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Taking these revenues alone it would have shown an allotment of 23 per cent. to the provinces then, and 15 per cent. now; to the Dominion 77 per cent. then, and 85 per cent. now, or a difference of 8 per cent. less to the provinces, and 8 per cent. more to the Dominion, instead of a difference of 7 per cent., as stated in the resolution. It was not from a desire to exaggerate, therefore, that it was so stated. (Hear, hear.) And now for the post-office illustration. I find that the receipts from the post-office in 1867 were \$525,691; they are now \$2,020,623, an increase of \$1,494,932. That increase has been secured by largely increased outlay. The post-office expenditure has increased from \$616,802 in 1867 to—including the ocean mail subsidies—\$3,092,408, or an increase in expenditure of \$2,475,601. Who has paid that increased revenue, and that increased expenditure which has secured it? Have both not come out of the pockets of the people? (Cheers.)

The revenue from railways and public works has been raised from \$901,000 to \$3,270,780, paid by tolls or taxes from the people, and the increase brought about by an expenditure of about \$140,000,000. Take, amongst the smaller revenues, Fishery licenses,—are these not taxation?—raised from \$19,556 to \$25,947; or Weights and Measures,—taxation again!—raised from nothing in 1867 to \$62,600; Tonnage dues from \$11,918 to \$22,934. Are not these increased revenues, increased taxation? (Cheers.) I might go on, Mr. Speaker, and enumerate a dozen more items of the same character, all included in the \$33,000,000, but outside of customs and excise. Coming back to the consideration of the proportions allotted then and now to the provinces and the Dominion, and bearing in mind that Ontario, being the most populous, is the largest contributor to the Federal revenue. The Dominion revenue at Federation was equal to \$4.16 per head of the population. Ontario received then 86 cents per head. Now the Dominion revenue is \$7.77 per head, or an increase of \$3.61, while Ontario is now only receiving 69 cents, or a reduction of 17 cents per head. This is because Ontario's increasing population is swelling the Dominion revenue, without any increase to herself. The proposition in the resolution is, that Ontario's increase in population shall be recognized by an increase of \$581,700. The leader of the Opposition had in his speech made a little epigram, which seemed to take greatly with his followers: That "Mr. Mowat had got the glory, but that Quebec had got the money." The little phrase loses its point when it loses its foundation of fact. If the honourable gentleman had examined the resolution and worked it out, he would have seen not only that our Premier had got the glory, to which he was well entitled, but that he had got the money also—(loud cheers.)—for not only would he have seen that Ontario got absolutely a larger grant than Quebec—Ontario's increase being \$581,700, and Quebec's \$347,969—but that, taking the increase per head of population, Ontario got 30 cents increase, Quebec but 25 cents; but this was merely owing to Ontario's larger increase of population. The proposed extension of the 80 cents to population put both provinces on an equal footing. This is the second proposition in the resolution, that the 80 cents shall be payable on the population as shown every census, with the proviso that after the population of a province exceeds 2,500,000, only 60 cents shall be paid upon the excess.

There can be no doubt, but that if the revenue assigned to the Dominion at Confederation had been as large as it is now, the provinces would have stipulated for a much larger sum being returned to them for provincial purposes. The former quotation given from Mr. Brown, that by pressure the demands of the provinces were reduced one-half, I think proves that. It is true that the necessary expenses of the Dominion increases with the increase of population, but that increase of population brings to her treasury an equal or greater increase of revenue. To the Provinces, on the other hand, the larger population brings only increase of expenditure, without any increase of revenue. Ontario had in the past expended large sums for immigration, and to attract settlers on her wild lands. She had adopted the policy of giving away her lands free for the purpose of inducing settlement. Every additional settler located by these means, brings to the Dominion increased revenue, to the Province only increased expenditure. Every head of a family thus located, according to the present scale of taxation, contributes to the Dominion revenue \$29.65 yearly, to the Province nothing. It is well known, that new settlements are never self-supporting, and the residents of the older settled districts might with some reason object to direct taxation being imposed upon them for provincial expenditure in these new districts, and