Financial Statement of Hon. R. Harcourt.

Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Dec. 14, 1897.

ly date of the commencement of the ses- receipts for the ten months of 1897 have sion, and to the fact that the accounts in been exceptionally large. the hands of hon. members cover only ten months of the present year, instead of the will be remembered, had four sales of timfull calendar year as heretofore, my state- ber, one during each year of its term of ment this afternoon must of necessity differ office. The average price realized at these ties. considerably from those I have previously four sales was \$260.41 per mile. We have had the honor to deliver, both as to its sub- had only seven sales in twenty-six years. ject matter and arrangement.

At the very earliest hour possible the ac- \$1,221 67 per mile. counts for the balance of the year, viz., will be presented to the House in the usual form, and hon, members will then, as al- ding, Kelly, Davis and Hanmer. ways heretofore, have the fullest opportunity to examine them in detail, and subject them in committee, if need be, to closest scruting.

much valuable time will in this way be saved, that the business of the session will be greatly facilitated and expedited by | bringing down now, as we have done, the October last, and that the convenience of hon, members will thus be best suited. RECEIPTS, TEN MONTHS ENDED 31st

OCTOBER, 1897.

\$1,196,872 80 Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario 212,414 48 Interest on investments

23,233 03 \$234,647.51 Crown Lands Department-Crown lands\$ Rent re Crown lands 154,735 07 Railway lands Clergy lands Common School lands Grammar School lands University lands Mining Heenses 2,411 20

Mucellaneous Refunds 31 22 \$1,390,188 01 Algoma taxes Sale of lands at Toronto L.A... Foronto Lunatic Asylum \$ fimico Lunatic Asylum 10,428 13 ondon Lunatic Asylum 9.544 05 Hamilton Lunatic Asylum 8.032 24 Kingston Lunatic Asylum Brockville Lunatle Asylum 3,296.303,341 68 Orlilia Lunatic Asylum 1.183 05 Reformatory for Females Reformatory for Boys 393 00 Rifnd Institute Central Prison industries 15,000 00

Casual Revenue-Provincial Secretary's Depart-Frowincial Registrar's branch .. tegistrar-General's branch Insurance companies' fees-Outario act and 1891 act Loan companies-fees Public officers' surplus fees (57 Cap. 9, and R.S.O.

Fees-Local Masters of titles. Shooting and fishing licenses. Circus licenses ntestate estates moneys 4,000 00 Hall site ment re expenditure for inourance branch Removal of patients to asylums

Succession duties Drainage works assessments. 4.649 17 Drainage debentures Drainage debentures, tile

EXPENDITURE, TEN MONTHS, ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1897.

Public institutions maintenance Hospitals and charities Repairs and maintenance blic buildings ublic works Colonization roads Charges Crown Lands Miscellaneous

Drainage debentures Rallway aid certificates Annuity

Our total receipts for the ten months of 1807 to the end of October amount, as hon. gentlemen will notice, to \$3,696,138. It exceeds our estimate, which was

course for the whole year, by \$477,000. In making my statement, however, last February, I expressly informed the House that I was confident that the actual receipt would exceed the estimate. We have received already during ten months of this year a considerably larger sum than we have received any one year since 1893. It is

gratifying to know that we have received during the first ten months of this year \$203,467 more than we received for all of The main source of increase, it will noticed, is in the receipt from Crown lands.

For the period of cen months which I am now considering our total receipts from the Crown Lands Department amounted to \$1,300,178, the largest receipt of any year

Last year we received \$925,262. The aver- this year \$156,342. age yearly receipt from this department for twenty-six years has been \$978,264. From | we sold to the amount of \$13,400 a year. the sale of Crown lands we received this This year we only needed to sell to the purpose. year \$84,405, from rents, mining leases, the amount of \$7,000 a year, and the difference noticeably large amount of \$154.735, and in amount of course represents our im- Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts, from woods and forests \$1,132,387. From proved position as to these railway obliga- the burden of this great care rests solely mining leases we received last year \$46,940. | tlous. The amount we sold this year was on the municipalities. We sold during the year 159% miles of tim- smaller than that of any previous year. The Province of Quebec assumes half of regards legislation or civil government. ber lands, obtaining for it \$265,162, or \$1,665 During the next few years, unless we grant the burden and throws the other half on per mile. We received up to the end of aid to railways to a large extent in the the municipalities. Nova Scotia gives a

October from this sale \$88,812. The balance is still outstanding. Omitting altogether M. Speaker,-Owing to the unusually ear- the proceeds of this sale, our Crown lands

> The Sandfield Macdonald Government, 1: and we have realized as our average price | have paid out for railway aid and to retire

The berths disposed of at our sale last for the months of November and December. August are situated chiefly near Lake Wah- ferred to. napitae, in the Townships of Rathbun, Scad-

These five townships are situated in a distriet that has been prospected by miners and in which hundreds of applications have It must be apparent to everyone that mines act. The department could not grant leases or patents before it had disposed of the pine timber.

well as prudent, to sell this timber in order year. The County of York, including To- with one of ours as regards expenditures. that the applicants might obtain their titles and that very serious loss by fire might be | ceived.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

We received as interest this year on our Subsidy \$1,116,872 80 | trust funds and investments \$234,647. Of Specific grant 80,000 00 this amount \$212,414 was remitted to us by the Dominion Government as the interest due us on the funds it holds in trust for us. The balance, \$22,233, represents interest on our drainage debentures and interest received from the banks on our deposits.

The plain fact, Mr. Speaker, that we have thus received this very year \$212,414 from the Dominion Government, and I expect an additional sum before the year closes, is 2.620 11 | conclusive proof that the Dominion holds in 10,089 95 trust for us a large capital fund of several 705 89 millions of dollars on which it regularly Woods and forests 1,132,387 49 pays us interest. I will take occasion later on to refer to this question.

LICENSE RECEIPTS.

We received altogether this year from 820 93 | liquor licenses \$289,157. It is made up as Revenue from city municipalities,\$116,162 12 Revenue from municipalities oth-

er than cities 154,995 00 Total\$271,157 12 Revenue from brewers and distillers, 1897 18,000 00 Total revenue for 1897, including brewers' and distillers' li-

censes\$289,157 12 The revenue from liquor licenses (not including brewers and distillers) shows a net \$85,488 87 nue from the cities having increased by State during one fiscal year, viz., 1895. The er, the number of officials 50 per cent. increase of \$2.984 over last year, the reve-\$3,540 and that from other municipalities decreased by \$556.

The fee for a brewer's license is \$250. 230 50 | Since last session the Privy Council con-3.119 89 firmed our right to exact a license fee from 14.884 49 brewers and distillers.

10,199 95 The following table shows the amount of license revenue retained by the Province 10.828 26 for its own use and the amount it distribut 2,950 82 ed amongst the municipalities during each 2,319 21 of the last five years:-

6 845 16 License yr. Province. Municipalities. 4.048 60 1804 277,330 14 272,809 12 268,172 78 271,157 12 The Province of Quebec retains all license

municipalities. It received from this source 4,338 24 | last year \$663,087

\$3,698,138 32 A total decrease in five years of 273 H

358,642 71 | more striking diminution. The act passed last session abolishing saloons and allowing mer years, and only one license for each 600 thereafter instead of 400 as formerly,

23,829 87 tribute to this result. The sum of \$115,104, representing what we call "Casual revenue," is made up more than twenty miscellaneous items of recelpts. The largest of these items is that 112,395 86; of \$33,840, which comes to us from the Pro-45,100 00 vincial Secretary's Department, and nearly all of this is made up of fees received for charters of incorporation. The number of charters issued greatly exceeded that of previous years. From marriage licenses we received \$2,000. In 1869 the Sandfield Macdonald Government received from marriage Meense fees \$31.531. Perhaps this is the only instance on record of a loss of revenue

From the Insurance Department we received a little more than \$25,000. fees received under the Ontario insurance act of last session amounted to \$17.864. The annual registry fees of Dominion licensees and friendly societies amounts to \$13,481. We received by way of annual registry certificate fees payable by building societies, loan companies and trust com panies, and for charters and application fees, \$10,200. This source of revenue dates from the passing of our loan corporations

act of last session. ANNUITIES.

We received from our sale of annuities | these, and it levies a special tax on all the cents. Our first sale was in 1884. In that year port. Taxes to the amount of \$4,292,346

decrease considerably.

1890 there will be another drop of \$14,000, burden altogether. of nearly \$80,000. In 1884, the year of our object of relieving the municipalities. per cent. The purchasers this year will re- of our public institutions. ceive less than 314 per cent, on their in-

add one dollar to our existing obligations. Since of public institutions, including hos-When we sell annuities we merely postpone pitals, \$989,443, while Quebec spent only the railway obligations which mature dur- \$378,158. ing the year in which the sale takes place. We have had nine sales of annuities since | York are beyond question carefully man-1884. We have had five sales during the aged institutions. The people of the State. last two Parliaments. We have not sold them every year. We did not sell them, for support. A ratepayer assessed for \$3,000 1890. We have paid out for railway ald

During these two Parliaments, moreover, that is from 1890 to 1897 inclusive, we annulties \$1,099,732 more than we have received from the five sales of annuities re-

since 1884 \$1,013,204 more than we have

SUCCESSION DUTIES. I estimated that we would receive from succession duties during the year \$175,000. Up to the end of October we had received \$83,546. Only fifty estates out of three or been made for leases or patents under the four thousand came within the act. I will before the session closes be able to give the exact number of estates which were It will, I am sure, interest hon, members administered during the year. In 25 of our If I compare or contrast with some detail It was therefore absolutely necessary, as | counties not a single estate paid duty this | one of these New York State institutions ronto, paid half of the total sum we re- The asylum at Ogdensburg, New York, is

have received \$744.376. The Government it from our asylum at Brockville. No two claims and is entitled to much credit for institutions could be more similarly circumthis large receipt. All economists agree stanced. There is accommodation for 1,300 that this is as just and equitable a means patients at Ogdensburg and 506 at Brockof raising revenue as has ever been de ville. vised. It fully conforms with the founda- The capital expenditure on lands, buildtion principle that all taxation should have ings and furnishings at Ogdensburg regard to the ability to pay on the part of amounts to \$2,272,467, that at Brockville the taxpayer. Under our act only large \$440,126. our young country) are dutiable. But one is \$1,758, at Brockville \$870. estate out of every fifty is reached by its | The per capita cost of maintenance at provisions. Direct heirs very rarely pay Ogdensburg last year was \$213, at Brockanything. Collateral and remote herrs ville \$143. In value than \$10,000 pays any duty under burg is 1 for every 127 patients, at Brockany circumstances. Neither husband, wife ville 1 for every 193 patients. upon to pay anything unless the estate ex- every four patients, at Brockville one for ten years past, and the amount unexpended

ceeds \$100,000 in value. In other States and countries, New York, Pennsylvania and England itself, for example, similar acts have a much wider application, a higher scale of duties, and tion in this direction. The receipts under our act are ear-marked by the statute itself, and must go to charitable purposes. Our statute does not apply to property given, devised or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes. Succession or inheritance duties to the amount of \$2,126,894 were received in New York ta cost of maintenance is 60 per cent. high-British Government received last year a million of dollars from a single estate.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

We expended during the ten months for public institutions maintenance \$692,059. ing all of 1896 \$796,567. In our seven large at Brockville. asylums there were 4.851 patients in resi- These figures speak so plainly and forcidence on the 30th day of September last. bly that I need not further comment on The daily average population for 1897 was them. than male.

This is nearly four times as many patiwere 158 more than we had during the previous year. The daily average population in 1894 was 4,334; in 1895, it was 4,557; in 1896, 4,709, and in 1897, 4,867. The annual cost per patient this year is \$126.28, as against \$134 55 last year. It will be at once admitted that this in itself evinces on the part of those in charge of these institutious great care and watchfulness as re-

gards every item of expenditure. We include, in common with several of the United States (Massachusetts, for example), in our per capita cost, ordinary

In six State asylums of Massachusetts the annual per capita cost was \$176 80. The per capita cost in our seven asylums is

according to the last annual report, \$175 41, and at the Mattawean Hospital, New York,

The last reports I have at hand furnish me with some additional comparisons, which will, I know, interest the House. The asylums, or hospitals, as many prefer to call them, which I will name are large and well equipped institutions:-

Per cap. Per cap.\$2 70 Willard, New York, 1895 . . 2 83 Buffalo, New York 3 53 219 85 Rochester, New York 4 50 Prov. Ontario, 7 asylums. . 2 43

We spend more for the maintenance our public institutions than we do for any other single service, viz., nearly, if not fully, \$2,200 a day; out of every \$100 the Province spends, nearly \$22 of it is required for their support. It means a great deal therefore that we are able conclusively to show that we maintain them at a considerably less cost than is required for exactly similar institutions elsewhere.

That they are efficiently managed and generously provided for, both as regards diet, clothing and expert professional treatment, no one will pretend to dispute.

In only seven or eight of the United taxable property of the State for their sup-

In eighteen of the States, among them cents.

Next year these obligations will be \$28,000 expenditure. In Ontario the municipalithe opposition in the various intervening the surplus of debt in excess of \$62,500,000, and that all conclusions drawn therefrom

the following year a drop of \$6,000, and I could readily give further illustrations four years from now they will, as compared to show that this Province is extremely with this year, be diminished to the amount liberal in the grants it gives with the

first sale, the purchaser's investment | Our two largest items of expenditure are brought him an interest yield of about 41/2 those for education and for maintenance

In 1895 we expended for education \$696. 042, while the Province of Quebec expended It must always be remembered that the only \$371,260. issue and sale of these annuities does not In the same year we spent for mainten-

> The insane asylums of the State of New as I have said, are taxed directly for their pays about \$3 a year for this purpose.

It is often urged that where direct taxation is resorted to the taxpayer will closereceived from our nine sales of annul- ly scrutinize every outlay and insist on strictest economy. And yet we have succeeded in this Province in keeping our asylum expenditures

considerably under those of the State of New York. Does not this tend to prove that we manage our institutions with due regard to

economy? York State carefully revises the detailed monthly estimates, which are prepared by the stewards of the various hospitals under the direction of the Superintendents. Every precaution is taken to keep down expenses.

called the St. Lawrence State Hospital. The Since 1892, when our act was passed, we River St. Lawrence, and it alone, separates

estates (and we have but few of them in | The rate of cost per bed at Ogdensburg

bear nearly all of the burden. No estate less | The number of medical officers at Ogdens-

Brockville \$48.

Their Commissioners believe they can best quality by buying in the open market. The buildings at Ogdensburg, having regard to the accommodation, cost twice as

much as those at Brockville, the per capi-The salaries paid to officials generally at Ogdensburg are nearly double those paid

The Superintendant of the Ogdensburg Asylum, the Assistant Superintendant, and This is more than one-fifth of all our ex- the Bursar, each of them receive twice as penditures. We spent for this purpose dur- large a salary as we pay the same officials

4,867. There were 33 more female patients | May I give another comparison? I will refer to six representative asylums situate in four of the most advanced States of the

Per capita cost of patients in six Amerian asylums in 1896 :-Annual. Weekly. Pop-

Cost. Cost, lation. Cleveland, Ohio 134 04 Warren, Penn 187 72 Harrisburg. Penn... 183 62 Province of Ontario, 126 28

lums was \$3 16. In Ontario asylums, for 1897, it was \$2 43, a difference per capita of 73 cents weekly.

The average daily population of lunatics n 1897 in Ontario was 4,254. If the same average rate of maintenance was charged in Ontario as in the American institutions It would mean to us an increased expenditure of \$161,476 64 a year.

If the average rate in Ontario were applied to the above American asylums it would mean to them a saving of \$242,754 20

The foregoing six American asylums are thoroughly representative. Their circumstances and conditions are not unlike ours. A comparison with them is therefore fair and reasonable. The per capita cost of not seem to even think it necessary management in each of them is higher than to respect the intelligence of their audi-

and that fact should tend to diminish their | ral aid and generous expenditure as would per capita cost, since the cost of management should decrease with increasing num-The cost of fuel, a very important item

in the cost of maintaining asylums, is much less in these States than it is in Ontario. In a recent report of the Columbus Asylum, for example, this statement appears :-"We have a contract for coal this year at the remarkably low price of \$1.04 per

The following summary will prove of in-

Average Average Six American asylums.\$167 90 \$3 16 6,395 Six Ontario asylums .. 126 28 2 43 4,254 LEGISLATION.

In 1895 the cost of legislation in Ontario

Examine, Mr. Speaker, the whole period | The uncertainty, then, as to what the real all comparisons between the Macdonald tutions maintenance, agriculture and arta, EXPENDITURES NOT CHALLENGED.

ance, amounting to one-fifth of the gross until the end of 1896, and you will find that | doubt which prevailed as to the amount of expenditure are ill-timed and misleading, fifth of 1 per cent, of all our expenditure.

> of all our expenditures. challenged, but when an election approaches this excess of debt; this it was which pre-

> extravagance are revived. A considerable portion of our yearly ex- plus revenues earlier than it did. penditure consist of direct grants, appor- not been for such circumstances the Macers. Treasurers of School Boards, of Agri- available cash surplus of even \$1,300,000. cultural Societies and of Hospital Boards. We give the money itself directly back to the people, and they spend it in their own immediate localities in relief of their local burdens. In 1896, for instance, we gave direct grants in this way to the amount of \$1,002,698. For example, if we take all our ministration left office with an available expenditures of a single year, we will find cash surplus of \$1.350,000. The facts in \$19 93 of it is spent for maintaining our public institutions, \$16.95 for purposes of (1) Invested funds to the amount of \$3, education, \$15 12 for public works and 637.979, and (2) cash on hand \$172,985, or albuildings, \$9 74 for administration of jus- together \$3,810.964. tice, \$5 61 for rallway ald, \$4 34 for agricul-

lancous expenditure. This analysis of itself shows at a glance 1871, such as education, administration of what large sums we return each year to the justice, hospitals and charities and mainpeople, and how little is expended for or-

dinary purposes of government. INCREASED GRANTS IN AID. We have spent under the head of educature last year for this purpose was \$702,457. payments sent to the Treasurers of the vari- bought from the Dominion Government ous institutions, this year \$192,694. We prior to 1871, but not paid for until after gave \$4,000 each to the Houses of Refuge | 1877. in the Countles of Perth and Lambton. For agriculture we spens this year \$168,-

052. In 1887 we spent \$130,567, for ad-\$358,642, while ten years ago we spen, \$324. | sury by the Macdonald Administration.

ponding relief to the municipalities. Our total expenditure for all of 1897 will be considerably less than the House authorized us to spend. We spent last year nor child, father, mother nor granchild, nor The number of officers, attendants, nurses \$143,587 less than the House voted, and the son-in-law nor daughter-in-law is called and employees at Ogdensburg is one for same statement is true for every year for each year is considerable.

At Ogdensburg \$82 is paid for salaries of | Is not this fact conclusive proof of our officials and employees for every patient, at earnest desire to economize whenever pos-

All supplies at Ogdensburg are bought by The additional fact that our total expendireach much smaller estates. Every one of the steward in the open market; we buy tures have been continuously decreased for our sister Provinces has copied our legisla- our supplies for the main part (viz., 84 per several years past cannot be overlooked. Our total expenditure in 1891 amounted to \$4,158,159; 1802, \$4,068,257; 1893, \$3,907,145; only make sure of getting provisions of the 1894, \$3,842,505; 1895, \$3,758,525; 1896, \$3,

I can assure the House that our total expenditure for all of 1897 will be considerably less than that of 1896.

Some of our expenditures are uncontrollable. They increase automatically from year to year.

Our grants for education, for agriculture, for maintaining our large asylums with their ever-increasing number of inmates, are of this character. Other expenditures, on the other hand, are well within our control, and it is by exercising care and caution, prudence and economy as to this class that we have been able year by year for seven years in unbroken succession to cut down our aggregate expenditures.

end has been successfully accomplished? SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S POLICY.

Hon, gentlemen opposite have been for months past taking continually about the

treasury, as I shall show later on, an avail-Our financial critics opposite from a hundred different platforms have recently stated that it amounted to \$4,000,000. Their mistake or exaggeration to the extent of \$2. 500,000 is one of several striking examples which I could readily give of the loose asscriton, of the unrestrained license of speech they habitually indulge in when discussing

Some of them, I am compelled reluctantly to say, judging from their exaggerated speeches only recently delivered, ences. In a new Province, with its ever-They have a larger population than ours increasing and loud demands for such libealone furnish the means of helping the people to help themselves-this available cash surplus of \$1,350,000, which the Sandfield Macdonald Administration accumulated from 1868 to 1871, must soon have been ex-

His setting apart in his last year of office by statute the sum of \$1,500,000 to aid railways plainly indicated that his policy was in this way to open up the country and develop its resources, and not to hoard up year by year a growing surplus.

Besides, there is a plain and manifest reanounce a policy of large expenditure or of distribution of the available money on hand

The reason, Mr. Speaker, briefly and undeniably, is as follows:--

small contribution towards their mainten- of Liberal rule in this Province, from 1871 financial condition of the Province was, the Administration and ours as to matters of less than those we have met this year, in ties, on the other hand, are relieved of the Parliaments have challenged less than three- that being the extent of Provincial debts are futile and valueless. We must once which the Dominion agreed to assume at again remind them that the Ontario of The Opposition in this present Parliament | Confederation, the fact that deductions to | to-day is twice as large territorially as it has taken objection to less than 1 per cent. | the amount of \$201,666 a year were actually | was in Sandfield's time, that we have 600,made from our subsidy in the early years, Nearly all of our expenditures pass un- up to 1874, to meet the interest charges on the old and time honored cries of waste and vented the Macdonald Administration from entering upon its policy of distributing surtionments of money sent to County Treasur- donald Government would not have left an Our friends opposite seem, at election times at least, to forget, and wilfully too. the dominating circumstances of the case. SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S SURPLUS

I have stated, sir, that the Macdonald Ad that out of every \$100 the Province spends | connection with it are as follows. At the close of 1871 the Province had at its credit:

From this total there must, however, be ture, \$4 22 for hospitals and charities, \$6 18 | deducted four items:-(1) \$1,500,000 set apart for civil government, \$3.55 for legislation, in 1871 by statue for railway aid, and which \$2.87 for colonization roads, \$2.48 for could not be used for any other purpose. charges on Crown lands, \$2.06 for repairs (2) \$691,131, composed of payments made by to public buildings, 18 cents for immigration | the Dominion for Ontario during the term and \$4 89 for the many various unclassified of the Macdonald Administration for variitems which make up what we call miscel- ous services rendered the Province of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, tenance of lunatics at Rockwood Asylum. These ftems were charged up against Ontario, and not settled for until long after 1871. (3) \$197,000 due to the Province of Quebec tion this year \$673,189. Our total expendi- from Ontario, as its share of the collections from sales of Common School lands In 1877 we spent \$570,760. Out of each \$100 | made during the years of the Macdonald the Province spends about \$19 of it goes to Administration. This amount has been paid support our schools. For hospitals and in cash to Quebec since 1871. (4) \$96,500, becharities we have given, and these are cash |ing the price of the Rockwood Asylum,

These four items, taken together, amount to \$2.484.631, and deducting this from \$3,-\$10.964 we have remaining \$1,326,333 as the ministration of justice we spent thus year exact available cash surplus left in the trea-

Our opponents further say that as soon as which in a variety of ways stimulated penditures increase. In each case the auto John Sandfield left office his successors, the tional expenditure carries with it corres- Liberals, began at once to diminish the sur- ment of our resources. pius. This is another reckless and totally

> unwarranted statement. THE SURPLUS OF THE MOWAT GOV-ERNMENT.

Whatever the surplus was, sir, at the end of 1871, when Sandfield Macdonald left office, it was greatly added to in 1872 and 1873, as well as in later years, by the Mowat Government. The Province at the end of 1871 had in investments and in cash, \$3,810,964, while at the end of 1873 it had also in like investments and in cash

trust funds. In these two years, there- from West York now rise and name the fore, viz., 1872 and 1873, the first two years railway which we aided and to which we of the Mowat Government, the existing should not have given aid? large cash surplus, outside of the trust | Has my hon, friend who leads the Oppofunds, was augmented to the amount of sition a different railway policy to pre-\$900,000, and yet, Mr. Speaker, the leader pose ? If so, the country will be glad to of the Opposition is reported in The Toron- learn of it. So far as I know, he has not to Mail of November 4 last to have said, to this hour on a single occasion taken obwhen speaking at Milibrook, "I tell you, jection in the House to our scheme of railand I would be worse than a fool if I did way aid, or to any part of it, so without knowing it to be true, that dur- issue of a single railway certificate. The

(Applause.) To-day, allowing for every pos- Not one dollar of it, as he well knows, was sible liability, present and future, including spent for ordinary purposes of government, Will hon, gentlemen opposite name a Pro- of course our railway obligations, we have or as part of our current, ordinary or norvince or a State in which so desirable an an available cash surplus of at least from mal expenditures. two to three millions of dollars. The queslater on. The extremely rash and random | Treasury, mainly in the years receipts exceeding our total expenditures directly given to them out of

so many years past is for the most part | their own railway debts. This is the kind the creation of the Mowat Government, of Provincial expenditure which our critics In the years 1872 and 1873, to which I have at one time call squandering the surplus 1893 and this very year, 1897, the total re- year spent by the way of educational aid Hardy Government were largely in excess as of the total expenditures. The annual difference, if hoarding savings and accumulations of these years only object, would in a single year make a \$2,500,000, and in each of these years there of a slugle Parliament we could in this way were extraordinary expenditures, of which every one approved, outside of the supply bill, and in the aggregate involving a large Our opponents evidently seek to concest

up to the present time an expenditure of more than \$6,500,000, and our surplus distribution scheme an outlay of \$3,389,000. This last named sum was divided among the municipalities of the Province chiefly in the years 1874 to 1877 inclusive. These | 000 in aiding agriculture. Last year we two policies, viz., railway aid and surplus spent \$192,000. His Government gave for distribution, were deliberately intended to hospitals and charities in 1871, \$40,000, and have the effect of diminishing our invested | we gave five times as much, viz., \$196,000 surplus funds. The Legislature passed the in 1896. In these three directions alone, enactments concerning railway aid and sur- viz. education, agriculture and hospitals plus distribution with the very object, I and charities, the Macdonald Administrarepeat, of diminishing the surplus belonging | tion in four years spent \$1,715,828, while to the Province. The Legislature plainly in our last four years, viz., from 1893 to intended that our invested funds should be 1896, inclusive, we spent \$4,198,919. drawn upon from time to time to meet By pinching these three vastly important these very objects. It was after most services down to the narrow limits fixed by careful deliberation thought desirable that the Macdonald Administration we would the surplus revenues of the Province should have added in the short space of four years be utilized as fas as possible in developing to our surplus an accumulation of \$2,483,our resources by means of rallway grants, 000. and also, while relieving indebted muni- In other words we gave back to the peocipalities, to compensate as far as prac- ple in these three ways alone in four years ticable the municipalities which had not \$2,483,090 more than the Macdonald Adberrowed. It was deliberately thought ministration gave for a like period. To this undesirable to hoard our surplus revenues, extent we lightened the burdens of our to lock them up, to keep them unproductive. people. Does not this prove conclusively In these early years, from 1868 to 1871. In the light of these plain facts, all the the utter, I might well say ridiculous, abby the State. New York State is one of was 13 cents, and in the Dominion 171/2 the Legislature and Government were look- criticisms of our opponents are grossly surdity, of comparing the expenditures of ing forward, as we are even now, to the unfair and misleading. May I not fairly our early years with those of recent years, final adjustment of the accounts between ask that those who pretend to instruct and yet, sir, it is the fact that in every The cost of civil government in Ontario | the Provinces, and it was then believed- | public audiences should in dealing with campaign speech of hon. gentiemen oppowere so levied in 1896 for this special in 1895 was 11% cents per head; in Que- and the Treasurer of that day is himself on these important questions seek at any rate site, without a single exception, constant bec 171/2 cents, and in the Dominion 291/2 record as holding this view-that the result to keep moderately within the bounds of references have been made to the scale of of that adjustment might possibly impose a exact statement? But, our critics say, we expenditures of the Macdonald Administra-And yet we have never heard of our serious charge on the Province of Ontario. should live within our means, we should tion, with the aim of showing that the critics opposite complaining of the excessive Indeed it was more than hinted at, during do as the John Sandfield Government did. present Government has been extravagant, expenditure at Ottawa or Quebec, either as these early years, that our special funds It seems needless, sir, to repeat at this But let us pursue this subject a step furmight necessarily be drawn upon to meet time, but I feel compelled to do so, because ther and take seven services, viz. :--Adminof the line of attack of our opponents, that | istration of justice, education, public insti-

000 more people to govern, and that in the intervening years the work of development, present content myself with only a few hurried illustrations.

1871 AND 1896 CONTRASTIDD.

John Sandfield left office at the close of 1871. Neither the Central Prison nor the Institution for the Blind at Brantford were Their maintenance alone last year cost \$95,205. The only asylums for the insane we had at that time were those at Toronto and London, and part of that at Kingston, We have since built large asylums at Ham-

ilton, Orillia, Mimleo and Brockville, The erection of these four new asylume alone cost us \$2,346,000, and for their annual upkeep we are compelled to pay \$297,000. They accommodate 2,650 patients, and they are all filled to-day save one of the cottages

We maintained only three asylums in 1872, at a yearly cost of \$190,024. We now maintain seven asylums at an annual cost

In 1871 only 1,366 patients were cared for altogether. We now care for nearly 5,000. We must not forget that when we add to our public buildings we necessarily and proportionately add to our public annual maintenance charges.

Under the Macdonald Administration not a dollar was actually spent in the construction of railways. For this one purpose we have since 1871 spent more than \$6,500,000. We have now in the Province 6,542 miles of completed railway in actual operation, and 1,977 miles of it have received substantial

aid from the Provincial Treasury The construction of these rallways entailed an expenditure within the boundaries of the Province by way of wages, materials, rolling stock, etc., of \$50,000,000 on \$60,000,000, a vast expenditure of money,

complain of our financial administration, and in vague, general, loose terms denounce it. As a special evidence of our mismanagement they point to the railway certificates and annulties issued from time Here, sir, is an expenditure of over \$6,-500,000 given by us in aid of railways since

Our friends opposite in a petulant way

once. Did any one of our critics, and some of them have had sents in this House day his seat in this House to a single dollar of At both dates I exclude what we call the | it ? Will my hon, friend from Lanark or

ing the existence of Sir Oliver Mowat's money we have given to railways alone Government there never was an instant of since 1871 has more than four times over time when the Government had a sur- exhausted the cash surplus left by the Macdonald Administration. The truth is, sir, there has never been an And yet the leader of the Opposition says, instant of time when the Mowat Govern- and keeps saying, that we have squanderment had not a surplus of millions of dollars. | cd the surplus of the previous Government.

tion of the surplus, its amount, and of there was paid directly to the municipalistatements of my hon, friends will not alter | 1876 and 1877, more than \$3,388,000, and the the facts. This very year, Mr. Speaker, municipalities throughout the Province in we will have a large surplus, our total their turn expended this large sum thus The surplus we have been discussing for halls and schoolhouses, and in paying off

and it has been already shown, Mr. Speaker the facts from the people. Our railway aid | this \$13,900, are not only in themselves policy inaugurated in 1871 has entailed unobjectionable, but also that the policy sighted and unsound.

INCREASED GRANTS TO MUNICIPALL

John Sandfield in his last year spent \$76 .-