

gence. Now, so far from such being the case, we are prepared to show that every increase has been necessary and for the public benefit. That the matter may be put as strongly for the critics as possible we choose the years 1871 and 1881, and contrast the ordinary and controllable expenditures of those two years:—

I. Ordinary Expenditure.		
Service.	1871.	1881.
1. Civil Government	\$111,412 99	\$174,803 12
2. Administration of Justice	74,761 47	178,954 82
3. Administration of the Public Works	182,621 71	251,119 10
4. Maintenance Public Institutions	171,433 17	561,663 61
5. Miscellaneous	60,815 23	43,820 34
6. Crown Lands	45,506 98	67,522 98
7. Refunds	189,241 25	42,207 85
8. Stationery Office	3,187 50	5,251 08
II. Controllable Expenditure.		
Service.	1871.	1881.
9. Education	\$551,306 40	\$602,824 31
10. Immigration	29,712 56	34,826 37
11. Agriculture and Arts	70,231 83	136,576 01
12. Hospitals and Charities	40,262 00	78,992 75
13. Public Buildings	296,071 33	126,550 28
14. Public Works	138,243 47	24,369 94
15. Colonization Roads	55,409 04	97,289 90
	\$1,816,866 78	\$2,286,304 29

Now, prior to any explanation of the increases let it be noted that the increased expenditure was \$460,473 69 under the income, and the estimated surplus of 1882 is \$620,515 03. So that whatever the increase may be it is still within the income. That increase in ten years is \$450,000. How is it explained? In general, we might answer, by the growth of the Province, the great increase of business in all the departments, the settlement of the back country, the vastly increased number of the afflicted, and the largely increased grants for education. But we will take each increased item by itself and explain it. And in doing so we will commence at the last item:—

15. Colonization Roads.—During 1868-71 the average number of miles of road built annually was 53, and of road repaired 110, whilst the average annual cost was \$44,500. During the ten years 1872-1881 the average number of miles constructed annually was 162, and of road repaired 314, whilst the annual average cost was \$97,351. So that during the latter period three times as much road has been built and repaired as during the former, at double the cost.

16. Hospitals and Charities.—So long as the Government has the money few will object to expenditure on such objects. In 1871 they contributed to the maintenance of 8 hospitals, 4 houses of refuge, 1 magdalen asylum, and 9 orphan asylums. In 1881 they contributed towards the supports of 12 hospitals, 15 houses of refuge, 5 magdalen asylums, and 25 orphan asylums. The number of inmates has proportionately increased.

17. Agriculture and Arts.—In the first place, annual grants are now given to the Dairy-men's Association of \$3,000, to the Poultry Association of \$700, and for miscellaneous purposes of \$2,000. The grant to the Fruit Growers' Association has been increased from \$500 to \$1,800, and to the Entomological Society from \$500 to \$1,000. And to the Agricultural and Arts Societies have been granted nearly \$16,000 per annum more.

If any class of a community should receive Government grants to the full extent of the Treasury's ability, that class is the industrial. For it is that class which produces the national wealth, the increase of which is the end sought by the increased liberality.

18. Immigration.—In 1871 nothing was paid for the carriage of immigrants from Quebec, and although the arrangement with the Dominion Government to that effect has now been rescinded, there was paid in 1881 \$14,803 55 on the disputed balance from 1875, 1876, and 1880.

19. Education.—The money paid to Public, Separate, and poor schools in 1871 was \$178,975 10; in 1881 it was \$253,497 37. The amount paid to High Schools in 1871 was \$69,989; in 1881 it was \$94,469 32. In 1871 the cost of inspection of Public and Separate Schools fell on the counties; in 1881 the Government paid half, amounting to \$31,022 44. This as well as the Superannuated Teachers' Fund Act was passed under the previous Administration. Under the latter, there was paid in 1871, \$6,143 83; in 1881, \$54,962 56. Of course a great deal more was received from these teachers in 1881, but that is shown under revenue, not here. On account of the Normal and Model Schools in Ottawa, which were not in existence in 1871, was paid in 1881, \$19,065 88. For the training of teachers was paid the county treasurers in 1881, \$10,536 02—nothing in 1871. And for departmental examinations, practically for teachers' certificates, was paid \$9,448 95—nothing in 1881. Every item—and these are the principal ones that account for the increase—shows the care with which the progress of our educational system has been assisted.

20. Crown Lands.—In 1871 the number of townships opened up under the Free Grants Act was 54, and the number of land agencies was 10; in 1881 the number was 122, and the number of land agencies 17. The increase of the business in this branch has been exactly 257 per cent. In 1871 there were 348,670 acres located; in 1881, 1,170,486 located. Since 1871 thousands of square miles of timber limits have been placed under license, requiring additional inspection. The average annual number of saw log and square timber returns checked in 1868-71 was 1,331; in 1872-81 it was 3,586. The annual average sales in the first period were 59,400 acres, in the latter 77,400.

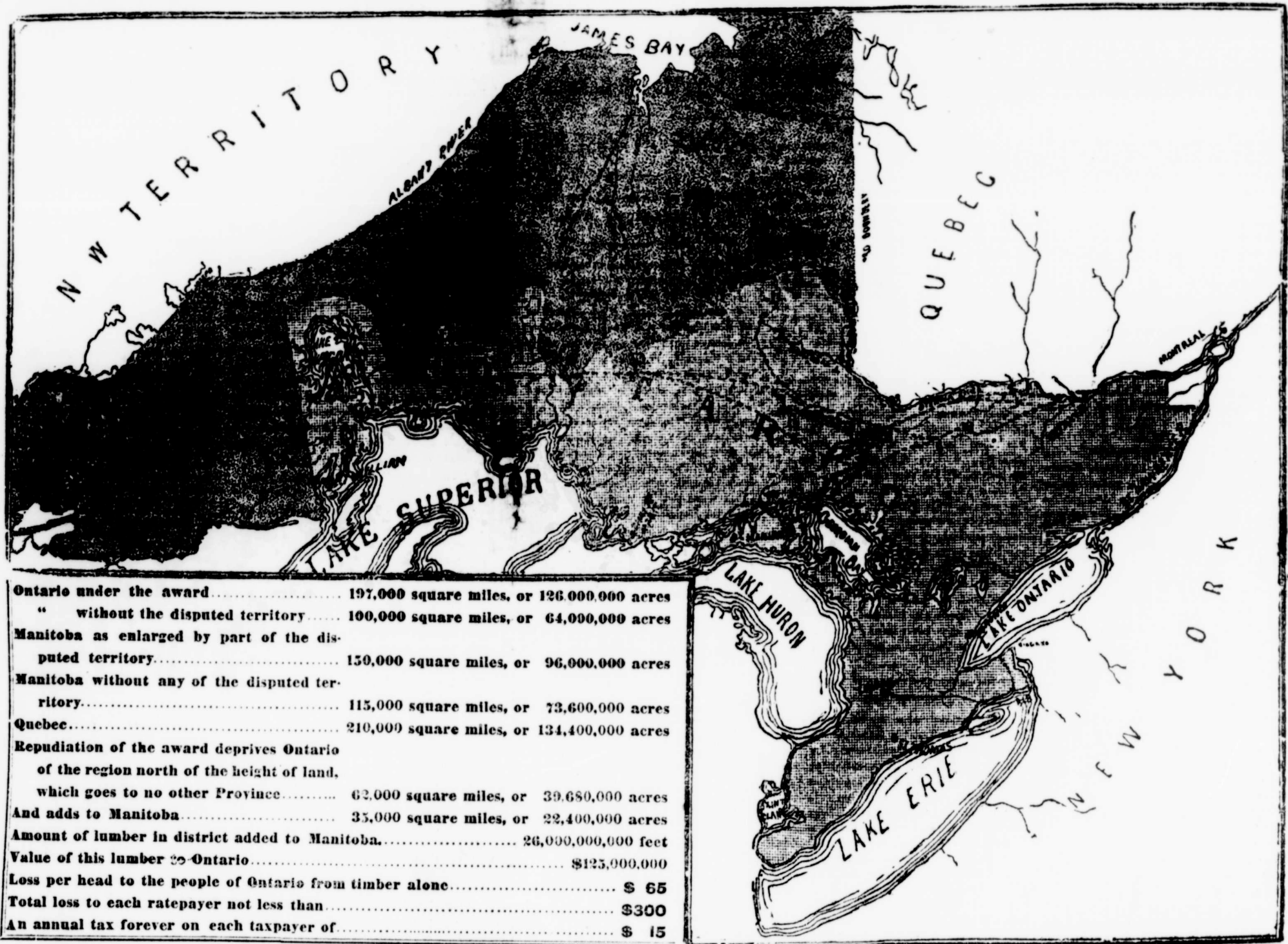
21. Maintenance Public Institutions.—The following in existence in 1881 were not in 1871; and the following are the sums spent on their maintenance in the former year:—

Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton	\$15,508 99
Asylum, Orillia	19,591 52
Central Prison, Toronto	49,136 85
Asylums at Toronto	16,627 61
Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	33,332 10
Blind Institute, Brantford	30,373 49
School of Practical Science	4,387 55
Agricultural College	25,354 49
Mercer Infirmary	24,072 01
	\$262,434 81

Nothing was paid the Dominion on account of Kingston Asylum in 1871, nor was anything paid for Brantford. Of course we are considering the maintenance at present, not the building of the institutions.

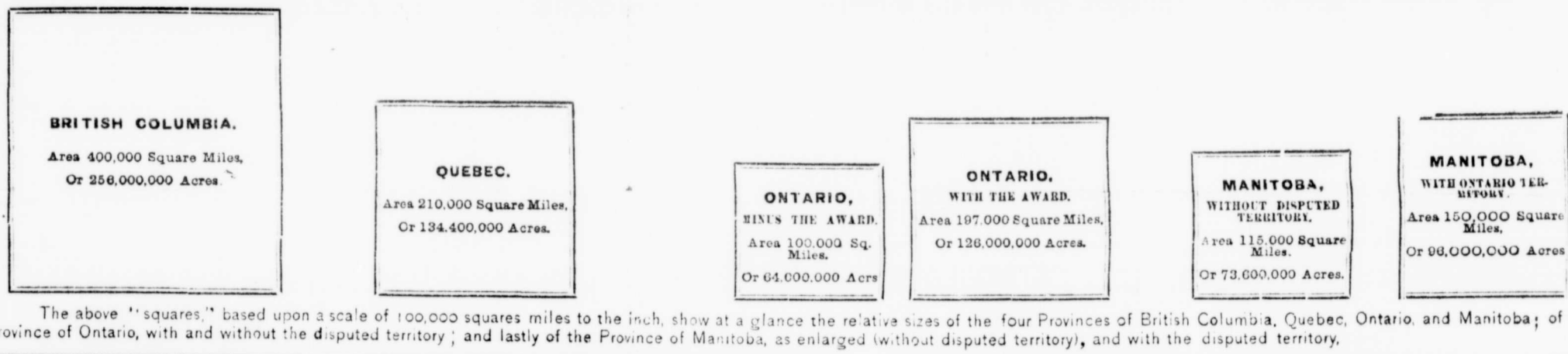
Besides these new institutions the old ones have been doubled and tripled in size and accommodation. The number of inmates has also increased in proportion. The cost per patient in Toronto Asylum (the only one in full working in 1871—London only being half built) was \$125 09. In 1881 the cost per patient over the whole of our Asylums was

ONTARIO AND THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.



Ontario under the award	197,000 square miles, or 126,000,000 acres
without the disputed territory	100,000 square miles, or 64,000,000 acres
Manitoba as enlarged by part of the disputed territory	150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres
Manitoba without any of the disputed territory	115,000 square miles, or 73,600,000 acres
Quebec	210,000 square miles, or 134,400,000 acres
Repudiation of the award deprives Ontario of the region north of the height of land, which goes to no other Province	62,000 square miles, or 39,680,000 acres
And adds to Manitoba	35,000 square miles, or 22,400,000 acres
Amount of lumber in district added to Manitoba	26,000,000,000 feet
Value of this lumber to Ontario	\$123,000,000
Loss per head to the people of Ontario from timber alone	\$ 65
Total loss to each ratepayer not less than	\$300
An annual tax forever on each taxpayer of	\$ 15

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE LARGER PROVINCES.



\$124 98. That is the basis, and the extra expense is simply from the extra number of the unfortunates.

3. Administration of Justice.—In 1871 there was paid to the Counties as the Government's share of the administration of justice in them, \$104,049 66; in 1881 there was paid \$122,735 16. In 1871 the sum of \$7,092 05 was spent in governing the outlying districts of the Province. In 1881 so much had they grown through Agoma, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Muskoka, and to the northward generally, that \$27,045 67 was needed for the purpose. Short-hand reporters for the Courts to expedite business were in 1881 paid \$9,798 56—there were none in 1871. Three new judges were paid \$5,000. The county judges received for travelling in doing Provincial work \$1,855 93. And, generally, the increased work in the Courts has required an increased number of assistants and increased expenditure.

4. Legislation.—In 1881 the sum of \$63,000 was paid for printing the Agricultural Commission Report. The seasonal indemnity of members has been increased from \$400 to \$600 per annum. The Speaker's salary is now charged. Additional returns and reports are not only brought down, but printed and distributed. The seasonal papers have increased to three volumes instead of two. Additional seasonal writers have in consequence been needed. More books have been bought for the library. And, by the consent and approval of both parties, salaries were raised.

5. Civil Government.—This was so fully explained in 1879, when the Civil Service salaries were so thoroughly criticised, that we will do no more than indicate the general reasons. By the consent of both parties salaries were raised in 1873. There has been a vast increase of business in all the departments. It has been occasioned by the general progress of the country; the distribution of the surplus; the aid given to railways; the general management of the license system, including the supervision and audit of all their accounts; the receiving and taking charge of deposits of insurance companies and tabulating and publishing their returns; the constantly increasing area of lands sold and located; the larger number of public institutions, and a host of such things. So great has it been that an additional building had to be erected for two of the departments, involving extra charges for rent, fuel, gas, and water. In addition to all this many officials previously charged to buildings under construction are now paid directly.

We hope that we have now fully explained the causes of increased expenditure, and that those causes are shown to be just and necessary. The ordinary and controllable expenditure has increased no faster than was needful for the judicious and economical management of

the Provincial affairs. To prove it we have presented to consider the fact that the same expenditure which in 1868 was \$1,199,030 had risen in 1871 to \$1,816,866, or an increase of 51 per cent; whilst the \$1,816,866 of 1871 has grown to \$2,286,304 29 in 1881, an increase of about 26 per cent.

Had the Administration contented itself with carrying out simply the legislative and executive functions of Government, and left on the shoulders of the people the burdens that in other countries they carry, instead of showing a surplus of \$1,509,591 12, they could show one of nearly \$9,000,000. For they will have distributed to the people outside of the money directly necessary to carry on the strictly legitimate functions of Government, by the end of this year during the eleven years they will have been in power, something about \$25,500,000. For the assistance of education, the whole of which the people might be called upon to provide, they will have given \$1,344,558 07; and for the administration of criminal justice in counties and districts \$1,597,050 75—an amount which the counties would otherwise have had to meet. Towards maintaining the afflicted and the vicious, the care of which would otherwise have fallen upon the municipalities and private benevolence, they have contributed \$4,481,062 94. In erecting the buildings for their accommodation, and public works to assist in internal navigation, they have spent \$2,836,963 01. To supplement the work of private charity in our hospitals and similar institutions they have given \$883,270 24. To aid the great agricultural industry and the advancement of the industrial classes they have contributed \$1,063,784 22. In placing settlers in the country they have spent \$725,030 44, and in building roads to open up the Province there has been spent \$1,079,211 34. They have given to the counties to assist them in siting and perfecting their plans \$26,299 70; to the funds of the municipalities, \$347,828 74; and in improving their lands, \$197,949 20. To wipe out, in the most equitable manner, a debt of \$12,000,000 due by the municipalities to the Government, they have paid \$28,928 89, every cent of which has gone to help on valuable local improvements. To aid in bringing every producer nearer the market for his produce they have assisted in building some 26 railways, aggregating 2,121 miles of rail, by giving \$1,079,211 34 towards their construction. They have distributed to eighteen counties, to increase their arable acreage by nearly 50,000 acres, the sum of \$452,402 07. By all these means, and one or two minor ones not mentioned, they will during eleven years have distributed to the people, besides carrying on the legitimate functions of Government, the sum of \$25,579,277 07.

Will any sensible man say that the proper course to pursue was to hoard this money up so as to show a surplus, instead of using it as the Mowat Administration has done, to assist the material progress, moral well-being, and social happiness of the people of the Province? Even the most hostile critic must see that it is impossible to condemn when he finds that at the end of ten years the annual average surplus has been

\$574,400; the surplus of 1881 was \$800,468 60; but to consider the fact that the same expenditure which in 1868 was \$1,199,030 had risen in 1871 to \$1,816,866, or an increase of 51 per cent; whilst the \$1,816,866 of 1871 has grown to \$2,286,304 29 in 1881, an increase of about 26 per cent.

We are certain that after so thorough a review and satisfactory an exhibit every one of our readers will agree with us in the truth expressed by words with which we commenced:—"For all purposes" the ordinary business of administration has been thoroughly carried on; not one object legitimately claiming the "encouragement of the Government has gone unaided; a wise liberality has "dictated the management of the public funds; many matters that in other countries are left as a burden on the municipalities, or on private benevolence have been undertaken; and after providing for all obligations, a handsome surplus remains in the "debt has been contracted."

Such is the proud record which the Mowat Government can, after ten years, fearlessly submit to the people whose servants they are. And they can defy their opponents to put their finger on any one of the many matters enumerated as a matter in which there has been extravagance or corruption. Economy has reigned through every department; whilst they have kept pace, within their income, with every legitimate want of the country. The voice of scandal has not for a long time been heard. Even that of criticism has been almost silent. Their opponents on the floor of the House have been content simply to sneer.

To the laws passed during the last ten years do the people of this Province largely owe the moral and material progress that during that time has taken place. These laws have, in no small degree, tended to ameliorate the sufferings and difficulties of a period of universal depression. They have lightened local burdens; they have provided for the relief and protection of the afflicted; they have made justice more accessible; they have opened new fields for enterprise and labour. Never in the history of any country did so short a period witness the accomplishment of a larger amount of useful and beneficial legislation.

To this legislation the fullest effect has been given by a vigorous, but at the same time prudent, administration of the public affairs. Long-standing contentions have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; controversies involving territorial rights of great magnitude and importance have been successfully maintained; large numbers of thriving and industrious settlers—new people lands that ten years ago could claim but a mere handful of population; a judicious appropriation of the surplus revenue has in all directions promoted public undertakings and improvements; districts not long ago regarded as remote, and all but inaccessible, are now brought within reach of commerce; the wants of every class of the people and the just claims of every section have been regarded, and, as far as possible, satisfied. The needs of the present have been supplied without leaving any burdens for the future to bear. And at the end of ten years the Mowat Administration can, with no sacrifice of truth, assert that there stands not against it one act amounting to a dereliction of duty or one stain upon its records of fidelity and honest devotion to the public interest.

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Defence of the Territorial Rights of Ontario.
PLAIN AND IMPARTIAL STATEMENT.
Patriotic Position of the Mowat Administration.

If there be one thing more than another on which the Mowat Administration can claim the hearty and united support of the people of Ontario, it is their determined and spirited defence of the territorial rights of their native Province. We shall, in as few words as possible, define those rights, show how they were acquired, how attacked, and how defended. We proceed in the first place to consider

(a) The Question Prior to Confederation.

Old Canada as successor of France claimed that to her belonged the right of ownership in the North-West Territories. That claim was disputed by the Hudson Bay Company, to whom a right to trade over that region had been given by a charter of Charles II. As the territories lay beyond the limit of settlement in Old Upper Canada, the question remained in abeyance until the Company applied to the Imperial Government for a renewal of their lease in 1856. That Government determined to bring the whole matter in dispute before the British House of Commons. The Colonial Secretary promptly invited the Canadian Government to appear and state their rights. In response Chief Justice Draper was sent to Britain as the representative of our interests. He appeared before the Committee of the House of Commons having the matter in charge. In his report to the Canadian Government on returning, Chief Justice Draper gave as his opinion that Canada had a clear right under the Act of 1774 and the proclamation of 1791 to the whole country as far west as the line of the Mississippi, and to a considerable distance north of the water shed. In August, 1858, a joint address of both Houses was forwarded to the Queen, stating that Canada had a right to a considerable portion of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company, and praying for an immediate settlement of the boundary. But the matter was not urgent, and with the usual heedlessness of Governments to any matters not pressing for settlement, it was allowed to stand. At Confederation the whole claim to this portion of Canada was given to Ontario, for by the British North America Act she came

into the Union with all the territory "which" formerly constituted the Province of Upper "Canada."

(b) The Question after Confederation up to the time of the Award.

After Confederation the claims of the old Province of Canada continued to be asserted by the Dominion Government. In 1868, Sir George Cartier and the Hon. W. McDougall proceeded to England to press our claims. So strong was our case that the Hudson Bay Company gave up their claim to 1,500,000 square miles of territory, in consideration of being allowed to retain 12,000 square miles of it and get \$300,000 sterling. This North-West Territory was admitted into the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of 23rd June, 1870, but subject to the provisions of the British North America Act. By that Act, as we have pointed out, all the territory "which" formerly "constituted the Province of Upper Canada" "shall constitute the Province of Ontario." To Ontario therefore belonged what to the north and west had belonged to old Upper Canada, and the matter in dispute was to be settled between her and the Dominion. In 1871, commissioners were appointed by the Governments of the Dominion and of Ontario for the purpose of defining the boundary. On the 6th of January, 1872, Mr. Blake asked for the draft instructions that had been given the Dominion Commissioner. These were given on the 14th of March, and then for the first time it became known that the Dominion Government insisted on a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers as the westerly boundary, and on the height of land between Lake Superior and James' Bay as the northerly boundary of the Province. This was contrary to every position we had ever taken before. The Ontario Government could not accept those limits. They proposed a conventional or compromise boundary in the meantime, pending the settlement of the true boundary. On the 1st May, Sir John Macdonald suggested that the case should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the 31st the Ontario Government in reply pointed out that the settlement of the question depended on evidence that was procurable only in America, that the collection of it would be best done here, and that the expense would be less and the expedition greater by having a Commission of Arbitration here. The Dominion Government did not agree to that, but they sent any bill of expense incurred in the disputed territory to the Ontario Government to pay. In 1874 both Governments agreed to leave the question to arbitration. Ex-Governor Wilnot, of New Brunswick, was chosen by the Dominion, and Chief Justice Richards by Ontario, and they chose Sir Edward Thornton,