

derstanding which will keep their own administrative machinery within reasonable cost, and up to a high grade of efficiency; and contribute greatly to our preservation from the fate of being governed to death.

There was an old notion in the United Kingdom, in which Mr. Winston Churchill in his conservative days, and in the guilelessness of his juvenile heart believed, down to the time when he rebelled against Mr. Chamberlain, that the more money the government spends, the better the times will be for the people generally. That idea, of course, belonged to the eighties, when the average man supposed that he had about as much to do with the government as he had with the man in the moon. But everybody knows now-a-days that a government is not really a fairy god-mother; however nearly it may approach to the state of grandmotherhood.

SOME FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The idea of obtaining more money from the Dominion treasury is all very fine and large if you forget the source from which the Dominion treasury is filled. Canada's revenue from taxation in 1868 was \$3.40 per head; in 1878, \$4.37; in 1888, \$6.01; in 1898, \$5.69; and in 1904, \$9.57. The total revenue from taxation rose from \$34,968,069 in 1899, to \$53,661,319 in 1904; while from other sources during the same time, it rose from \$11,783,181 to \$17,008,498. The country can, of course, carry a heavy load of taxation to-day much more easily than it could a light one several years ago. So long as the flowing tide of prosperity does not weaken, there will be no general complaint of costly government. Which makes it all the more desirable to be prepared for a check to our piling up of wealth, whenever it comes.

We must, within the next few years, go into the money market to convert \$10,000,000 of old loans; to raise about \$100,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway, and to meet a capital expenditure of anything from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The inter-provincial conference has an important bearing on this situation. Quebec has raised its voice in no uncertain style, and the conference will belie expectations if it does not repeat the request made four years ago for additional grants of \$3,000,000.

The older provinces are subsidised for (1) the support of government and legislature, (2) for a "debt allowance," and (3) for purposes general and special according to circumstances when the original policy was settled. Prince Edward Island is specially favored because she has no public lands. Manitoba receives a consideration because her lands were withheld from her control, and British Columbia has an allowance on account of certain of her lands having been taken over by the Dominion. The subsidies to the older provinces are calculated at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population, but the limit of population for this purpose in Ontario is 1,400,000, and in Quebec approximately 1,100,000. The two new Western provinces received an equal sum; out of proportion to their population. Indeed, they get just about half as much as the seven older provinces put together. Here are the amounts received:—

Ontario	\$1,339,287
Quebec	1,086,713
Nova Scotia	432,806
New Brunswick	491,361
Manitoba	608,947
British Columbia	307,077
Prince Edward Island	241,932
Saskatchewan	1,124,125
Alberta	1,124,125
Total	\$6,726,373

Upon the basis of the census of 1901 the receipts per head of population in the provinces were: Ontario, 67c.; Quebec, 65c.; Nova Scotia, 64c.; New Brunswick, \$1.48; Manitoba, \$2.8; British Columbia, \$1.71

Prince Edward Island, \$2.4. The population of Alberta and Saskatchewan has not been accurately ascertained. Putting it at 400,000, the amount received per head would be about \$5.50. In 1902, the older provinces asked for the allowance for government and legislation to be increased from \$375,000 to something over \$1,250,000, for the subsidy to be 80 cents per head of the population up to two and a half millions, and 60 cents per head thereafter. This would increase the amounts received as follows:—Ontario, \$1,226,074; Quebec, \$929,645; Nova Scotia, \$269,573; New Brunswick, \$196,224; Manitoba, \$200,000; British Columbia, \$147,792; Prince Edward Island, \$91,817; or a total of \$3,061,063. If the demand is successfully repeated, the call on the Dominion treasury will be equivalent to the interest on about \$100,000,000 of gilt-edged capital.

It is just as well to set forth a few comparisons of provincial government expenditures; in 1904, the last year for which returns are available:—

	Total Expenses.	Civil Government.	Legislation.	Admin. of Justice.	Education.
Ontario	\$5,297,453	\$344,006	\$200,011	\$482,401	\$949,807
Quebec	4,795,469	273,915	206,757	589,403	403,390
Nova Scotia	1,101,456	.....	57,037	.....	273,826
New Br'sw'k	885,457	31,033	29,454	19,133	204,745
Manitoba	1,271,732	.....	50,943	.....	247,231
British Col.	2,862,794	260,566	79,720	124,258	415,353
P. E. Island	356,120	.....	7,926	19,767	126,696

It would be difficult to accept these figures if you did not know there are enormous disparities between the methods of the different provinces. Perhaps the best standard of efficiency should, under normal circumstances, be found in the money spent on education. Ontario spent during 1904 \$486,417, or 104 per cent. more on education than did Quebec, although the population of the former province is only 32 per cent. in excess of Quebec's. Again, British Columbia expended \$415,353, or 228 per cent. more than Prince Edward Island, whose expenditure on education was only \$126,696. The 1901 census gives the population of British Columbia as 178,657, and that of the Island as 103,259. The former thus expended a sum of \$2.32 per head for educational purposes, and the latter but \$1.22. The differences here are explicable on the grounds of more compactness of population, and lower scales of salaries in the Gulf than on the Pacific slope. Manitoba, with a population 23 per cent. less than New Brunswick, spent 20 per cent. more than New Brunswick on education.

The amounts expended on the administration of justice show further curious disparities. Ontario with, roughly, two and a quarter millions population, managed its judicial system on \$106,942, or 19 per cent. less than did Quebec, with a population of approximately one and a half millions. The cost per head averages 22 cents for Ontario, and 35 cents for Quebec. More judges and jailers cannot be needed in Quebec than Ontario. But more is spent on them. Bi-lingualism will scarcely account for all the difference. New Brunswick, having a population of 331,120, or 85 per cent. more than British Columbia, required only \$19,133; against \$124,258; or 84 per cent. less for its judicial system. The population of New Brunswick is more than three times, and its area thirteen times those of Prince Edward Island; but the amount spent on justice was less than in the Island. Property is just as safe on the mainland as anywhere else.

Upon legislation, Manitoba expended \$50,943 in excess of New Brunswick, whose legislation expenses amounted to 8 cents per head as against Manitoba's 19 cents. The cost of British Columbia's civil government during 1904 was \$260,566, being \$229,533, or 739 per cent. more than that of New Brunswick. This is a remarkable per centage especially in view of the fact that British Columbia's population was 178,657 and New Brunswick's 331,120, a difference of 85 per cent. The disparity may very well be accounted for

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by the differences in age, salaries, and so forth.

From these figures it there are similar disparities the provinces during 1904 population of only 178,657 or \$16 per head. Ontario's expenditure, although its twelve times that of New Brunswick, is only just over \$2 per head. Manitoba's total expenditure is only 32 per cent. more than the former's. Ontario's expenditure has increased heavily since the change of government, and that the vitality of the country has declined from time to time. Comparisons of expenditures lead to enquiries of most

Against the complete autonomy nothing will be said. Mr. Smith, the provincial, asks for more money, it is pertinent to inquire of Smith of the money he is already spending. In legislating, it is often necessary to handle wisely what you have. Interprovincial finance is a matter of much inquiry, and capable of being must be resorted to.

THE YANKEE

It is said that an emigrant from Cobalt for the purpose of going to the United States Government. Mr. Roosevelt would not spend on such an errand. The trustful Yankee will be a Canadian. Nor would he take the Canadian from the man who has acquired an alms from the silver deposits of New

The daily newspapers report the truth underlying the idea of a report to Washington upon another page will be found. Dr. Van Hise, President of the consin, and the head of the morphic division of the Survey. Dr. Van Hise is returning from a second visit to the Cobalt mines. He declares that the Cobalt mines are to be as conservative in their stance.

Dr. Van Hise's testimony is liable. He clearly believes that in New Ontario are of as good western states which have those fortunate enough to find them must always be of a certain character. Prices go up on the surface seem to have little justification of previous standards. Taken from the rock adjacent to the Cobalt mines, as described by Dr. Van Hise are ores found in certain western

Evidence is perfectly good. A vein 4 to 6 inches wide, 2 feet depth of only 50 or 60 feet, is worth 1000 worth of ore have been found. A vein is another which Dr. Van Hise says is 20 to 24 inches wide. It has a value of the surface greater than that of the vicinity. But assuming that