

that to-day it has become a part of their character. It has been said that we should, as they do in Upper Canada, tax the municipalities for

EXPENSES OF JUSTICE.

Why adopt a plan which would leave the impression that confederation had made our position more intolerable than it was before? In 1866, before confederation, Upper Canada had for the expenses of justice, with its excess of population, only \$336,257; Lower Canada had already \$413,903. The administration was common to both provinces which formed the united province of Canada; and still the expenses of administering justice in Lower Canada were much more considerable. It was concluded that circumstances or the nature of our organization rendered the administration of justice more costly. The reason is not far to seek. There is first the collection of the population and of capital in the large cities and in the seaports, which tend to considerably increase such expenses. Although the population of Ontario is larger than that of Quebec, circumstances multiply business in the latter province in a manner out of proportion to its population. Almost all the commerce of Ontario has to pass through the Province of Quebec, and to stop on the way at Montreal or Quebec. The consequence is a series of transactions, assurances, transports, storage and other business movements tending to cause disagreements and judiciary expenses. And, independently of these transitory causes of lawsuits, there is the amount of imports and exports in each province. The imports of Quebec, according to recent returns, were \$53,195,257, and of Ontario, \$41,690,760. The exports from Quebec were \$38,972,121, and those of Ontario, \$40,765,921, making a total for Quebec of \$92,077,378, and for Ontario of \$82,456,681, a surplus in favour of Quebec of \$9,620,697. The capital embarked in oceanic navigation, consisting of from thirteen to fourteen lines of steamships, and which is almost exclusively centred in Montreal, and to some extent at Quebec, amounts to at least \$15,000,000 and creates a business of at least \$10,000,000 a year, the freight alone amounting to \$1,000,000 per annum. The capital of the banks imposes on the Province of Quebec another class of business in the courts of considerable importance as may be seen by the following statement:—

QUEBEC.

Capital of banks and reserve fund.	\$45,000,000
Bank deposits.	55,000,000
Discount and loans.	81,000,000

ONTARIO.

Capital of banks and reserve fund.	\$25,000,000
Bank deposits.	40,000,000
Discount and loans.	62,000,000

SURPLUS.

Capital of banks and reserve fund.	\$20,000,000
Bank deposits.	15,000,000
Discount and loans.	19,000,000

We obtain, therefore, on these points alone the following statement of business which Ontario has nothing to meet and which creates considerable judiciary expenses:—

Surplus of imports and exports.	\$10,000,000
Capital and business of ocean steamship companies.	10,000,000
Banking business.	19,000,000
	<u>\$39,000,000</u>

GENERAL EXPENDITURES QUEBEC.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, the general expenses of the Province of Quebec are necessarily greater than in the other provinces and it is not surprising if it is not in the same financial condition as the other provinces are. We must also bear in mind that Quebec is inhabited by a mixed population and that there is thus occasion for more considerable general expenses in order to satisfy the minority:—

We have,

For the Legislative Council from 1867 to 1882.	\$650,000
For the same period for parliamentary translations, printing in both languages, double subsidies to education and charity (the last from 1867 to 1883).	\$700,000
Total.	<u>\$1,350,000</u>

THE RESULTS OF THE ARBITRATION.

I will not speak here, Mr. Speaker, of the portion which we assumed by arbitration after 1867. In fact, on the division of the assets and liabilities in 1867, it would seem that the least that should have been done was to give us each in the same proportion. Far from that, however, our proportion of assets was augmented, so that our debts, the assets being deducted, stood thus:—

Quebec.	\$4,193,520
Ontario.	<u>3,107,432</u>