

It was reported as only a bare recommendation to a gentleman who was responsible for the matter, which would not really amount to anything.

He was then charged, he was told, to go and do it.

It is only as a matter of policy that the Government has been obliged to do this. However, it is not in the interest of the Government but the whole Opposition and Opposition from the Hall of course included, for showing how the Government, and then the pleasure for all years without protest.

He was over paid of the Staff Building built with the Chief of the Ordnance in October 1871 paid \$2,000 a year, or with a Tory Government of Quebec paying the Chief of the House there \$2,000 per annum, with his last year that the Chief of the House.

INSPECTOR'S SALARY.

(From the "Mail" Opposition Campaign Sheet, April 21st, 1879.)

"In 1871 the Inspector of Public Institutions was paid \$2,000 a year, he now draws \$2,500. Last session (Votes and Proceedings, 1878, p. 231) the Opposition moved to reduce his salary to \$2,000 but their resolution was voted down."

And the Inspector does three or four times the work for the money.

There is no department of the public service that spends less in proportion to actual work done. There is no country where the same work is done so cheaply.

From a return made to the House last session the following facts relating to the business of the Inspector's office are taken.

In six years, 1871-1877, the number of Public Institutions inspected increased from 55 to 99, or 80 per cent. The number of statutory inspections made, increased from 104 to 159, or 54 per cent.

The number of prisoners committed to gaol thus adding largely to the Inspector's duties, increased from 10,000 in 1871, to 15,481, in 1877, or 103 per cent.

The Criminal Prison has become a new and very important feature in the Inspector's duties since 1871.

The average number of insane persons in the public asylums was 1640 in 1877, against 975 in 1871, or an increase of 66 per cent.

The patients and inmates of hospitals, &c., inspected, increased from 4,990 in 1871 to 8,138 in 1877, or 63 per cent.

The correspondence of the office increased 373 per cent, and other official business in proportion.

But no one who really takes the trouble to ascertain what the duties of the Inspector are, or what qualifications they demand, will pretend to say he is too highly remunerated.

The following gives a more outline:—He is responsible for the due supervision and control of all the public institutions and asylums of the Province of the General Prison, the Penitentiary, the Reformatory, and of all other public institutions and asylums. He must investigate critically the affairs and operations of every hospital and charity receiving Government money, and if in doubt, he must recommend the Government to take action.

He must recommend the Government to take action and discipline, or to call on the Government to take action, and he must recommend the Government to take action.

He is the final authority of the House and other public institutions. He is the final authority of the House and other public institutions.

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on incompetent or dishonest men, in order to get the work done as cheaply as possible.

A VERY MEAN ATTACK.

(From the "Mail" Opposition Campaign Sheet, April 21, 1879.)

"In 1871 the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands was paid \$2,000 a year, he now draws \$2,500. Last session (Votes and Proceedings, 1878, p. 231) the Opposition moved to reduce it to \$2,000, but their amendment was voted down."

This is the fact. The increase of \$500 was made, in this case, in 1873, on the express appeal of Opposition members, led by a Hon. M. C. O'Brien and supported by Hon. Stephen Richards. (See Toronto Mail, March 22nd, 1873.)

Now that Mr. O'Brien is no longer a public man, and cannot defend himself, it is very much to be regretted that in this fashion, and what is to be said of the attempt to make him out the ground of a charge of extravagance against the Mevart Government!

Crown Lands Expenditure.

The Mail attacks the increased expenditure of this Department, and very absurdly contrasts it with a recently diminished revenue.

A very large proportion of the Crown Lands Territory yields no revenue at all, and yet is a source of more expense than lands sold outright.

The Free Grant system is greatly in the public interest, but it entails expense, with no revenue to meet it. With more township opened to settlement, with a much larger area to be surveyed and patented, additional expense was unavoidable. The Free Grant townships open to settlement have increased from 55 in 1871 to 99 in 1878, with a corresponding increase in the average landed and number of landings. More surveyors, consequently, must be employed, and more often work has to be done.

In the Woods and Forests Branch, although, under the influence of the existing depression the revenue has fallen off, the Department covers no less territory in its operations, and has an ever-increasing area to guard and manage.

The Expenditure in Colonization roads, increased from \$5,400 in 1871 to \$90,612 in 1878, also involves a large cost in management.

A bold charge of spending too much money against such a Department as this, is childish. If there is over-spending, it should be easy to point it out in detail. But no such attempt has been made.

Immigration.

(From the "Mail" Opposition Campaign Sheet, April 21, 1879.)

The amounts spent on Immigration since 1870 are as follows:

1870	600,000
1871	60,000
1872	60,000
1873	60,000
1874	60,000
1875	60,000
1876	60,000
1877	60,000
1878	60,000
1879	60,000
1880	60,000
1881	60,000
1882	60,000
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1888	60,000
1889	60,000
1890	60,000
1891	60,000
1892	60,000
1893	60,000
1894	60,000
1895	60,000
1896	60,000
1897	60,000
1898	60,000
1899	60,000
1900	60,000