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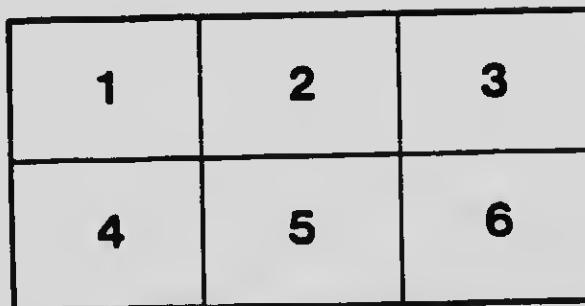
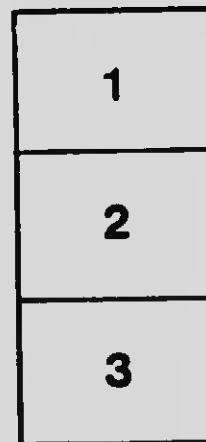
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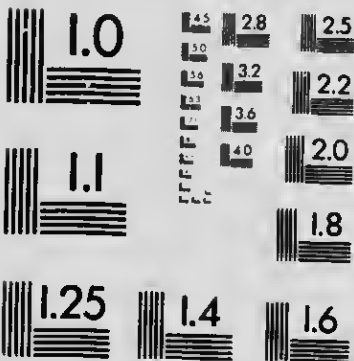
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THE ROSS GOVERNMENT

HAS KEPT

ONTARIO IN THE LEAD

Its Record of Achievement in the Past
Its Platform of Progress for the Future



Under the Premiership of Hon. G. W. Ross the Programme for the Past Five Years has been one of

**BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION
ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION
CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF
PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.**

The Programme for the Future, as Adopted at the Great Liberal Convention of Nov. 23-4, 1904, is a Programme of

**FURTHER PROGRESS
TIMELY REFORMS AND
PROVINCIAL EXPANSION**

The ROSS GOVERNMENT is a GOVERNMENT to FIGHT FOR!

KEEP ONTARIO IN THE LEAD!

The Future of New Ontario Depends upon the Return of the Ross Government to Power.

REMEMBER ROSS!

NEW ONTARIO

The Ross Government has Opened Up New Ontario by Railways, Colonization, Explorations and Surveys—Here is Evidence of It.

Railways

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad has been constructed as a Government work from North Bay to a point 25 miles north of New Liskeard—137 miles, and it will be pushed at least a further 63 miles to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Canadian Northern Railroad has been completed through the Rainy River District, making another through route to the North West.

The Algoma Central Railroad has 87 miles completed, and 107 graded.

The James Bay Railway, from Toronto to Sudbury, is being built.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will also be tapped by a line from Port Arthur.

The Nipigon Railroad will also connect with the G.T.P.

In 1881, there were only 12 miles of railway in New Ontario; with the completion of the above lines it will have 1,000 miles of railway, or 1,750 including the Ontario section of the G.T.P.

Explorations and Surveys

New Ontario has been and is still being explored, and no less than 78 new townships have been surveyed by the Ross Government. There is still over 100,000,000 acres of Crown lands undisposed of.

The Pulp Industry

The Ross Government have aided in the development of the pulp industry. \$3,322,000 is already invested in the Soo, Sturgeon Falls, and Spanish River pulp works, employing hundreds of men.

Facts re the Crown Lands Department

Revenue from Crown Lands since Confederation.....	\$39,040,946
Revenue from Crown Lands for 1903.....	2,459,110
Estimated value of Pine uncut.....	\$75,000,000
Estimated value of Hardwood.....	\$50,000,000
Estimate of Pulpwood in New Ontario (cords).....	288,000,000
Value of royalty thereon at 40 cents a cord.....	\$115,200,000
Area of Clay Belt in acres.....	16,064,000
Average timber sale bonus per square mile under Ross Government	\$3,245
Acreage of forest reserves.....	6,927,000

The Soo Industries

On November 1, 1904, 3,958 men were on the pay roll. In October, 1904, the pay roll was \$130,049.49. On November 1, 1904, the Soo Industries paid the first half-year's interest of \$50,000 on the Provincial guarantee of \$2,000,000, as provided by the agreement.

On December 1, 1904, the first half-year's payment of \$250,000 interest on the Company's bonds was made out of their own resources.

And yet Mr. Whitney, in Massey Hall, on October 4, 1904, said that the \$2,000,000 given in aid of the Soo Industries might as well have been thrown into Lake Superior!

The Soo Industries include: The steel plant (now producing 500 tons of steel rails a day), the pulp mills (producing 100 tons of pulp a day; the Helen producing 1,000 tons of ore a day; the Algoma Central Railway, etc., etc.

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PLATFORM OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Adopted at the Convention held in Toronto,
November 23rd and 24th, 1904

I. EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

That this Convention affirms its confidence in the instruction of the youth of Ontario in all the courses of study directed by the Education Department, to which have recently been added those practical courses of study which specially fit them for agricultural and industrial pursuits, and in this connection desires to express its approval of the introduction of manual training and domestic science into the Normal, Public, High and Separate Schools and the establishment of Technical Schools in several of the leading cities of the Province. Technical education might well be further assisted, and the Dominion Government should lend substantial aid in this branch of study, affecting as it does the interests of trade and commerce. This Convention further expresses its approval of the educational work of the Department of Agriculture through the Agricultural College, Farmers' Institutes, Dairy Schools, Fruit Growers' Associations and other similar associations, feeling confident that, judging by the past record of the Liberal party, Ontario will continue to hold a pre-eminent position among the Provinces of the Dominion for educational enterprise and efficiency, under a Liberal administration.

That the Provincial University in all its departments should continue to receive such support from the Legislature as its growing needs may require, and as the interests of higher education imperatively demand.

2. PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

That this Convention, representing the Liberal Party of the Province of Ontario, repudiates and condemns in the most unqualified terms every form of bribery, by which electors are illegally or corruptly influenced at elections to the Legislative Assembly, and all fraudulent schemes to defeat the honest purpose of the electorate, as being a violation of the fundamental principles of responsible government and contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Liberal Party.

And this Convention would also call upon the Liberal members of the Parliament to devise the most ample means whereby election trials shall be continued until every offender is duly convicted and punished, and that no political or other considerations be permitted to stand in the way of the fullest vindication of the sanctity of the ballot, and the protection of public morals even to the extent of disfranchising constituencies reported by the courts to be wantonly and criminally corrupt.

That any candidate bearing the Liberal colors should try to complete his organization out of reputable men residing or having business connections in his own riding, and that it is an active duty of every Liberal candidate to see that no person who has been judicially noted for corrupt practices is included in his electoral organization or brought into political contact with his constituents.

3. RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

This Convention would approve of any legislation whereby the property of railways should contribute to the revenues of municipalities and the Province on a basis of assessment and taxation in every respect equal to the assessment and taxation of the property of private citizens or other corporations, and that in the framing of such legislation the recommendations of the railway taxation commission appointed at the last session of the Legislature should be carried out so far as may be found suitable to the conditions existing in the Province of Ontario.

PLATFORM OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

4. EXTENSION OF TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

That this Convention approves of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway by a Commission appointed for that purpose by the Government as a practical demonstration of Government Ownership by the Province, and that the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to the intersection of the Grand Trunk Pacific, near Lake Abitibi, should be pressed forward with the greatest diligence, and that surveys should be made at an early day between the said point of intersection and Moose Factory, in order to ascertain the practicability of extending the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to Hudson's Bay, and thus connecting the fisheries of that great inland system of waters with the business centres of the Province of Ontario.

That it shall be the duty of the Minister having charge of the colonization and settlement of the new districts, after conference, if necessary, with the Commissioners for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, to determine at what points, having regard to the advantages of settlement and the availability of water power and other proper considerations, sites for towns along the said railway could be most advantageously situated, and having selected such sites, to cause the same to be surveyed, laid out and sold under the direction of the proper department of the Government, the proceeds of such sale to form part of the public revenues of the Province.

5. TIMBER AND MINERALS FOR THE SETTLERS.

That all lands suitable for agriculture in the unorganized districts be thrown open for settlement as soon as possible and that every *bona fide* purchaser or locatee of such lands shall on taking possession thereof have the right to cut for his own use or for sale, every description of timber thereon, pine only excepted.

That pending the issue of his patent, the settler shall have the right to cut and take, free of charge, so much of the pine as he may require for building and fencing or other uses, and that on

completion of his settlement duties, the purchaser or locatee shall receive a patent from the Crown without reservation of pine, mines or minerals.

That the most liberal terms should be offered to prospectors for minerals, providing that the minerals discovered are developed within a reasonable time and not held purely for speculative purposes.

6. PROVINCIAL CHARTERS.

That we desire to reaffirm our adherence to the principles of Provincial rights, and express our opinion that steps should be taken to prevent the incorporation of companies by act of the Dominion Parliament, which are purely local in character and operation, and which only obtain incorporation by the declaration that they are for the general advantage of Canada.

7. PINE AND PULP WOOD LANDS.

That before the pine and pulp wood on any of the lands now in the Crown are offered for public sale, a careful enquiry should be made by the Government to ascertain whether some method might not be adopted whereby the matured timber could be disposed of by open competition to be cut under the direction of forest rangers, leaving the remainder of the pine timber and pulp wood to be cut when sufficiently matured for the market, and that all lands on which pine has been cut should be reserved for re-forestation, with a view to preserve for the future needs of the Province a source of revenue which has yielded since Confederation \$40,000,000 to the Provincial treasury.

That while this Convention approves of the concessions already made for the establishment of pulp industries, as being the only practicable method of securing the necessary capital for their early development, the Convention is of the opinion that in all future concessions north of the height of land where large areas of pulp wood timber, not interfering with pine timber limits, and numerous water powers exist, and where a water power and a pulp

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concession are both in the Crown and tributary the one to the other that both should be submitted to public auction jointly, one of the conditions of sale being that the purchaser should pay a bonus for the right of occupation and an annual rental for the water power as well as reasonable dues for the pulp wood required for the industry.

8. PROVINCIAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF MUNICIPALITIES

That in the opinion of this Convention many public interests would be greatly protected by the appointment of a Provincial Commission having authority to deal with such questions as the bonding powers and capitalization of companies concerned in the operation of public utilities, the application of municipalities for consolidating debenture debts, and by-laws of municipalities purporting to confer monopolistic rights in public utilities, such Commission to have power to advise upon the terms of such by-laws and generally upon other matters similar to certain State Commissions in the United States or Local Improvement Boards in the Mother Country.

9. LABOR QUESTION.

That this Convention is pleased to notice the progressive character of the labour legislation of the Province of Ontario during the last twenty-five years, by which wages are secured by liens and preferences over ordinary creditors or by simple processes at law, by which the safety of the working classes has been protected on railways and in factories, by which the hours of labour have been restricted, and facilities afforded for voting at municipal and parliamentary elections; by which the inspection of factories, bakeries and mines have been provided and a Labour Bureau established for collecting information with regard to the condition of labour in Canada and other countries.

That this Convention is of the opinion that those branches of the public service affecting labour should be consolidated with a

view to the fullest consideration of the various matters with which they are concerned in order if possible to establish better relations between capital and labour, the avoidance of strikes by the best methods of conciliation and the prevention of unskilled alien and prison labour from interfering with the opportunities of the working classes of the Province.

10. MINISTER OF COLONIZATION AND LABOUR.

That in the development of New Ontario it is of primary importance that active measures should be adopted for the settlement of its agricultural lands by a judicious selection of the best class of immigrants from the old world, and by directing from the older counties of the Province those who might otherwise settle in other provinces or in the United States, and as all movements of population either within the Province or from abroad to the Province, unless carefully controlled, may injuriously affect the labouring classes and disturb the balance between the supply and demand for labour skilled or unskilled, this Convention would recommend the appointment of a Minister to be known as "Minister of Colonization and Labour," to whose department should be attached the immigration and colonization branches of the Government and also the Bureau of Labour, Factory Inspection, and any other branches of a kindred character that may hereafter be established.

11. TEMPERANCE REFORM.

(1) That this Convention desires to place on record its unqualified conviction that intemperance is an evil with which there should be no compromise; that the temperance sentiment of the community, as evidenced by votes taken from time to time, has shown that the people are prepared for advanced legislation, and without reciting numerous amendments to the license act, on which there should be no difference of opinion, this Convention declares that any legislation which affords a well-grounded hope of being effective in curtailing and restraining the treating habit.

in reducing the consumption of intoxicating liquors, in closing drinking resorts, and in preventing the sale of liquors on Sundays, and during prohibited hours, and the most vigorous enforcement of the license law in every particular, would meet with its approval as in the interests of public morals, the domestic comfort and the material wealth of the people of Ontario.

(2) That this Convention further believes that the power given to municipalities to close bars and shops under what is known as local option, if generally exercised, would greatly tend to remove the evils of intemperance, and this Convention would approve of legislation whereby the vote of a municipality must be taken under local option on the petition of twenty-five per cent. of the rate-payers, without reference to the Municipal Council; and further, that in any case of submission under the local option system, there be provision made for offering the alternative of Government control, or for the acceptance by the people of restrictions such as further shortening of hours, reduction of licenses, or Government control of business now carried on under shop licenses or otherwise.

(3) *That in each municipality a vote be taken at the municipal elections of 1906 on the two questions, the abolition of the bars and abolition of shop licenses, the result to be decisive, and to go into effect at the expiration of the then outstanding licenses, and that all necessary legislation be introduced in the meantime to enable this to be done. In municipalities in which licenses are continued, a similar vote may be taken at any time after three years.**

(4) That no new licenses should be issued in unorganized New Ontario for all time to come; the Government should take charge of the necessary sales for medicinal purposes, etc. In granting land for hotel sites it should be stipulated that no liquor is to be sold in them.

(5) That no new licenses shall be granted in licensed municipalities, except on a petition of 50 per cent. of the municipal electors of the polling sub-division where it is desired.

*Clause (3) was in the Report submitted by the Committee on Resolutions but was struck out by the Convention.

(6) That any license-holder convicted of violating the law twice shall thereby forfeit his license.

12. PUBLIC UTILITIES.

That it has been the policy of the Legislative Assembly under the direction of the Liberal party to give the greatest liberty consistent with safety to municipalities in regard to all matters of a local or municipal character.

That for over half a century the municipalities of Ontario have had the right of ownership in toll roads and bridges constructed for the use of the municipalities, and during recent years, under Liberal legislation, a similar right has been conferred with regard to such public utilities as water, heat, gas, electric light and power, telephones, street railways, public parks, libraries, etc.

That where these utilities were in the hands of private companies or corporations power was given to municipalities to take them over and operate them for the municipalities and the ratepayers.

That in 1902 provision was made whereby any municipality, either by itself or in union with other municipalities, could lease or own franchises of waterpower for generating and transmitting electricity, and a committee of several municipalities is now considering how this power may best be exercised in connection with the generation of electricity for transmission to business centres in Western Ontario in connection with Niagara Falls.

That the Government obtained authority from the Legislative Assembly to construct at the expense of the public treasury the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for the purpose of opening up the northern districts of the Province, which railway is now owned by the Province.

That this Convention while approving of the course of the Liberal Party in promoting Public Ownership by the Government and by Municipalities, desires to express the opinion that any difficulty which experience has shown to stand in the way of ownership by municipalities of any franchise which a majority of the qualified ratepayers in that behalf declare to be in the public interest should be removed (due regard being had to the private interests involved), and that all franchises for any public service of any kind whatsoever hereafter granted by a municipality shall be limited to a period not exceeding 30 years, with the right of purchase at any time within that period on such equitable terms as a properly constituted Board of Arbitrators might determine. This Convention would also approve of granting a Charter to Toronto and to other cities where geographical conditions or other circumstances would warrant such a course.

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Good Roads

The Ross Government set apart, in 1901, \$1,000,000 for good roads. Already six counties have adopted the county system of highways, and many others have the matter under consideration.

Niagara Falls Electrical Power

The Ross Government have granted charters to three different companies, under which they have the right to develop 375,000 h.p. The projected works will cost \$25,000,000, and will yield the Province a revenue of \$275,000 a year. It is expected that the first supplies of power will be available in a few months.

Ontario's Public Institutions

63,445 persons were, in 1903, cared for in the 215 asylums, prison, reformatory, gaols, hospitals, schools, and other public institutions of the Province. \$31,605,917 has been expended, in the 36 years, 1868-1903, under these heads.

Average cost per patient in American asylums, \$188; in Canadian, \$199; in Ontario, \$125

Progressive Agricultural Administration

Grants for Agriculture, 1904 (including Department).....	\$397,756
CAPITAL INVESTED IN FARM LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.	
Value of Farm Lands.....	\$620,869,475
Value of Buildings.....	247,629,153
Value of Implements.....	63,906,190
Value of Stock.....	154,327,267
Total.....	\$1,086,822,085

CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES

Number of Cheese Factories.....	1890	1903
Number of pounds of Cheese produced.....	817	1,126
Value of Cheese produced.....	79,364,713	165,306,573
Number of Creameries.....	\$7,189,957	\$17,203,233
Number of pounds of Butter.....	39	265
Value of Butter produced.....	1,398,580	10,812,126
	\$269,154	\$2,096,593

Farmers' Institutes

Number of meetings held, 1902-3, ending 30th June, 1903.....	837
Number of persons in attendance, 1903, ending 30th June, 1903.....	126,352
Number of meetings held, women's institutes, 1903-4, ending 30th June, 1904.....	960
Number of persons in attendance, ending 30th June, 1904.....	44,698

The Agricultural Department has the supervision of the following institutions for farmers:—

DAIRY SCHOOLS.—3 Dairy Schools—Guelph, Kingston, and Strathroy, attended by 2,240 persons.

PIONEER FARM IN ALGOMA.—One hundred and fifty miles west of Fort Arthur, for the purpose of testing the soil and climate of that portion of New Ontario.

EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT STATIONS—located at 15 different points in the Province.

479 Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

14 different Associations, such as Fruit Growers, Dairymen, and Breeders' Associations of different kinds.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, with an attendance in 1903 of 728 students.

THE SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD INSTITUTE, for instruction in Domestic Science, opened this year, and attended by 107 farmers' daughters.

Financial Standing of the Province of Ontario

Receipts—1867 to 31st December, 1903.....	\$123,031,976.53
Expenditures—1867 to 31st December, 1903.....	121,037,297.53
Cash on hand 31st December, 1903.....	1,994,679.00
Assets of the Province, 31st December, 1903.....	8,383,306.11
Liabilities of the Province, 31st December, 1903.....	5,834,141.99
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities.....	2,549,164.12

Out of a total expenditure of \$113,191,872 since 1871, \$92,685,876 have been returned to the people.

Contributions for Public Purposes Since 1871

Education.....	\$20,042,769.61
Hospitals and Charities.....	3,965,775.11
Maintenance of Asylums and Public Institutions.....	20,583,648.01
Agriculture and Arts.....	4,971,905.54
Railway Subsidies.....	11,311,417.27
Administration of Justice.....	10,966,391.24
Colonization Roads.....	3,694,247.79
Public Buildings Construction.....	9,518,571.30

Debts of Other Provinces

Quebec.....	\$22,017,902
Nova Scotia.....	3,028,807
New Brunswick.....	3,213,946
British Columbia.....	8,539,878

During 1903, Ontario received the sum of \$195,357.76 as interest on investments, while the Province of Quebec paid in interest and charges on her public debt no less a sum than \$1,577,583.19.

The Liquor License Act

	License Year 1874-5	1903-4
Total number of Tavern Licenses.....	4,793	2,577
Total number of Shop Licenses.....	1,307	300
Total number of Wholesale Licenses.....	52	22
Total number of Vessel Licenses.....	33	none
Total.....	6,185	2,899
No. of organized Municipalities in Province.....		780
No. in which no Tavern License is issued.....		170
No. in which one and not more than two are issued.....		286
No. of Municipalities without a Shop License.....		661

Number of Licenses Elsewhere

Province of Quebec, one to each 635 persons Province of Ontario, one to each 753 persons. City of Montreal, one to each 345 persons. City of Toronto, one to each 1,000 persons.

Educational Advancement

Number of Public Schools.....	6,147
Number of Teachers.....	9,455
Number trained in Normal Schools.....	4,962
Number of High Schools.....	136
Number of High School Pupils.....	25,726

Features of Education Department administration:

Free text-books for rural schools

Low cost of text-books.

Rural school libraries provided for.

Technical education assisted.

Four Normal Schools conducted.

University of Toronto and School of Practical Science generously aided.

