

and other sort of maintenance. While he was quite in sympathy with the farmers' problems, he wished to point out, he said, and he promptly did, what the City of Toronto alone contributed to the Monteith Budget.

"Mr. George H. Ross, former Treasurer for Toronto," he said, "informs me that Toronto last year had approximately 90,000 motor vehicles and that we contributed by way of automobile tax \$1,250,000. Mr. Ross estimated that Toronto used 35,000,000 gallons of gasoline and that our contribution by way of gasoline tax was over \$1,000,000.

Big Contribution.

"To make the illustration more complete, Mr. Ross estimates that Toronto owns one-fifth of the total number of automobiles in Ontario. As a matter of fact the total contribution of motor licenses for the whole Province was \$6,200,000, and for gasoline tax \$4,600,000. So you can readily appreciate Toronto's contribution along this line.

"Toronto's share for land transfer tax was \$147,700, in addition to Land Titles Act amounting to \$32,000, making a total of \$179,700.

"The amount collected in succession duty fees for the whole County of York amounted to \$2,300,000. Owing to the head offices of many of the large trust companies, together with leading banks, being in Toronto, our share to the corporation tax was considerable. The corporation tax for the whole Province amounted to \$4,800,000, which included the race tracks and as two of the largest are in the City of Toronto and the other two adjoining Toronto, we estimate that we paid in betting tax \$750,000.

"The amusement tax for the whole Province was \$1,250,000, Toronto's contribution was \$600,000.

To Suburban Highways.

"Speaking of our contribution to Provincial suburban highways, including the Toronto-Hamilton Highway, which since 1926 has been designated as a Provincial suburban highway, we paid from 1917 to 1921 for construction and maintenance \$579,941.49; from 1917 to 1927, inclusive, we paid for construction and maintenance \$1,539,646.97.

"To the Toronto & York Roads Commission from 1911 to 1927 we paid \$1,781,336.99."

Referring to Premier Ferguson's recent announcement of a Hydro policy

for Northern Ontario, Mr. Nesbitt mentioned requests of various Northern municipalities for power, as an indication of the urgent need for the House to get behind the Prime Minister and support his policy.

Eight Miles of Road.

Mr. Newman, the next speaker, described for the House the holiday facilities of Haliburton. Then he pleaded with the Government to provide the eight miles of roadway which was needed to join that district and Muskoka.

Referring to the vacational resources of the Province, Mr. Newman spoke for a moment of the work of the Anglers' Association. He believed that that organization, "might be wrong in appealing for a new Minister for game and fish." He thought that the anglers advocated such a portfolio "because they somewhat overemphasize the importance of the department.

"Personally," he continued, "I haven't any sympathy with a new minister being created. I have no sympathy with any reflection on the Deputy Minister of Game and Fish. And I may say that some members of the Anglers' Association, personal friends of mine, haven't anything to say of the Deputy Minister. But I am not sure that it wouldn't be wise to take away this department from the Minister of Mines and put it in Lands and Forests."

Mr. Newman declared that there should be more co-operation between the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Fish and Game Department. He pictured the situation at Rosedale, near Fenelon Falls. Rosedale controlled the level of three lakes which are noted breeding homes of maskinonge. Yet, said he, in the dry season, water was run off through there to supply power and the spawn of the "lunge" was left high and dry. It was considered, said he, that there was a saving of hundreds of dollars in power, but he believed that because of the depredation of the fish, there was a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Trappers Are Sore."

Next, Mr. Newman spoke of the activities of wolves in the Province, pictured them as a menace. He referred to a report of wolves at Pembroke, and told how wolves were being killed at

Burnt River, 35 miles from Lindsay. He observed that the Government had raised the hunters' licenses and yet the wolf bounty was not increased. "And," said he, "the trappers are sore." He urged an increase in the bounty.

Then, on the subject of rural Hydro, Mr. Newman believed that the Government was a "little too strong" in abusing the farmers when they offered criticism on this subject. He told the Government to "buckle down" to the problem, and if they couldn't "do it" to "let us have the chance."

He referred to the press report that the municipalities in the Georgian Bay System were sharing a Hydro "melon" to the value of more than \$100,000. "That," said he, "is not a melon." He believed they were just getting back a bit of the money which they had paid out in too high rates.

He stated that in his own district, on the Cannington line, there had been no attempt to sell farmers Hydro in the last six or seven years. And the same conditions existed between Lorneville and Woodville, when the last request to two wealthy farmers to come in on Hydro was ten years ago. He declared that there was nothing aggressive in putting Hydro across. "No private companies in the whole Dominion," said he, "would endure that sort of thing for over six months."

Liquor Sales Up 34 Per Cent.

Mr. Newman went on to talk on the liquor situation. He declared that he had no apologies to offer for speaking on this topic. Comparing liquor sales in the Province on five-month periods in 1927 and 1928, he showed that they had increased 34 per cent. According to an analysis of the Liquor Report for 1928, the average sales in a liquor store were \$293,384 and in a beer warehouse, \$143,624.

He observed that Lindsay had a liquor store, a beer warehouse, a distillery and a brewery. Picturing the area surrounding Lindsay served by these "facilities," he believed that you could say that the store and the warehouse in Lindsay were "average," and so therefore they did between them a yearly business of \$437,008.

The Victoria County Council spent \$179,613 on roads, \$140,587 on bridges, administration and educational work and \$17,686 on the House of Refuge. And yet the liquor store and the brewery warehouse took in \$99,224 more than that. "Just think of that," said he, "\$437,008 spent in Lindsay in booze. If that is a temperance measure I say that it is a wet one."

"A Terrible Evil."

"This drinking of liquor is a terrible evil," said he. "It has got us by the neck."

"And," he continued, "it's the brewers and distillers who are to blame. There's Gooderham and there's Seagram. And I don't care if Gooderham & Worts have the best broadcasting station in the Province, it's absolutely nothing but a downright evil. Let us get rid of the brewers and distillers and then we can deal with the moonshiners. We took a step backward in this Province when we allowed that snake of evil to creep through it.

"Couldn't," he asked the House, "we get a local option to get at this? If we can't, let us get education.

"I have no apology to make for what I am saying," Mr. Newman declared, and his voice shook with emotion. He stretched his hand down toward his knee. "When I was a lad so high," he pointed, "I came up against that evil. And I swore with the help of God never to give quarter to that stuff in any land or country. That's where I stand today. And I believe that the majority of the people of this Province are in sympathy with what I speak of this afternoon. I believe that we should put in Canada a total prohibition. And, when we get rid of the rich, wealthy brewer and distiller, we can take care of the moonshiner."

"Never Miss the Money."

As for the revenue the Government got from the liquor business, Mr. Newman said: "If we could drive this out of the country, we'd never miss the money."

In conclusion, he referred at length to the Public School Health Book, citing sections that pictured the evil effects of liquor drinking.

R. H. Kemp (Progressive, Lincoln) said that what agriculture was suffering from today, as it had suffered for years in all countries, was its remoteness from the large centres of trade. Boys left the farm and went to the cities, and agricultural wealth took the same course, but there was very little return, if any, of that wealth to the farm. "My opinion," he said, "is that any man on a farm today in the Province of Ontario is an optimist."

Amused at "Juggling."

Mr. Kemp "kidded" Mr. Nesbitt for

"threshing a lot of old straw" in his speech. He claimed that with the increased gas tax the people were paying more on their cars than ever before, notwithstanding the decrease in license. In fact, the general tax rate all over the Province had been increased. It had amused him to hear Mr. Nesbitt juggle with Ontario's assets and liabilities. Assets, he said, could be fixed at almost any figure. As an example of assets-setting, he said that four years ago the assets of pulpwood ties in the Province had been set at \$237,000,000. In spite of the millions of dollars' worth of pulpwood that have been cut since then, these same assets are fixed today at \$337,000,000.

"What's the need of having a forest preservation bill when things will work out this way?" he asked of the Government, amid Opposition applause.

On the matter of patronage, the Lincoln member said that there was one Highways Department item for \$1,500,000 under the head of "wages for men and payments." Why couldn't the Government give the names of the men? he asked. Why not give their salaries? Was there anything in the patronage system of which to be ashamed?

Promises Unfulfilled.

Mr. Kemp claimed that, in one respect at least, the Prime Minister of the Province had failed to live up to his promises. The Government, he said, went into power last election on the wave of "Government control," but they have been unable to make the law as good as they said it would be. The distillers and brewers, he said, never had a system by which they could get rid of their products better than they had now. Didn't need a single salesman on the road. No need to advertise. No competition, with all the prices set by the Liquor Board. All they had to do, the speaker claimed, was turn loose the stuff.

The great danger to the Province, he believed, did not lie in the men who bought permits, but in the distillers and brewers. "The permit fellows won't put Liquor Control Act on the rocks," he stated. "But I believe that if the brewers and distillers don't change their methods of business they will wreck the act and the Government along with it."

In issuing permits, the Government, he contended, should take a much stronger hand; and its aim, all round, should be to make the law a success, and not some mere financial achievement.

More Important Problem.

A. H. Acres, Conservative, Carleton, was extremely critical of those Opposition members who eternally nagged at the Liquor Control Act, when they gave the House little indication of what they were doing in their ridings to see that the law was properly enforced. "Nagging details and small issues," said the Carleton member, merited little consideration when there were far more important matters—the question of farm depopulation, for instance—to be solved.

Mr. Acres, speaking, as he said, as an opponent of public ownership, and with the viewpoint of the people of the farms, declared that the Government should seriously consider the matter of creating a flat rate for light and power for the rural districts. In his opinion three townships should be selected for a test of the possibilities of such a system—in Eastern Ontario, Central Ontario, and Western Ontario—lines should be erected on every concession; and light supplied to every home. Only in that way could it be determined whether the flat rate plan was workable. He had heard, he stated, that it was not, but until the Hydro-Electric Power Commission made a test, he would remain unconvinced.

Power Delivered Like Mail.

If the water powers of the Province belonged to the people and the Hydro Commission was developing them as a public utility, then, he contended, people should not have to pay the different power rates they do. In his opinion power should be delivered to the home in almost the same manner as a postie delivers mail—all things equal.

"Is it fair," he said, speaking personally, "that my wife should pay four times as much for the power she uses as some woman does in Toronto? I don't think so, and I want to say that I believe that the Hydro development that permits such a situation has not yet reached the stage of achievement that it should."

Mr. Acres believed that with the building of more transmission lines through the rural districts the small towns should get their share of the industry that is now going to the large centres of population.