## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

### ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

| | 1872-3. | 1873-4. |
|---|---|---|
| Interest | $515,000 | |
| Sinking Fund | 101,400 | |
| Civil Government | 146,200 | |
| Administration of Justice | 232,490 | |
| Public Works | 406,411 93 | |
| Public Institutions, maintenance | 133,977 46 | |
| Agriculture | 176,668 | |
| Immigration | 47,100 | |
| Arts, &c. | 17,750 | |
| Quarantine | 121,324 | |
| Education | 43,620 | |
| Superannuated Institutions | 1,850 | |
| Legislation, maintenance | 5,000 | |
| Dominion Land Office | 50,000 | |
| Militia | 115,377 46 | |
| Provincial Fund and Common School Fund | 69,549 92 | |
| Miscellaneous Expenditure | 207,100 92 | |
| Collection under Inforcement and Audit and Unpaid Accounts of 1872 | 90,474 93 | |
| Total | 3,771,925 51 | |

### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Civil Establishments of the several Departments at Toronto:

To be voted for 1873.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 5,901 | |
| Governor's Office | 2,500 | |
| Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Office | 12,130 | |
| Treasurer's Department | 11,400 | |
| Auditor, Registrar, and Registrar's Office | 3,355 | |
| Department of Public Works and Agriculture | 26,942 | |
| Crown Land Department | 47,740 | |
| Immigration Department | 15,150 | |
| | 125,118 | |
| Contingencies | | 151,049 |

### COLONIZATION ROADS.

The Province of Ontario is hereby divided into three Districts, viz., West and East sections. The sections are separated by the Hastings Road:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries | 32,500 |
| Contingencies | 51,500 |
| Roads and Bridges—maintenance | 15,000 |
| Roads and Bridges—new | 27,000 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Superannuation | 146,300 |

### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries | $ 19,560 | |
| Queen's Bench | 8,170 | |
| Common Pleas | 5,110 | |
| Chancery and Appeal | 10,050 | |
| Surrogate Court | 11,150 | |
| County Judges | 36,000 | |
| | 232,490 | |

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Parliament Buildings (arrears in part) | $24,234 | |
| Lunatic Asylum | 50,389 | |
| Deaf and Dumb Institute | 14,454 | |
| Blind Institute | 16,380 | |
| Reformatory for Girls | 19,700 | |
| Penitentiary | 3,067 | |
| Asylum for Idiots | 10,712 | |
| Normal School | 2,000 | |
| Model Schools | 5,000 | |
| Provincial Lunatic Asylum | 1,731 | |
| Agricultural College (re-vote) | 2,000 | |
| Arts Building | 1,000 | |
| Law Courts | 1,500 | |
| Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie | 2,000 | |
| Algoma Mines | 1,000 | |
| Colonization Roads, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay | 1,500 | |
| Public Offices | 5,000 | |
| Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville | 2,000 | |
| | 99,222 | |
| Asylum for the Blind, Brantford | 20,000 | |
| Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene | 49,335 | |
| | 69,335 | |
| | | 168,557 |

### LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance | $97,297 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, London, and Idiot Asylum, branch of same | 72,000 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Kingston | 49,335 | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Orillia | | |
| Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton | 29,222 | |
| Asylum for the Blind, Brantford | 20,000 | |
| Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene | 49,335 | |
| | 69,335 | |
| | | 376,522 |

### VIII.—EDUCATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Common and Separate Schools | 350,000 | |
| Grants for Public and Separate Schools in New and Poor Townships | 6,000 | |
| Grants for Institutes and High Schools | 40,000 | |
| Grants of Collegiate Institutes and Schools | 6,450 | |
| Normal School | 1,325 | |
| Examination of Teachers | 1,500 | |
| Provincial Teachers' Institutes | 2,000 | |
| Superannuated Teachers | 19,928 | |
| Model School Salaries | 15,910 | |
| Contingencies and Repairs | 1,000 | |
| Provincial Museum | 1,000 | |
| Board of Education | 2,000 | |
| Provincial Agricultural Library Books | 50,000 | |
| Provincial Depository, Toronto | 4,000 | |
| Contingencies | 4,000 | |
| Offices, Salaries | 13,415 | |
| Contingencies and Repairs | 4,890 | |
| | 470,213 | |

### IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Provincial Division Societies, 73 at $700 | $51,100 | |
| Do 70 at $500 | 35,000 | |
| Do 7 at $50 | 350 | |
| Growers' Association | 500 | |
| Registration of Stallions | 1,000 | |
| Farmers' Institutes | 10,000 | |
| Agricultural Statistics in connection with Agriculture and Arts | 20,000 | |
| | 807,100 | |

### X.—EMIGRATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agents for service of 1873 | 113,500 | |
| Do for refund service of 1871 | 22,324 | |
| | 135,824 | |

Total vote required

### XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

Upon condition that each institution shall furnish information as may be required by the Provincial Secretary:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Hospital, Toronto | 11,200 | |
| House of Industry, do | 7,000 | |
| Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto | 640 | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto | 640 | |
| Magdalen Asylum, do | 640 | |
| Boys' Home Asylum, do | 1,000 | |
| House of Providence, do | 1,000 | |
| Girls' Home and Public Nursery, do | 320 | |
| Hospital, do | 640 | |
| Lying-in and Ear Infirmary, do | 1,000 | |
| Industrial Refuge, do | 640 | |
| Lying-in Hospital, Kingston | 4,800 | |
| Orphan Asylum and Refuge for Indigent Children, Kingston | 2,200 | |
| Girls' Home, Kingston | 640 | |
| House of Refuge, Hamilton | 1,000 | |
| General Hospital, London | 2,400 | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London | 640 | |
| Hospital, Hamilton | 4,800 | |
| Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton | 640 | |
| Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Ottawa | 640 | |
| House of Refuge, Hamilton | 1,000 | |
| Protestant Hospital, Ottawa | 1,200 | |
| Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa | 1,200 | |
| St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa | 640 | |
| Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa | 640 | |
| St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa | 640 | |
| Magdalene Asylum, Ottawa | 640 | |
| Hospital, St. Catharines | 1,000 | |
| | 48,090 | |

### XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto Mechanics' Institute | 1,000 | |
| Do Canadian Institute, Toronto | 710 | |
| Do Royal Canadian, Ottawa | 300 | |
| Do Athenæum, Ottawa | 300 | |
| Do Scientific Research upon the Paleontology of Ontario | 500 | |
| | 1,850 | |

### XIII.—SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, MAINTENANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance | 8,000 | |

### XIV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenditure | 50,000 | |

### XV.—MUNICIPALITIES FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Collection from sales of Crown Reserves in 1872 | 121,313 | |
| Interest from Dominion Government on account principal | 20,486 | |
| Interest for the magnitude of the undertaking on which they were about to embark | 140,800 | |

Less—25 per cent. cost of management

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | $24,262 81 | |
| Over-paid estimate, 1871 | 2,300 42 | |
| | 26,563 | |
| | | 114,236 |

### XVI.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND AND COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872 | $49,734 85 | |
| Less—6 per cent for collection and management | 2,987 91 | |
| | 46,746 94 | |
| To be distributed as follows, viz.:— | | |
| 1. To Land Improvement Fund | 14,024 07 | |
| 2. To the Dominion Government, to be added to the Common School Fund | | 32,722 87 |
| Moneys collected from the sale of Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, from the 30th June, 1871, to 30th June, 1872 | 7,023 93 | |
| Less—6 per cent for collection and management | 421 43 | |
| | 6,611 51 | |
| Less—1, leaving 1 to the Land Improvement Fund | 4,958 76 | |
| | 1,652 76 | |
| | | 34,375 13 |
| | | 69,549 02 |

### XVII.—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Service | 748,000 | |
| Miscellaneous—Special | 58,000 | |
| Total | 806,000 | |

### XVIII.—TO COVER EXPENDITURE UNDER UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED AND UNPAID ACCOUNTS OF 1872.

SECTIONS OF 1872.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance to be provided for in that to complete the service of 1872, over-expended, as per statement of 1873 | $ 58,000 | |
| Do Auditor of 1872 | 1,640 | |
| | 59,640 | 02 |
| Civil Government | 20,512 | 27 |
| Legislation | 55 | 31 |
| Administration of Justice | 4,573 | 62 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 956 | 39 |
| Public Institutions | 2,114 | 07 |
| Education—maintenance | 7,850 | 77 |
| Education—Special | 3,677 | 39 |
| Miscellaneous | | |
| Unprovided | 14,672 | 34 |
| *Lands Expenditure.* | | |
| Salaries of agents, &c. | 9,489 | 52 |
| Refunds | 2,085 | 52 |
| | 11,485 | 49 |
| | 72,903 | 01 |
| | 59,640 | 02 |
| | 13,262 | 99 |

The following unpaid accounts to complete the service of 1872,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Government | $1,984 | 56 |
| Legislation | 2,337 | 09 |
| Administration of Justice | 1,272 | 54 |
| Public Works and Buildings | 3,289 | 97 |
| Public Institutions | 295 | 03 |
| Education | 243 | 61 |
| | 9,422 | 80 |
| | 7,122 | 23 |

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### EUROPEAN.

The Ministerial crisis in Spain terminated by the decision of Senor Castelar to support the Government by the National Assembly:—Figueras, the President of the Council, received 231 votes; Castelar, Minister of State, 237; N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 220; F. L. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 226; Acosta, Minister of War, 149; Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176; Tetuan, Minister of Finance, 169; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 192; Serna, Minister of Colonies, 173. After the newly elected members had taken their seats, Signor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of the Government.

The Imperial Parliament of Germany has been convoked for the 10th March.

Negotiations for the settlement of the miners' demands in South Wales have failed, and the strike continues indefinitely. The disagreement causes a bitter one for thousands of families who depended on the resumption of work.

A despatch from Zanzibar, dated the 13th, states that Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Mozambique to confer with the Portuguese.

The Rev. Thos. Guthrie, the English *rat*hor, is dead.

### AMERICAN.

In Congress, on Monday, a message from President Grant was read, recommending that the necessary legislation, as a part of the United States, relative to the Washington Treaty, be completed at once.

In the House, Mr. Banks opened the debate in favour of the Fishery Bill, and urged that England and Canada have given everything incumbent on them, it was the duty of the United States to carry out their part of the agreement.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., said the billseemed to him a mere mockery of negotiation. There never was such an abandonment of American interests. It was the knave that the President and Secretary of State had come to Congress to urge the passage of this bill, but the time would come when the President would be sorry for that. Under this bill all the waters of the United States would be open to the British carrying trade for goods in bond, and the Government would have to keep up a police service of over 5,000 miles of custom house lines to prevent smuggling.

Mr. Banks closed the discussion, and replied to the arguments against the bill. The bill then passed—yeas 145, nays 30.

Efforts are being made to have Foster's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Tweed gave bail on Tuesday, on four indictments. In a few days he will have to give bail on two other indictments.

The Industrial Home for girls, at. White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire.

The appeal of Edwin James for the re-admission to the English Bar has been refused.

At the residence of Mrs. Fargo, jr., Buffalo on Sunday, while Maggie McCowan, the domestic, was engaged in cleaning her room, her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death. She formerly resided in London, Ont.

A report that Fort Laramie in the famous Sioux chief, "Sitting Bull," was killed recently at Fort Peck by a half-breed.

### CANADIAN.

Mr Robert Bell, for many years M.P. for Russell, died at Ottawa on Tuesday.

The proposed line of the Montreal & Western has been committed for trial on a charge of libel, preferred by a grocer of Montreal, named McGibbon.

Several oil reiners of London, charged with polluting the river with refuse, were committed on Tuesday before Squires Keefer, Orroy and Bullen, and remanded for further examination.

Detective Phair, of London, arrested Chas. Crone, barkeeper, and Jno. Burns, an hostler, at McKinnon's hotel, Glencoe, on a charge of stealing $500 from C. Twining, of Aldboro, Elgin county, and all the money was found between the two parties.

When the freight train which left the Newmarket station on Monday ran broken down as far as Water street crossing, two of the box cars went off the track. One was loaded with wheat went over an embankment into the mill pond. The other went on the other side of the track. Nobody was hurt. The track was clear in two hours.

At the nomination of candidates in Quebec, for the county of Montmorency and Orleans, Mr. Langelier, Conservative, was elected by acclamation.

Mr. Guest believed that the Ottawa Valley would have been in a bad fix, had it not been for the lumbermen. He would support the policy of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. Mr. Scott, in answer to Mr. Richards, said that for nearly years he had Maitland, Haute County, N. S. She will register nearly 2,500 tons.

The oil refinery of Messrs. S. A. Adams & Co., London, was burnt down early Monday morning. The fire was caused by ignition of gases. The building was destroyed in a very short time, every part of it being in a highly inflammable condition, and there being no means at hand of checking the flames. The loss is about $6,000; no insurance.

The dwelling house belonging to John Robinson, Deputy Reeve, railroad overseer and occupied by James Patterson, merchant of that place, was totally consumed by fire at three o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Patterson's loss is estimated at $800, which is partially covered by an insurance of $200. The dwelling was valued at $500 and was insured for $200.

Mr. Andrew Ross, Sheriff of the County of Oxford, who has been in failing health for some time past, died on Sunday morning. His remains were interred on Wednesday with military honours, the deceased having been captain and paymaster in the Oxford rifles.

The public dinner to Sir Hugh Allan on the occasion of his departure for England in the interest of the Canadian Pacific and Northern Colonization Railways, on Monday at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, was of a most magnificent character, and the speeches alike the interest which the people of Montreal take in the great work of building a Canadian Pacific Railway, and their confidence in the man as a commercial man and the principal operator in the construction of the road. About 250 gentlemen were present, including some of the leading citizens. The chair was occupied by Mayor Conrod, and almost all the directors were present, among whom were Mr. H. Nathan, of British Columbia. Sir Francis Hincks replied to the toast of the Government, and in the course of his remarks eulogized Sir Hugh Allan for his enterprise. Sir Hugh Allan in replying to the toast of his health, returned it for the magnitude of the undertaking on which they were about to embark.

At about eleven o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in the upper story of the building at the corner of Hemery and Craig streets, Montreal, occupied by Mr. R. S. Latham, druggist; Mr. J. Martin, photographer; and Mr. Fallon, homœopathic physician. The firemen were promptly upon the scene, and by dint of great superhuman efforts, succeeded in keeping the fire from spreading.

About midnight on Monday morning a fire broke out in the Dominion Hotel, Listowel owned and kept by Geo. Kelley, from a detective fire. The wind being high the flames speedily spread to Mitchell & Witter's grain store, which was burnt down to the ground. The Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway office was also burned, and much of their property destroyed. In a short time Hogan's and Haney's stores were also consumed. The Montreal Telegraph were saved with difficulty, as was also Zinkze's general store. The loss is about $18,000; on which there is a very small insurance.

## LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

### Summary of Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873.

In resuming the debate on Mr. Grant's resolutions, relative to the granting of timber limits,

Mr. Macdonald said it was a question of vast importance, and should not be looked at from a Party standpoint. The country regarded it as a great national question, and many County Councils had taken action by petitions. He warned the House that the result of this sale would before long inevitably lead to direct taxation.

Mr. Ardagh did not believe that the Commissioner of Crown Lands had wilfully done wrong in carrying out the sale. Before the timber limits were sold, considering that there was no exigency for the sale, a reasonably thorough exploration should have been made; and he trusted that that course would be pursued in the future.

Mr. Wells contended that a sufficient survey had been made for the purposes of the sale. He endeavoured to show that, while the House should be asked to sanction the expenditure of every dollar, the sale of Crown lands should be left to the Government.

Mr. Ferguson remarked upon the fact that the sale had been ordered in the first place by the Government without the knowledge of his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. Scott said that the Order-in-Council had been adopted on the 22nd of July, but that it had not then been signed in consequence of the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Rykert, (holding up a printed copy of the Order), pointed out that it was dated the 3rd of August, and approved on the 6th of the same month.

Mr. Ferguson went on to oppose the sale as injudicious and unnecessary, and to refute the various arguments that had been advanced in support of it, dwelling particularly upon the fact that the Government by this act had disposed of the timber upon land as extensive in area as the whole Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Merrick said in voting for the resolutions, he was but sustaining the principle of Responsible Government which he had always supported in his constituency. He was astonished, therefore, to find that the Government who had once strongly favoured that principle were now opposing it. Those who opposed the resolutions, and left their past conduct—as exemplified in Cases resolutions contain the germ of the principle laid down in the amendment to the Railway Fund. The object of that amendment was to assist the House should pronounce judgment before grants were given, and the object of these resolutions were very much the same. (Hear, hear). The hon. member for South Bruce had said that the surveys of the Huron region were quite satisfactory; and the Commissioner had confirmed that statement. Mr. Sabine had merely run the base lines and some of the standard lines, and the rest of the work had been done by contract. The hon. member for Lincoln (Mr. Wood) had said that the Commissioner believed in disposing of the timber before surveying it. He believed from the utterances of some of the Government supporters that the Government were the only parties not the confidence of their constituents. (Hear, hear.) He knew that the friends of the Government felt the difficulty, and felt that in a large measure they were being dragged down into the dirt. (Cheers.)

After some further discussion the House divided on the main question, when Mr. Wood, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of Messrs. McCall, Dorcche, Grange, Calvin and Read.

On Mr. Rykert's second resolution being put,

Mr. E. B. Wood moved in amendment, "That the Government having furnished to the House, that in view of the extent of territory now under license or heretofore offered for license, it is not the intention of the Government to put any new territory under license for some years to come, except in such quantities as shall be required for actual settlement; and the Government having also announced its intention to bring down at the next session of this House information and evidence to enable the House to legislate to the public lands, and woods, and forests, and to embody therein rules and regulations for the future management thereof, this House approves of the policy announced in respect to timber limits, and of embodying in one Act of Parliament the various directions and regulations relating to Crown Lands and the woods and forests of the public domain."

Dr. Parker moved in amendment "That all the words after the word 'that' in the amendment be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"While this House approves of the policy of placing timber limits under the management in advance of settlement, and while this House approves of the regulations framed in force of not granting licenses for new limits *de novo* in the unsurveyed territory, until the settlement of the country renders it desirable to be allotted, have been surveyed so far as practicable and required by the public interest, yet, in the opinion of this House, no sufficient reason has been assigned, or appears, for departing from the ancient rule of the wild lands of this Province, at a time of stringency in the money market, and with an overwhelming pressure upon the public treasury, which has already involved an outlay of no less than 12,000 square miles, a quantity of land greater than the whole cultivated area of the country for a number of years, and which afford ample room for settlement, for many generations."

Mr. McLeod moved, seconded by Dr. Clarke, in amendment, "That the resolution stated to this House that it is the opinion of the Government that, in view of the extent of territory now under license or heretofore offered for license, no large addition thereto will be necessary for the actual settlement of the country for a number of years, and that it is the intention of the Government to bring down at the next session of this House information and evidence to enable the House to legislate to the public lands, and woods, and forests, and to embody therein rules and regulations for the future management thereof, this House approves of the policy announced in respect to timber limits, of embodying in one Act of Parliament the various directions and regulations relating to Crown Lands and the woods and forests of the public domain."

Mr. Ferguson moved in amendment to that, "That all the words after the word 'opinion,' in the resolution be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

"While this House approves of the policy of placing timber limits under the management in advance of settlement, and while this House approves of the regulations framed in force of not granting licenses for new limits *de novo* in the unsurveyed territory, until the settlement of the country renders it desirable to be allotted, have been surveyed so far as practicable and required by the public interest, yet, in the opinion of this House, no sufficient reason has been assigned, or appears, for departing from the ancient rule of the wild lands of this Province, at a time of stringency in the money market, and with an overwhelming pressure upon the public treasury, which has already involved an outlay of no less than 12,000 square miles, a quantity of land greater than the whole cultivated area of the country for a number of years, and which afford ample room for settlement, for many generations."

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Mr. Richards said the hon. member for South Brant challenged the world to find contradiction in his speeches on this question. He (Mr. Richards) read from the report of *The Mail* to which Mr. Wood had referred, showing that the latter had varied, and went from his first statements, and was now upholding a policy which he had condemned only a few days ago.

Mr. Lauder said it was evident that the press of the country was altogether opposed to the British carrying trade for goods in bond, as they had given such a very feeble support. He (Mr. Lauder) *Said Reformer* to the effect that the conduct of the Government was not in accordance with sound Reform doctrine. He (Mr. Lauder) had been astonished at what they pleased, but he was satisfied that the Commissioner was actuated by honourable motives. (Hear, hear.) He believed from the utterances of some of the Government supporters that the Government felt the difficulty, and felt that in a large measure they were being dragged down into the dirt. (Cheers.)

After some further discussion the House divided on the main question, when Mr. Wood, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of Messrs. McCall, Dorcche, Grange, Calvin and Read.

On Mr. Rykert's second resolution being put,

Mr. E. B. Wood moved in amendment, "That the Government having furnished to the House, that in view of the extent of territory now under license or heretofore offered for license, it is not the intention of the Government to put any new territory under license for some years to come, except in such quantities as shall be required for actual settlement; and the Government having also announced its intention to bring down at the next session of this House information and evidence to enable the House to legislate to the public lands, and woods, and forests, and to embody therein rules and regulations for the future management thereof, this House approves of the policy announced in respect to timber limits, of embodying in one Act of Parliament the various directions and regulations relating to Crown Lands and the woods and forests of the public domain."

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Mr. Lauder said the effect of the amendment was to allow the Commissioner of Crown Lands to dispose of all the remaining timber land of the Province without consulting the House. (Cheers.) He did not think that the rest of the timber land was safe in the hands of the Administration, but the Government could, if they chose, run riot in all that they had left of the public estate. (Hear, hear.)