidy was stationary. In 1861, when the amount of the subsidy was fixed, the population of Ontario was 1,396,071, and in 1881 it was 1,923,228. The subsidy was then calculated at 81 cents per head, and the specific grant in addition brought it up to 86 cents. Taking the present population the subsidy was only equal to 62 cents per head, and if taken at the rate of 86 cents it would give Ontario \$455,000 more than the present subsidy of \$1,196,872, and bring it up to \$2,651,872. Quebec was now urging upon the Dominion Government their claims for an increased subsidy, and if this claim was allowed surely Ontario could not be passed over, for, notwithstanding the increase in population the subsidy was stationary. The revenue of the Dominion in 1867 was \$13,763,786, and now it was \$35,794,649, and yet notwithstanding this large increase no increase had been made in the promised subsidy. They had not pressed for an increase for the reason that they knew that whatever increase was given a large portion must come from the taxes taken from the people, and he believed that if Quebec gets the increase in subsidy asked for as a matter of justice, Ontario was entitled to an equivalent, and could not fail to get it. He had referred to the practice at Ottawa of charging the whole expense of maintaining and furnishing the Department Buildings and the furnishing and repairs as not being charged under the head of civil government, but under public buildings, and this he thought a preferable course. He had, therefore, advised and carried out a change, and had classed the same in the estimates under a new head of maintenance and repair of Government and departmental buildings. His estimates this year would, he thought, be found to be liberal, as they were in excess of those of 1883 by \$87,790, but they intended to keep within those estimates. He thought that it

was far better to make the estimates liberal and keep within them than to make them small and exceed them. In the estimates this year there were several large and exceptional increases, such as the Elliot award of \$35,074 on account of the Central Prison claim, and this was put in the estimates to be paid. There was also \$36,000 for the arrears on account of colonization roads. He explained that the Crown Lands Department had a separate banking account, and if they took a vote of say \$123,000 for it as last year it might be found that the expenditure would exceed that and there had been an overdraft. For four years this had been going on, and now they proposed to wipe out the arrears and in future keep within the appropriation. There was also an increasing expenditure in connection with the public buildings.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1894.

Subsidy.....	\$1,115,872 80	
Specific Grant.....	80,000 00	
Interest on Special Fund.....	136,696 62	
		\$1,333,569 42

CROWN LANDS REVENUE.

Crown Lands.....	\$100,000 00	
Clergy Lands.....	15,000 00	
Common School Lands..	25,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	5,000 00	
Woods and Forests.....	550,000 00	
		695,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....	\$35,000 00	
Lunatic Asylum London	10,000 00	
" Kingston	4,000 00	
" Hamilton	6,000 00	
" Orillia.....	1,400 00	
Penitentiary Reformatory.....	500 00	
Mercer Reformatory.....	5,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	500 00	
Blind Institute.....		
Central Prison.....	52,000 00	
		114,400 00
Education.....	\$33,000 00	
Interest on Investments	75,000 00	
Casual Revenue.....	34,000 00	
License Fund.....	200,000 00	
Algebra Taxes.....	4,000 00	
Law Stamps.....	64,000 00	
Drainage Assessment Fund.....	25,000 00	
Municipal Loan Fund..	10,000 00	
Toronto Mechanics' Institute.....	7,700 00	
From Insurance Companies, to defray expenses of inspection by Provincial Inspector.....	3,000 00	
From Counties, to defray expenses of taking Lunatics to Asylums, Boys to Reformatory, etc.....	6,000 00	
		461,700 00
		\$2,604,669 42

In that statement of estimated receipts they would notice there was a material alteration in respect to the sum expected to be derived from the issue of licenses. In 1883 the revenue derived from this source was \$96,460, and he estimated the receipts this year as \$200,000. He proposed to effect this by increasing the liquor licenses, and in doing so they were only following in the wake of public sentiment. On this subject public feeling is strong and growing. There had been a marked agitation for high licenses in the United States, which had extended to Canada. Temperance people had urged upon the Government strongly the need of the Government taking this course, and the Government thought they were acting right and in the direction of popular sentiment. The increase in the liquor licenses would be as follows:—Wholesale licenses from \$150 to \$225; city licenses, taverns and shops, \$100 to \$160; towns, taverns and shop licenses, \$80 to \$110; townships, \$60 to \$75; vessels, \$100 to \$125. By these increases he expected to have the increased revenue which had been placed in the estimates. He did not propose to discuss this branch of the subject, but would leave it to be dealt with by the Provincial Secretary when he introduced the bill to carry out the recommendations into effect.

Mr. MEREDITH asked if he anticipated no decrease in the number of licenses consequent on the increase of rates.

Mr. ROSS said, taking the increased rates and the number of licenses they now had it would bring \$116,000 additional, but making what he believed to be ample allowance, instead of putting it at \$212,000 or \$213,000, he only estimated the revenue from this source at \$200,000. This made an allowance of \$12,000 or \$13,000.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

In the estimates in the hands of hon. members there was an item of \$242,154 on account of payments required under the Railway Subsidy Acts. Last year there was a sum in excess of that amount paid out, but that was due to the arrears. The actual liability with respect to all the roads to which subsidies had been granted could now be fixed, for, with the exception of that northern road from Sault Ste. Marie, all the roads had been built, excepting again about 8 1/2 miles. The amount to be paid would continue for eight years at the rate he had mentioned till 1902, when it would expire. The benefits would be reaped largely by posterity, and therefore it was only wise and proper that provision should be made for the future paying some portion of the cost. He proposed that these certifi-