

it was \$2,908,851, an increase of \$1,910,256! As far as this expenditure is concerned, I admit that it is a charge upon the country; but I will say that if the country has a surplus Parliament is justified in expending money in making necessary improvements in our harbors, in improving our navigation or constructing new harbors, and in erecting public buildings, which become assets, and valuable assets too, for by their construction we are relieved of the necessity of paying rents. I have no hesitation in saying that, considering that the trade and commerce of the country are influenced by the improvements we can make in facilities for shipping and in improvements of our rivers and harbors, and that public buildings are a necessity, that people will justify such reasonable expenditures as are made in that direction, provided the condition of the treasury will admit of them.

THE NEXT ITEM IS INTEREST.

There is apparently an increase in the interest paid in 1884 over 1878; but I am in a position to say that in proportion to the population the amount paid for interest was in 1884 eight and a half cents per head less than it was in 1878. The next item swelling up the expenditure is an excess of \$337,746—paid into the sinking fund in 1884 over the amount paid in 1878. It is only necessary for me to remind the House that that sum is not actually an expenditure. It is laid aside. It is practically a reduction of the debt. It will cause a reduction of interest. The next item is Immigration and Quarantine. In 1878 the expenditure was reduced to \$180,000. In 1884 it was \$575,326, an increase of \$395,326. I may state to the hon. gentlemen opposite that the average expenditure during their administration was \$300,000 a year. In the five years from 1879 to 1884 it has been \$340,000, but the small increase has been accompanied by results threefold those of the period during which the hon. gentlemen were in office. The next item is Militia and Defence. The expenditure in 1878 was \$618,136, in 1884 it was \$989,498, an increase of \$371,361, but if we average the expenditure from 1874 to 1879, we find that it was about the same as it has been from 1879 to 1884. But now we have a larger service. We have three infantry schools and a troop of cavalry in the Province of Quebec. There may be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the expenditure under the head of Militia; but it is to be borne in mind that we come far short of the engagement entered into before confederation by gentlemen on both sides of politics, when in London, that the expenditure should be one million yearly. I do not think, on the whole, that this will be regarded as a useless expenditure. The next item is

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The expenditure in 1878 was \$93,262; in 1884 it was \$286,700, an increase of \$193,400. The increase was entirely the result of the grant to the fisherman of Canada of a bounty, which has resulted most beneficially to the trade and to all concerned. Then we come to the question of Indians. That expenditure amounted to \$421,503 in 1878, and in 1884 it was \$1,116,153. I may say that in 1878 all the treaties with the Indians were not so far completed as to enable the Indians to enjoy that year the privileges granted by those treaties. As for a considerable portion of the expenditure under the treaty in 1884, there was no similar expenditure in 1878. Besides this, during the past two years we have to deal with circumstances over which he had no control. Owing to the fact that the buffalo have failed to make their visit to the North-West, the Indians, though many of them are being educated to the farm, have at times been reduced to the verge of starvation, and we have thought it better to spend considerable sums in their relief than to risk disasters which would follow their continuance in that condition. We hope, however, that in time this expenditure may be reduced. In the Mounted Police the expenditure has been increased \$140,024. That was the result of

an increase in the force. Taking the force that was in Manitoba from 1874 to 1878 and the Mounted Police together, the expenditure for the last five years has been about the same as that of the previous five years. But this increase of \$140,000 was considered necessary last year for reasons then presented to Parliament by the First Minister. The next item is

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES,

showing an increase of \$130,906, and that is accounted for by the grants made to Manitoba from time to time. For Legislation there is an increase of \$44,731, due chiefly to the publication of *Manard*, and to the increase in the number of members, made under the census of 1881. For Lighthouse and Const Service in 1878 the expenditure was \$461,967, and in 1884 \$520,524 or an increase, of \$58,556. Since 1878, I think, sir, there is scarcely an item of expenditure made by the Dominion year after year, of something like \$400,000 for lighthouses, and perhaps \$100,000 a year for maintenance, that is more in the interests of the country. We know that in 1867, when confederation took place, the light service of Canada was very inferior to what it is at present, and during the early administration of the department which had charge of this expenditure very large appropriations were made. The result has been to cheapen the rate of insurance on vessels entering the country, and to diminish the risk of the life of mariners. By diminishing the insurance on imports and reducing the rate on products going out of the country, I think every candid man will admit that there has been a direct gain to the Dominion. The next item is

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

I take the expenditure for 1877-8 because it was lower in that year, and in my comparisons I desire to be fair to hon. gentlemen opposite, and give them the benefit of their lowest expenditure. In 1877-78 the expenditure was \$823,369. Last year it was \$1,084,417, or an increase of \$261,047.

What are the facts as to the causes which have led to this increase of \$261,000 in six years? One of the difficulties which must be experienced in preparing civil service estimates is the inevitable increase made under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, by which a large number of our employes received fifty dollars a year advance in salary. For the last six years that is estimated as follows:—425 civil servants have received fifty dollars a year advance since 1878, or during the six years \$300 each. That sum given to 425 employes gives a total increase of \$127,500. Then under this head of expenditure the salaries of officers of the Geological Survey are now placed, whereas they were formerly paid by a direct vote of the House and did not appear under the head of civil service appropriation. Their salaries amount to \$36,000, a considerable addition to the expenditure under this head. Then there is the High Commissioner's salary and contingencies, \$14,000, and, however much hon. gentlemen opposite may object to this expenditure, I venture to say that they will find the services, whether of the present member or one of their own friends, so much in the public interest that they will not make a change. Then \$4,661 paid to the Civil Service Examiners were entered under this head. These sums leave about eighty thousand dollars to be accounted for. This amount may be set down to an increase in the number of civil servants. I heard it stated the other day that the number of our employes has about doubled. That is not the case. The difference between 1877-78 and 1884 is just 119 or twenty men a year more in the six years. The circumstances which warrant that increase are many. The expenditure in the Public Works Department last year, as I have stated, was three times greater than in 1877-78, and every hon. member will understand that it is impossible to carry on an expenditure of three millions at the same cost and expense as one million. Then with regard to railways and canals, the increase in that department, owing to the addition to mileage in

the railways worked by the Government and the general increase of business as compared with 1877-78, has warranted the increase in the cost of the department. Then we come to the Department of the Interior, and when sales of land, amounting to four millions, had to be effected, the lands to be surveyed, and all the arrangements for settlement made, it could not be expected that the expenditure would be as low as during the five years when only \$98,000 were received. With regard to the Post-Office Department there has been a large increase in the number of employes, which I think is warranted. What is the nature of the duties performed in 1884 compared with 1878? In 1878 arrangements were made for the sale of money orders only with Great Britain, the United States, and Newfoundland. Since that period the money order privilege has been extended to 60 other countries. I may say to the whole civilized world. In the Savings Bank Department there has been an increase of 41,147 accounts, the total number now being 66,682, and these entail an enormous amount of labor, from the fact that when a deposit is made an acknowledgment is sent to every depositor. This large addition to the business of the department, therefore, accounts for the increased expenditure.

IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

additional work has been caused mainly by the Savings banks deposits having increased from \$19,922 in 1878 to \$43,406 in 1884. In the Militia Department the establishment of the schools of infantry must necessarily add to the business of the department. The Audit department is separate and distinct, and necessarily more expensive than before, because it is much more efficient in its operation, and when the business of the country increased some slight addition would be necessary then. From the Customs Department we have a record of increased revenues collected and a general extension of customs collections in Manitoba and the North-west. Great vigilance is required under the Act of 1879, and this having thrown very considerable additional work on the department would account for the increase in the staff. The additional expenditure in the Inland Revenue Department is owing to the passage of the License Act which adds considerably to the work. When I call attention to the increase in the Department of Agriculture, I think the House will be fully satisfied that that department is justified in asking for an additional expenditure.

It is a model department. There is one item in connection with it which will warrant, I think, to the fullest extent an addition to the number of hands. In 1877-78 the number of patents issued was 1,172, and the revenue received \$33,603. In 1884, 2,456 patents were issued, and the revenue amounted to \$69,539. This gives some idea of the increase of work thrown on that department in one branch alone, and it must be borne in mind that the increase in the number of its employes has been fully met by the revenue received from patents. There have also been increases in the

DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

consequent on the additions to our population and the development of our country. And one can easily understand that the thousands of documents passing from these departments yearly must necessarily increase the expenditure. From the statements I have made I think it will be seen there is sufficient justification for the employment of 119 men in addition to those employed temporarily or permanently in 1878-79. I have gone over the items of the increases, making up an expenditure of seven millions and a half in 1884 over the former period. I will proceed to establish my assertion that the increased expenditure does not result in an increased taxation of the people. From 1874 to 1879 the amount received from customs, excise and stamp dues was \$93,295,770, leaving a deficit during that period of \$4,818,787, which, on an estimated population of 4,021,000, would make a taxation necessary, if the revenue had