

treatment of similar classes in similar institutions in other parts of the world, and contrast it with the satisfactory treatment here, as evinced by the total absence even of adverse criticism, to understand the success of the Mowat Administration in its care of these classes.

Closely allied to these institutions are the

(d) *The Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.*

The Belleville Institution for the care and education of the deaf and dumb portion of our population was established by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, as was the Brantford one for the care, education, and training of the blind. Since the advent of the Mowat Administration both institutions have been more than doubled in size and in the numbers of those unfortunates in attendance. These have grown in Belleville from 109 in 1871 to 206 in 1881; and in Brantford from 34 to 291 within the same time. The average cost of each pupil in Belleville is \$157; and in Brantford, where, of course, more attendance is needed for the blind, it is \$176. The cost of maintenance was at Belleville in 1881, \$37,300; and at Brantford, \$30,034. The amount spent in the former place on building and grounds since confederation has been \$187,877; in the latter, \$162,259. And in both the results have been most satisfactory. Hundreds, indeed thousands, of deaf, dumb, and blind are now earning comfortable livings by their own industry and by the exercise of trades and the education obtained at these invaluable institutions, whilst hundreds of others, not working but supported by friends, are enjoying all the blessings of life as they never could have done but for the zealous, diligent, and enthusiastic exertions of the officers of these institutions, and the paternal care of the present Administration.

Besides these there are the

(e) *Hospitals and Charities.*

The 13 Hospitals, 14 Houses of Refuge, 5 Magdalen Asylums, and 19 Orphan Asylums of the Province received as an annual grant during 1881 the sum of \$70,692 75. That amount was given on the recommendation of the Inspector, who examines each twice a year at least, makes an annual audit of the receipts and expenditures of each—whether those receipts be from the public treasury or private charity—and reports to the Government as to the management and condition of each.

We will leave the Agricultural College and School of Practical Science, which are sometimes spoken of as public institutions, to the head of Education where they properly belong.

4. EDUCATION.

By the 93rd section of the British North America Act there was left to the Local Legislatures, under certain conditions, the right to "exclusively make laws in relation to education." When the present Administration came into power the educational affairs of the Province were under the charge of a Chief Superintendent. By the School Act of 1871, County Inspectors were to be substituted for the old local superintendents. The papers for teachers' examinations were to be prepared by a committee of the Council of Public Instruction and sent down to the newly created County Boards of Examiners. First and second class certificates were to be made permanent. The regulations for the uniform classification and examination of teachers, for the revision of the programme of study and the selection of text books, and for the training of teachers had yet to be made. All this work in carrying out the Act was done during the regime of the present Government. In 1874 the Acts relating to our Public and High Schools were consolidated and some new features added.

In 1875 the Education Department, constituted by a Committee of the Executive Council, and a member thereof as Minister of Education, were substituted for the Council of Public Instruction and the Chief Superintendent. The additional interest imparted to the discussions in the House by the presence of the responsible head of the Department, and the very exhaustive explanations given by the Minister of the working of the system and the measures he has adopted for giving it increased efficiency, is one of the benefits of the change. By that means every facility is given for criticism and for bringing public opinion to bear directly upon every measure intended to advance the cause of education. In 1877 various amendments were made and the whole once more consolidated into chapters 203, 204, and 205 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario. By this important Act the foundation was laid for the establishment of County Model Schools; for the separation of the professional from the non-professional training of teachers; for giving the High Schools the work of the non-professional training; for giving second as well as first class certificates by the examination and report of the Central Committee only; and for encouraging Teachers' Associations and Institutes. The work of doing all this and seeing that those changes were faithfully made has fallen to the lot of the present Administration. Under it, indeed, it may be said that the whole programme of study, extended work, and high state of efficiency of our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes has been wrought out. And the friends of education who remember the old County Board certificates, the inflexible programmes and time tables, the wide differences in examination standards between counties, and the perfect and despotic independence of the Education Department to any requests or appeals, will be the first to recognize and acknowledge the advance that has been made.

(a) *General Statement of Progress of Public, Separate, and High Schools.*

For that advance has been marked. In 1871 there were in Ontario 4,598 Public and Separate Schools with 5,466 teachers; in 1880 there were 5,123 such schools, with 6,833 teachers. In the former year 449,336 pupils attended these schools; in the latter 487,012. The amount paid in 1871 for teachers' salaries in the Public and Separate Schools was \$1,191,476; in 1880 it was \$2,113,180. For new school-houses and sites \$261,653 was paid in 1871, and \$249,389 in 1880. The total Public School expenditure in 1871 was \$1,803,294, and in 1880 it was \$2,822,052. In 1871 there were in operation 102 High Schools, having 7,490 pupils in attendance; in 1880 there were 104, with 12,910 in attendance. The salaries paid the masters in the former year amounted to \$115,862; in the latter

to \$247,894. The total amount paid for schools of all kinds in 1871 was \$2,237,694; in 1880 it had risen to \$3,453,210. Of that amount paid by the Legislature in the former year was \$551,506; in the latter \$695,104; municipal taxation produced the rest. We have taken the year 1880 because it is the last year reported upon. Such a record is one any people may proudly show. Not only has the State been liberal in its assistance, but the people have shown their practical appreciation of the inestimable benefits of education by taxing themselves to the extent of \$2,928,106 in order that those benefits may be secured.

One of the most essential and important elements in a successful school system is the complete efficiency of the teacher, and hence we are led to consider,

(b) *The Normal and Model Schools.*

The Normal School at Toronto continues to do its work as carefully and successfully as it has done for 20 years. In 1880 there were 294 students in attendance, in 1881 there were 244. There are 8 masters on the staff, and the total cost for 1881 of the Normal and Model Schools together was \$22,724 55.

Instead of following out the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education in 1872 and erecting three new Normal Schools, the County Model Schools were established, and only one new Normal School was established at Ottawa. The cost of building it and the Model Schools attached has been \$140,636. In the Ottawa Normal School there are seven masters. The number of pupils in 1880 was 187; in 1881 it was 174. The cost of maintenance of both Normal and Model Schools was, last year, \$19,084.

Some 50 County Model Schools have been established since 1877, in which intending teachers after passing their non-professional examination are required to spend some months in training to fit themselves for teachers. In 1877 there were in them 1,277 pupils; in 1878 there were 1,391; in 1879, 1,295; and in 1880 there were 1,413. Of these, 1,255 in 1877, 1,359 in 1878, 1,217 in 1879, and 1,317 in 1880 passed and received certificates. To give an idea of the advance in this matter and the raising of the standard required for obtaining a certificate, we may point out that in 1871 out of 3,733 applicants for certificates 1,846 succeeded; in 1880 out of 6,339 applying only 1,801 succeeded. In conclusion, we may remark that the total cost of these County Model Schools was in 1880 some \$6,200 to the Province, and about the same sum to the municipalities.

As the crown of our whole educational system stands

(c) *The University of Toronto, University College.*

These are endowed institutions, governed by a partly elective body called the Senate. A great deal has been done by the present Administration to place the management on a better footing. By the Act of 1873 the graduates were given a voice in its management. They were to form a body known as Convocation. They elect fifteen members of the Senate and the Government appoint nine. Three of each number retire annually. The powers of the Senate were greatly increased. And the security and investment of the Permanent Fund of the University and the proper system of management and administration of the property have been secured by Order-in-Council passed from time to time. During the year 1880-81 no less than 857 candidates presented themselves for examination—40 in law, 117 in medicine, 605 in arts, and 95 at the local examinations for women—an increase of over 150 per cent. in ten years.

University College does its work with eight professors and six lecturers. The number of students in attendance during 1880-81 was 551. In University College the increase of attendance in ten years has been about 60 per cent. Both are endowed and receive no appropriation from the Provincial Treasury.

Following closely upon the heels of general education comes, in these modern days, that of technical. Its consideration brings us to—

(d) *Means of Technical Education.*

In enumerating the agencies which this Province has established to accomplish this end we will place first of all—

(1) *The School of Practical Science.*

This institution was established by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald in 1870. He spent some \$38,500 in purchasing the Mechanics' Institute building in Toronto. It was, however, very deficient in itself, its location, and its appliances, and hence was sold, and a new building erected near the University, which was opened in September, 1878. The number of professors and instructors is eight. The number of regular students in attendance is 16 in engineering, 55 in mineralogy, 58 in biology, and 197 in chemistry.

As the Act specially provides for "instruction to be given to artisans, mechanics, and workmen by evening classes" that has been given steadily for ten years. The attendance of those classes during the winter of 1881-82 numbered 141, and comprised carpenters, joiners, machinists, smiths, and other skilled artisans of almost every class. The appliances are still scarcely what they ought to be, but are steadily improving. The annual cost is about \$4,500.

The second of those means of technical education afforded by the Province is

(2) *Mechanics' Institutes.*

These are established in 75 of our cities, towns, and villages. They furnish libraries of current, standard, and technical literature; and in all cases are expected to have evening classes and lectures for the benefit of artisans and other members of the industrial classes during the winter season. Each of those 75 institutes receives a grant of from \$80 to \$400 per annum according to the work it does. During 1881 they received from the Province \$23,652. From local sources they received in the same year \$48,321.

The last means of technical education which we may mention is

(3) *The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.*

The organization and management of this highly important institution has fallen to the lot of the Liberal Administration though it was established by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The farm of Mr. F. W. Stone, near Guelph, was purchased for the purpose. On it was an ordinary two-story house and extensive out-buildings. The former has been gradually converted into a large college building capable of

containing 400 resident students, and having within its walls the requisite class-rooms, laboratory, museum, reading-room, library, offices, and dormitories. The farm has been brought into shape for model and experimental purposes by thorough underdrainage, fencing and cleaning. It consists of 550 acres; on it have been erected dwelling houses for the professors and foremen, additions to the barns and stables, mechanical shops, and garden conservatories, hot-houses, and workshops. Some thirty acres in front of the buildings have been laid out, and are now worked as lawn, kitchen, and flower garden, and orchard. Fifteen acres are used for regular experimental purposes, eight being divided up into one-tenth-acre plots; though the whole farm and all the stables are used for the purpose of general experiments. There are different breeds of cattle, six of sheep, and three of pigs, for the purposes of educational experiment, are kept. The cost of the whole institution—farm, buildings, and stock—has been \$220,982.

The institution was opened in 1874. Since that time 597 pupils have entered it. In 1881 there were 217 entered on the 1st of January, 1882, there were 189 in attendance. The work done by this institution in the way of experiment is of incalculable value. There are annually carried on some 30 or 40 experiments in breeding and feeding cattle, sheep, and pigs; and experiments on 350 different varieties of grains and grasses are undertaken every year. And the results published. The effect on the progress of Canadian agriculture cannot be over-estimated.

And the work of technical education in agriculture is carried on by means of lectures, visits and work and instruction in the stables, yards, shops, gardens, and fields outside. There are six lecturers and five foremen of departments. The annual charge is about \$22,030. The institution is doing a good work, and as years flow on and its graduates pass into the ranks of the farmers of the Province, as some eighty per cent. of them are at present doing, we may expect the direct effect to be highly beneficial. Even the indirect effects have already been felt upon the progress of the great agricultural industry of the Province.

We have now finished a hasty review of the progress within ten years of primary, secondary, higher, and technical education in the Province. Though some are inclined to carp at minor matters of detail, yet there are none but must admit that our progress during these last ten years has been of a most substantial character; and that we can proudly boast of one of the best systems of education, ably and progressively administered, that can be found within the borders of any free state in the world.

There now remain to be considered the administration of justice and some other miscellaneous matters of administration. Because of its importance we shall consider the former last, making it an appropriate ending of this hasty review of administration; and now proceed to consider what may be classed as—

5—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The first that seems appropriately to come under this division is—

(a) *Government Aid to the Advancement of Agriculture.*

The object the Government has in view in the advancement of the national wealth, which can best be done by any aid rendered the greatest wealth-producing industry in the land. The first method of rendering aid is by making grants to Electorial Division Agricultural Societies to assist them in holding an annual exhibition and for other purposes. Besides these, grants are made to Horticultural Societies, which are usually in towns and villages. The county Agricultural Societies divide up with the township ones if there be any, so that the benefit is universal. In this way, and to the Mechanics Institutes, there was last year distributed no less than \$106,936. The increase has been great, for in 1871 the amount spent in this way was only \$76,332. But the increased benefit to the agricultural producer, and to the consequent amount of additional wealth, amply justifies the increased grant.

Besides the amount to these societies there was granted to the Agricultural and Arts Association the annual sum of \$10,000; to the Fruit-Growers' Association, \$1,800; to the Entomological Society, \$1,000; to the Poultry Association, \$700; to the Dairywomen's Association, \$3,000, and to other similar associations \$3,900. The grants have been simply repaid in increased knowledge and interest in those matters which lie at the foundation of agricultural progress. And none of these but the first three date back to 1871.

Besides these the Government, in 1879, appointed an Agricultural Commission, which during 1880 collected from our prominent agriculturists and others in all parts of the Province a vast amount of information on every subject pertaining to our great agricultural industry. It sat at different times and in different parts through several months. The evidence so obtained has been thoroughly compiled and indexed, and upon it has been written a very valuable report. This, and the evidence, extending in all to over 2,000 pages and five volumes, has been published; and so great has been the demand that a second edition is being issued from the press. It forms one of the most complete works on Canadian agriculture. The cost of the Commission has been about \$8,900.

And lastly there was established at the commencement of this year a Bureau of Industries, whose expressed object was the obtaining, compilation, and publication of agricultural statistics. It has now had a fair start. Already valuable statistics have been given to the public by its means. And during every month of the present summer we have had valuable reports on the condition, progress, and prospects of the growing crops, and of the probable yield of the harvest. And it is yet but in its infancy. When fully developed the benefit to the agricultural industry, and to every other one connected therewith, can not be over-estimated.

Another subject coming under this head of administration is

(b) *Vital Statistics; Public Health.*

The importance of collecting vital statistics is clearly recognized in every civilized community. The first Act, providing for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Ontario, went into operation in 1869. It has

been improved and very satisfactorily administered since. During the last ten years 552,065 births, 116,342 marriages, and 145,134 deaths have been registered; or 593,535 registrations have been made. In 1871 about 75 per cent. of the marriages, 50 per cent. of the births, and 32 per cent. of the deaths in the Province were estimated to have been registered. In 1880 that had increased to 90 per cent. of marriages, 70 per cent. of births, and 60 per cent. of deaths. Many important questions, such as the rate of increase of the population, the average annual mortality rate, the marriage rate, the birth rate, and the prevailing type of disease—all of great value in social science—can only in this way be determined. By this means our Province can for salubrity be compared with any other country in the world. And we do not fear the comparison.

Following in the same line is the Public Health Act of last session, under which the Provincial Board of Health has been recently organized. Its powers are mainly advisory. Since its organization, even in four months, valuable work has been done. By laying down regulations, adopting plans and systems, and starting reports, preparation has already been made for obtaining steady and valuable information relating to the sanitary condition of the Province, and thus enabling concerted action to be taken in stamping out or lessening the effects of contagious and other prevalent diseases.

We may now place together as the last of these miscellaneous matters of administration—

(c) *Insurance Inspection; Administration of the License Act.*

Insurance has been finally decided to belong to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. To protect the interests of the public the Policy Act was framed on the report of a Commission of Judges, who had considered the question at the request of the Administration. It gives the statutory conditions. Not only was this relief and protection afforded the public, but now an inspector has been appointed, to whom all the insurance companies doing business in the Province are obliged to report, and over which he exercises a thorough supervision. Even if it were for nothing but the inspection of the 55 mutual insurance companies this would be a great boon. As it is, it furnishes another example of the care which the Administration exercises in the due protection of every class in the community.

We pass now to consider

(d) *The Administration of the License Law.*

As this has been more than anything else assailed, we may be allowed to go more fully than we had intended into the matter.

Prior to the introduction of the "Crooks Act," by influential delegations, by petitions, by temperance advocates and organizations, and by the licensed victuallers themselves, the Government had been urged to take the issuing of licenses and inspection under their own immediate control. Under municipal control the total number of licenses issued had grown to no less than 6,185, and the increase of commitments for drunkenness in six years was 87 per cent. At the same time, in many of our towns and cities, low groceries and unlicensed places of sale had increased to such an extent that the more respectable people were all leaving the business. Of inspection, there was none. Such a state of affairs called for an urgent remedy, and the universal request was for Government control.

It was given. The "Crooks Act" was passed. It placed the authority to grant licenses in the hands of three unpaid Commissioners for each locality; limited the number of licenses to be issued in cities, towns, and villages; gave powers to the Commissioners and Councils further to limit the number there and in rural municipalities; made regulations as to the hours of sale, the qualification required from vendors, license fees, the conviction of offenders; and gave powers to appoint inspectors.

It has been worked for six years. The first sound of complaint has come from a section of extreme politicians. It has not come from the people. Nor has it come from any class of the people. Not from the municipalities, nor from the temperance people, nor from the licensed victuallers themselves has it come. We may review the administration of the Act best by simply answering the charges that are brought against it. It is said that it has not assisted temperance. Now the number of drinking places have been decreased from 6,185 in 1874 to 4,119 in 1881—a decrease of 53 per cent. The number of commitments for drunkenness has decreased from 4,032 in 1877 (the first full year of the operation of the Act) to 3,323 in 1881—a decrease of 21 per cent., or counting the increase of population, of 30 per cent. Facts are against the charge.

But, again, it is asserted that the expense of enforcing it is great. In 1881 the actual expenses for the Province were \$26,449 96—about the figure they have been for the five years. The amount of fines collected was \$18,937, leaving the total expense for the whole Province as \$27,512 96, or \$323 68 for each riding—about \$44 02 for each municipality.

Again it is stated that it is a robbery of the municipalities. The charge is untrue. The facts are against it. The municipalities are entitled to and receive more under the present Act, having regard to the number of licenses issued, than when they were under their own control. In 1881 the number of licenses issued in the Province was 4,027. The amounts that would have been paid to the municipalities under the former system were \$100,550; the amount they received under the present one is \$273,467 38, or an increase of \$172,907 38. The amount that would have been paid to the Government under the old system is \$79,750; the amount that was actually paid to the Government under the present system is \$39,207 14. And 1881 is but a sample. Take the eight constituencies that are now vacant as examples. Under the old system they would have received for licenses the following amounts in the last five years:—

Electoral Division.	No. of Licenses.	Am't.
East Simcoe	180	\$2,590
South Bruce	272	4,220
North Kent	150	2,250
South Waterloo	40	4,250
Wentworth	170	2,500
West Hastings	218	3,240
South Essex	127	1,905
Muskoka	139	1,575

The same constituencies under the "Crooks Act" have been paid during the same five years the following sums:—

Act" have been paid during the same five years the following sums:—

Electoral Divisions.	No. Licenses.	Amount.
East Simcoe	180	\$ 9,703 03
South Bruce	272	14,122 37
North Kent	150	8,421 63
South Waterloo	40	12,361 38
Wentworth	170	5,811 65
West Hastings	218	23,713 51
South Essex	127	9,275 44
Muskoka	139	3,726 90

It may be robbery of the municipalities, but we fancy that the municipalities have a shrewd idea that the robbery will be in a return to the old system. And the more so as the upholders of that declare that there shall be no more licenses issued than at present.

But it is asserted and reiterated with every possible degree of offensiveness that the administration of the Crooks Act has been used as a political machine, and that Reform liquor dealers are favoured whilst Conservative ones are not. Not a single fact is adduced in proof of the assertion. Indeed the facts are as usual against it. In 1881 some 2,978 Conservatives applied for licenses. Of these 2,707, or 91 per cent., were granted. In the same year 1,266 Reformers applied, and of that number 1,102, or 87 per cent. were granted—actually 4 per cent. more of Liberals refused than Conservatives. The only facts that can be adduced are against the charge. And none others are presented.

Every class of the community except the Conservative ward politicians are for the Act. And justly so! It has decreased the number of drinking places 53 per cent, by careful inspection almost unproved low groceries and unlicensed brothels, assisted in decreasing drunkenness by 30 per cent.—drunkenness that in the six previous years had increased 87 per cent., and by its close inspection and firm regulations at once raised the standard of the licensed victuallers and of public morality. In proof that all our best classes are favourable to it, we may do no more than quote the resolution which was passed at the Canada Methodist Conference which during this month has been holding its sittings at Hamilton. "Although we cannot accept as 'righteous' absolutely any License Law, yet, if we must tolerate some one as the tentative 'regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must regard the 'Crooks Act' as the best instrument for this suppression the Province ever had. We would emphatically deprecate any legislation that 'would impair its efficiency, and we would respectfully recommend our people where the law obtains to use their voice and franchise to prevent the control of this license system reverting to the municipalities, where the indubious ward politician and the interested liquor dealer so largely manipulate the election."

And now as a worthy close of such a creditable record of administration we place:—

6. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A mere enumeration must here suffice. It is the Department that has to deal with all our Courts. The whole machinery of our Superior Courts is in its hands. The County Court and Division Court officials; the gaolers, sheriffs, registrars, and magistrates, are responsible to it. It has to take charge of the administration of justice in the outlying districts of the Province. The latter has been added in this decade, and all the work has doubled in ten years. Registry offices and Division Court offices are now inspected. There is not a part of the machinery that has not been improved. And the municipalities have been relieved of a great deal of work and expense in connection with criminal justice. It is the department of work presided over specially by the Attorney-General and Premier of the Province. It has, therefore, a supervision over that of all the rest. The details of progress have to deal with courts, their officers and their duties, the practice and procedure in the Courts, the Crown prosecutions, the administration of civil and criminal justice, and the questions arising before ordinary Magistrates and the Stipendiary Magistrates of Algoma, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Haliburton. They are not, therefore, of interest to the general public; and the great progress, improvement, and increased work and responsibility are universally admitted.

"Money," as the old proverb goes, "forms the sinews of war." And judiciously used it has been the means wherewith the matters of administration already described have been carried on. We therefore now proceed to pass under review

(A) THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Few countries in the world can exhibit so satisfactory a financial condition as Ontario after fourteen years' separate existence, ten of which have been under the fostering care of the present Liberal Administration. Its revenue has been more than ample for all its 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 Treasury, whilst not one cent of Provincial debt has been contracted.

The matters of administration already considered constitute the objects of expenditure, and it becomes our duty now to show what, and from whence, is

(a) *The Provincial Income and Expenditure.*

The following was the income, and the sources of income, for the years 1871 and 1881 respectively:—

Source.	1871.	1881.
Dominion	\$1,055,466 00	\$1,331,569 62
Crown Lands	867,533 36	992,594 01
Public Institutions	20,678 07	93,782 01
Canada	23,567 29	32,752 50
Miscellaneous	36,385 99	229,165 04
	\$2,333,179 62	\$2,746,772 98

The amounts received from the Dominion include the grant of 80 cents per head on the basis of the population of 1861, amounting to \$1,116,877 80; the specific subsidy of \$30,000; and interest on the special funds belonging to Ontario lying in its hands amounting to \$136,696 62 in 1881. From Crown Lands it includes the moneys received from the sales of lands amounting to \$321,354 66, and from dues and sales of timber lands amounting to \$359,966 20—both in 1881. The next item

explains itself, and is revenue derived from paying patients in the asylum, prisoners' work, and sales of farm produce at the Asylums and Central Prison. The casual revenue includes fines, fees from the Courts and Provincial Secretary's Office for marriage licenses, charters, private bills, and such things. The item of "Miscellaneous" includes interest on investments, license fees, law stamps, and Algoma taxes. In 1871 we paid interest on our share of \$10,500,000, which was the debt supposed to be owing between Ontario and Quebec over and above the \$62,500,000 of Old Canada's debt assumed by the Dominion. It was wiped out in 1873. The revenue from the asylums is greater in 1881 because of the greater number of paying patients. The revenue does not vary much from year to year, except what is received from "Forests," and that during the years of the depression of the lumber trade was very low. On the whole, our sources of revenue are those stated in the preceding table, and are to a great extent fixed. The following are the amounts of revenue and expenditure out of revenue for the last ten years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1872	\$3,960,747 97	1,947,956 57
1873	2,962,315 56	2,450,218 25
1874	3,476,947 89	2,242,339 77
1875	1,156,918 21	2,063,569 41
1876	2,580,222 83	2,156,183 09
1877	3,273,292 37	2,263,906 17
1878	2,848,925 49	2,498,533 02
1879	2,750,268 73	2,285,223 19
1880	2,451,935 49	2,243,653 54
1881	2,746,772 98	2,296,304 29

From this statement it will be seen that the surplus saved during the ten years has been \$5,744,008 94. This will be more clearly shown by the following table:—

Year.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1872	\$1,212,791 40	
1873	509,103 35	
1874	1,224,608 12	
1875	1,093,665 20	
1876	434,057 78	
1877	\$51,893 20	
1878		\$6,608 36
1879		\$6,312 37
1880	202,371 95	
1881	460,568 69	
	\$5,378,629 67	\$134,620 73

This shows more clearly still that the surplus of revenue over expenditure out of revenue has been \$5,744,008 94. The deficits during 1878 and 1879 were due to want of revenue from "Woods and Forests," which again was due to the stagnation in the lumber trade. In 1880, however, that trade had once more brightened, and dues and arrears of dues were paid up.

The position was taken by both parties in 1871, and endorsed by every sensible man in the Province, that the surplus of income over expenditure should not be kept and invested in stocks, as it had previously been, but should be used in the advancement of the material progress of the country. By its means, therefore, the question of the municipal loan debts has been settled; the railways have been aided; about half a million acres of land have been added to the arable acreage of the Province; and a few other similar objects have been assisted. The payments out of this surplus began in 1872. For whatever schemes may have been projected, nothing was paid out till the advent of the Liberal Administration. Since then the following sums have each year been paid out of surplus:—

Year.	Amount paid out of surplus.
1872	\$ 374,788 00
1873	480,591 27
1874	1,263,163 09
1875	1,406,873 61
1876	746,947 67