

which under Confederation would be termed Local Revenue. Add the subsidy and local revenue together and you have \$390,427 as the total revenue of Nova Scotia if we were to be Confederated. Let us now look at the appropriations. The gross sum proposed to be expended this year is \$1,395,871. I deduct from that amount all those departments and services that would be chargeable upon the general government in the event of Confederation,—the civil list, revenue department, post office, light house, public debt, defence, railway, and a few other matters, amounting in all to \$731,565. Deduct this from the gross amount of appropriations, and you have left \$664,306. The subsidy and local revenue amount to \$390,427. Deduct the two sums which you would have this year under Confederation from the amount you have appropriated for strictly local purposes, and you would hand over to Canada \$273,879. Then there is to be a supplemental estimate,—a grant for Colchester has been omitted, additional grants to the colleges have to be provided for, and other sums, I hear, are to be expended. In addition to these the *Advances* made during the recess must be taken into account, about \$15,000. Altogether *three hundred thousand dollars* loss the first year under Confederation—handed over to the Ottawa Parliament—taken away from the local improvements of our country, to be spent in meeting the “necessities of Canada.”

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

You have been told that the subsidy from the Central Government, with the local revenue which you are allowed to retain, will be sufficient to meet the annual requirements of the country. To accurately determine this point, we should be in possession of the views of the Delegates as to the composition of the local Government, the number of members who are to sit in the Legislature, and the cost; the number, functions, and salaries of the chief officers of the Government,—because without this information it is impossible to know the amount applicable to the local improvements of the country. And as we cannot get the required information from the Government, who here, as in Canada, are singularly reticent on the subject, I have ventured to sketch a programme, for the benefit of gentlemen opposite, which I hold in my hand, and will place in the hands of the Reporter for publication:

	Estimated cost 1865.	Future cost.
Provincial Secretary's Office.	\$5600	\$4050
Receiver General's Office.	4600	3100
Attorney General.	2000	1600
Crown Land Office.	19,480	19,480
Pensions.	6000	6000
	\$37,680	\$34,230
Legislative Expenses.	38,414	20,000
Board of Works, including Hos- pital Insane, Province Build- ing and Penitentiary.	73,050	41,200
Navigation Securities.	49,040	19,040
Steamboats, Packets, & Ferries.	11,451	4,451
Education.	127,915	127,915
Roads and Bridges.	262,400	262,400
Gold Fields.	12,000	12,000
Agriculture.	16,000	6,000
Statistics.	3,000	3,000
Relief and Poor Asylum.	16,721	16,721
Printing.	8,000	16,000

Immigration.	2,000	2,000
Clerk of Crown.	400	400
Inquests.	1,400	1,400
Criminal Prosecutions.	1,600	1,600
Distressed Seamen.	200	200
Rations Troops.	100	100
Miscellaneous.	15,520	8,000
Indians.	1,373	1,373
Road Damages.	800	800

\$689,064 \$568,830

I have assumed that under the local Government which it is proposed to give us, the office of Financial Secretary will not be required, and that the Provincial Secretary, with the aid of an additional clerk, may discharge the duties of both offices, at a cost of \$4050, instead of \$5600, which we pay now. The Receiver-General's office to be reduced from \$4600 to \$3100. I presume that we are to have an Attorney General, and as he will not be of such large proportions as the gentleman who fills the office at present, I may venture to cut him down from \$2000 to \$1600; the Solicitor General I would dispense with altogether. The Crown Land Office, to be efficient, must cost as much under Confederation as now. The charge for Staff of the Board of Works, I reduce from \$4400 to \$3000, and I have deducted \$30,000 this year for construction at the Lunatic Asylum. Navigation Securities I have cut down from \$49,040 to \$19,040, omitting the grant of \$30,000 to St. Peter's Canal. Packets and ferries from \$11,451 to \$4,451, deducting the sea-going steamers. The grants for our roads and bridges I leave as at present; for although the sums given last year and this year were large and have led the people to believe that they will be continued, yet I think that the necessities of some of the counties, my own for instance, require even more than has hitherto been given them. Would the members for Lunenburg, or Pictou, or Queens, be content to give up their special grants in view of the benefits of Confederation? I think they would not, although the Provincial Secretary might, because it would probably bring larger advantages to him of another kind than to almost any one else. And if our public works are to be extended, as I should like to see them carried on, I think it is quite clear that we cannot expect to be able to appropriate so large a sum for the road and bridge service in future. I have put down the Legislative expenses at \$20,000, instead of \$48,000, which they cost last year, and the sum total of the calculation, after reducing our expenditure to the lowest possible figure consistent with the public service, shows that you will require at least \$568,830 Deduct subsidy and local revenue 390,427

Deficit under Confederation. \$178,403

Now, I put it to gentlemen opposite—can you reduce any of these expenditures? Will they not all be required? And, as the country continues to grow, will not the wants of the country grow with it? And if to this amount you add increased taxation under a Canadian tariff, say 50 per cent., which will also be absorbed by the Central Government, you will have some idea of the sacrifices we are called upon to make.

I may be told that the grants for roads and bridges are extravagant, but who made them so? You have raised the amount now to the enormous sum of \$262,000. If the system is