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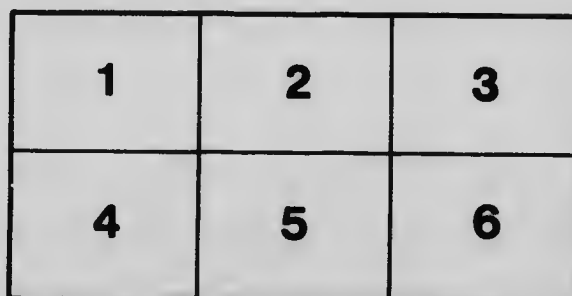
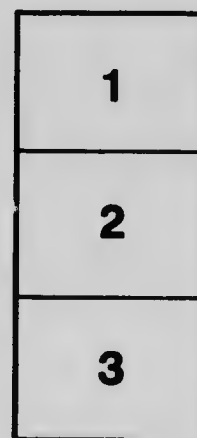
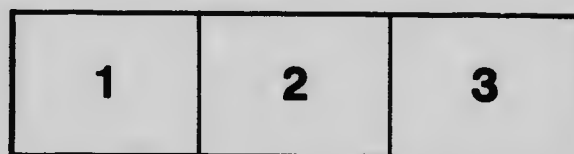
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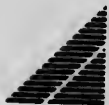
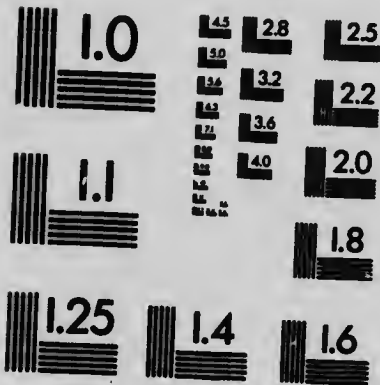
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BUILD UP ONTARIO

THE POLICY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Planks in the Platform of the Ross Government

1. The early settlement of the unoccupied lands of the Province by colonization, and by the projection of railways into New Ontario.
2. The manufacture within the Province, and so far as practicable by Canadian labor, of the products of our forest, such as pine and spruce, into lumber and pulp, and the smelting and refining of our mineral products, such as iron, nickel and copper ore, for the markets of the world.
3. The increase of our agricultural wealth by improved methods of husbandry, fruit-growing, dairying, cold storage, and the production of beet-root sugar, and by reclaiming the undrained lands of the Province.
4. The extension of our trade with Great Britain in all natural products, but especially in cattle, horses and dressed meats.

5. The disposal of our forest wealth with a view to its perpetuation by reforestry, timber reserves and parks.
6. The improvement of transportation by the better construction of highways, and the removal of tolls.
7. The regulation of rates for passengers and freight on all railways subsidized by the Province, and the ultimate control of such railways at the option of the Legislature.
8. The application of public revenues for the development of the Province and the relief of the taxpayers.
9. The revision from time to time, as the public interests may require, of the laws governing the municipal and political institutions of the Province, and the improvement and enforcement of all laws affecting public morality.
10. The maintenance of the independence of the Legislative Assembly as the guardian of the constitutional rights of the Province.
11. The application of sound principles of education to the courses of instruction in all our schools and colleges, including technical schools for those concerned in industrial pursuits, agricultural schools for those concerned in husbandry, and schools of mining and engineering where a wider range of scientific knowledge is required.



ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Duties.

Advisory Duties.

Revision of the Statutes.

Legislation and Law Reform.

Constitutional Cases.

Election Laws.

Prosecutions under Election Laws.

Municipal Accounting.

This Department was presided over by the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G., for over twenty-three years without interruption until his retirement in 1896, when he was succeeded by the late Hon. A. S. Hardy, K.C., who held the office until his retirement, on account of ill-health, in 1899. Since 1899 it has been presided over by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, K.C.

The duties and responsibilities of that "high officer,"—as the Attorney-General has been judicially styled—as the general agent for the Crown, are most arduous, exacting, and continuous.

Administrative Duties.

To this Department belongs the supervision of the administration of justice throughout the Province, including the investigation of complaints made in respect to the conduct of magistrates, the prosecution of criminals both for offences com-

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mitted against the laws of the Dominion and for those against the statutes of the Province. These prosecutions at the Assizes are conducted by counsel appointed by the Attorney-General, and at the General Sessions and County Judges' Criminal Courts by the County Attorneys; but cases are constantly arising upon which the advice and direction of the Department is required, while in many offences of a serious character the evidence has to be obtained through officers directly instructed by this Department. In connection with criminal prosecutions arise applications for bail, which in all cases *may be* made to the Judges at Toronto, and in many serious cases *must be* so made; also applications to be relieved from forfeiture of bail. These can be favorably entertained only where the circumstances are of a very exceptional nature, and careful inquiry into the facts upon which it is claimed relief should be granted is always made. It advises as to proceedings before Justices of the Peace and other inferior magistrates, for, notwithstanding the forms provided for ordinary cases, the applications made to discharge prisoners on *habeas corpus*, or to quash convictions on account of irregularities, or insufficiency in the proceedings before these officers, are very numerous. In many of these, this Department finds it necessary to make inquiry and to intervene. Cases of difficulty are also from time to time reserved by Judges at the Assizes and other criminal Courts for the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, sitting together at Toronto; and these are, wherever practicable, argued by the officers of this Department. To the Attorney-General also belongs the consideration of applications for leave to appeal under the Criminal Code, for leave to file informations in his name in connection with supposed invasions of public right, for *fiats* for petitions of right, for prosecutions for criminal breach of trust, for the entry up of records of acquittal, for entries of *nolle prosequi*, and for the admission of criminals as King's evidence, etc., etc. It is his duty also to make appointments to all offices connected with the administration of justice, such as Justices of the Peace, Police and Stipendiary magistrates, Coroners, County Attorneys, and the officers of the various courts in the different counties. The following matters are also dealt with by this Department: Administration of Estates of Intestates who have no heirs, or next of kin; Consideration of cases of Escheat and Forfeiture; Remission of Fines and Penalties.

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Advisory Duties.

It is the duty of this Department to advise the officers of the other Departments of the Government upon the numerous legal questions which constantly arise in connection with the varied matters coming before them, and advice is constantly required by County Attorneys, Crown Counsel, Coroners, and all others employed in the administration of justice.

It is also the office of the Attorney-General's Department to see that all Statutes and Orders-in-Council are drawn up in proper form, and that the public interests, as well as the rights of individuals, are carefully guarded. This is all the more necessary in the case of Statutes, since there is only one legislative chamber. The manner in which the work of supervision has been carried out is the best possible proof that, with an experienced and watchful Premier and a competent and careful Attorney-General, there is not the slightest need for a second one.

Revision of the Statutes.

In the work of Revision the greatest possible industry has been displayed. This has had the effect of eliminating the repealed Legislation, and of consolidating and arranging, under a most excellent system of classification, that which remains in force. The first Revision was completed in 1877, the code being published in two volumes under the title of Revised Statutes of Ontario. Subsequent revisions brought the work down to 1887 and 1897 respectively.

Compilation of Imperial Statutes in Force in the Province.

The work of compiling and putting in concise form all the statute law of England and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force in this Province (hitherto inaccessible except by reference to large, rare and expensive volumes) has been undertaken under the direction of the Attorney-General, and is now about complete. This compilation will no doubt be of utmost advantage to the public and profession.

Legislation and Law Reform.

Legislation has been well abreast of the times, and, generally speaking, has been as progressive as that of any country in the world. No reforms are being clamored for by the people. Measures of legislation have been given by Liberal Governments

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at the right time, and all the important measures of reform have been easily and naturally accepted by the people and assimilated as a part of our system. A good illustration of this is to be found in the reforms of our Courts and law practice. That, which in England gave rise to much confusion and clogging of the wheels of justice, was, by means of Sir Oliver Mowat's Administration of Justice Act of 1873, followed by the Judicature Act of 1881, experienced as a comparatively easy transition from what now appears to have been a mediæval to a common sense and modern system. The suitor no longer spends half a fortune with no better result than to find out that he is in the wrong Court, the best talent of the legal profession is no longer wasted in sharp practice and scientific hair splitting, multiplicity of actions has been discouraged in favour of expedition and directness as well as completeness of remedies, and law and equity, so far as the Administration of Justice is concerned, have become synonymous terms.

The enlarged powers of Division Courts relieving the County Courts, the increased powers of the County Courts relieving the High Court, and the limitations of Appeals, have all tended to abridge the "law's delays" and to make the redress of wrongs speedy, sure, and comparatively inexpensive. But the good work has not yet been completed. At the last session of the Legislature the Attorney-General introduced a Bill having further reforms in view, which, if it had met with even a half cordial support from the Opposition would, with some few modifications, have been of great advantage to litigants.

Constitutional Cases.

Each Attorney-General has been obliged to repel attacks upon the rights of the Province, both in the Courts and in the Canadian Privy Council. The success which has attended all the cases is the best proof of the vigilance and legal acumen of the Ministers who have held this Portfolio.

The following are some of the cases in which the rights of the Province have been fought for and maintained :—

(1) *The Insurance Case.*

In which the right of the Provincial Legislature to impose conditions upon insurance companies incorporated by Charters granted by authorities other than that of the Province was demonstrated.

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(2) *The Escheats Case.*

Whereby it was decided, after a long and tedious struggle, that lands which escheat to the Crown for want of heirs belong to the Province. A direct result of this decision was the establishment out of the proceeds of escheated property of the "Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women."

(3) *The Rivers and Streams Case.*

In connection with this case it may be remarked that the disallowance by the late Dominion Government of the Statute in question, which was not claimed to be beyond the competence of the Ontario Legislature, was an unwarrantable exercise of a dangerous power for the benefit of a political favourite, and a violation of the conditions laid down by Sir John Macdonald himself.

(4) *The Liquor License Case.*

In which a Dominion enactment known as "The McCarthy Act" was held unconstitutional and void.

(5) *The Case Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents.*

(6) *The Indian Annuities Case.*

In which a claim amounting to about \$500,000 made by the late Dominion Government on behalf of the Indians was successfully resisted.

(7) *The Boundary Case.*

To which the Province owes "New Ontario" and all that results from such ownership.

(8) *The Fisheries Case.*

In which the rights of the Province to the ownership of the fish in the waters of the Province was demonstrated, and a large revenue producing asset saved to the Province.

(9) *The Mines Act and Extra Provincial Corporations Act.*

The Attorney-General is at the present time engaged in asserting the rights of the Province to pass the recent Mines Act and the Act taxing extra Provincial Corporations.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Election Laws.

Besides a general supervision of the Legislation of the House and the Chairmanship of the Legal Committee, another highly important duty assumed by the Attorney-General is the revision from time to time of the Election Laws of the Province, the perfecting and simplification of the procedure connected with election trials and prosecutions, and the devising of punishments "to fit the crime." Mr. Whitney poses as the apostle of electoral purity, and claims that his proposed punishments for electoral offences have been the most stringent. The best answer to these boasts is a comparison of the punishments for various offences as proposed by Mr. Whitney on the one hand and by the Attorney-General (Mr. Gibson) on the other in Bills introduced in the session of 1900.

OFFENCE.	MR. WHITNEY'S PUNISHMENTS.	THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S PUNISHMENTS.
Undue Influence.	Penalty of \$200 and 6 months' imprisonment.	Penalty of \$200 and imprisonment for 1 year.
Personation.	Penalty of \$200 and 6 months' imprisonment.	Penalty of \$400 and 1 year's imprisonment.
Voting more than once.	Penalty of \$200 and 3 months' imprisonment.	Penalty of \$200 and 6 months' imprisonment.
Returning Officer, etc, falsifying or altering list of voters or poll-book.	Penalty of \$2,000 and 6 months' imprisonment.	Penalty of \$2,000 and 12 months' imprisonment.
Offences respecting ballot boxes and ballot papers (a) By Returning Officers. (b) By other persons.	(a) 2 years' imprisonment. (b) 6 months' imprisonment.	(a) 3 years' imprisonment. (b) 1 year's imprisonment.
Unlawfully destroying or injuring documents relating to elections or aiding or abetting therein.	Penalty of \$2,000 and 6 months' imprisonment.	Penalty of \$2,000 and 12 months' imprisonment.

But the Bill introduced by Mr. Whitney had the very serious defect that it lacked any provision for indemnity to witnesses who speak the truth in connection with electoral corruption

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The Attorney-General, however, introduced into his Bill the provisions of the English law with respect to indemnity to witnesses, and as a consequence any witness who, in the opinion of the Court, answers truly all questions put to him, whether such questions incriminate him or not, will be relieved of the consequences of his acts. Thus a premium is put upon *truth* and not upon falsehood, a result which Mr. Whitney's Bill would not have promoted but would have retarded. Without indemnity to truthful witnesses, the punishments already provided for electoral offences were too severe and were proposed to be made more so by Mr. Whitney. Had his suggestions been adopted the desire of an offender to shield himself by falsehood would only have been increased, the securing of convictions made more difficult, and the cause of electoral purity thrown back.

Prosecutions under the Elections Act.

The Opposition have charged the Government with an unwillingness to prosecute persons accused of electoral offences, and have laid particular stress upon the cases of Wildfong and Cummings in connection with the North Waterloo Election. Mr. Whitney charged that the Government "dared not" prosecute these two men. The best refutation of this unfounded charge is that they *were* prosecuted, and no doubt much to Mr. Whitney's disappointment, *acquitted*. More than that, they were tried before the Police Magistrate of Berlin on a criminal charge under the Criminal Code without waiting for the delay necessary to procure the holding of a sittings of the Election Court; and instead of displaying an unwillingness to prosecute, or being guilty of an attempt to "shield" the offenders, the Government went to an expense of nearly \$200 to bring one witness alone (one of Mr. Whitney's affidavit makers) from Carstairs, Alberta, to give evidence for the prosecution. The men were tried on the charge "That they did on May 23rd, 1899, unlawfully, willfully, without legal justification or excuse, and without colour of right, injure a large number, to-wit, 25, of the ballot papers properly marked in favor of Henry George Lackner at an election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, electoral district North Riding of Waterloo County." The charge was laid under section 50 of the Criminal Code, and the cases came on for hearing on the 15th July, 1901. 30 witnesses in all were examined, but not a shadow of wrong-doing on the part of the accused could be proven. Neither the Con-

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servative or Liberal scrutineers nor the constables or poll clerks saw anything of even a suspicious nature, and the cases having been thoroughly fought out were dismissed. In dealing with the cases, the *Mail and Empire* said that they were dismissed "on the advice of the Crown Attorney," anxious apparently to have its readers infer that that official is a henchman of the Ontario Government. Unfortunately for its theory, Mr. Bowlby has never been looked upon as a supporter of the present Government. He was not even appointed by it. The charge is also made that the defaced ballots were not produced at the trial. Col. Clark, the Clerk of the House, attended with all the papers and ballots that were in his possession, but the ballots in question had not been returned from the Court of Appeal where they were sent in connection with the Election Trial. The case for the prosecution suffered nothing, however, by their absence, as everything that could have been proven by their presence was admitted by Counsel for the defence. The prosecution, nevertheless, offered to send for the ballots—indeed, had them wired for—and they could have been on hand the next morning, necessitating only a slight adjournment, but the admissions of the defence rendered their production unnecessary. It is worthy of note that these prosecutions are extraordinary inasmuch as the Attorney-General departed from the usual course followed in regard to criminal prosecutions and took it upon himself to expressly instruct the Crown Attorney to proceed with the cases.

Municipal Accounting As It Was and Is.

Previous to 1st May, 1897, there was no Governmental supervision of Municipal accounts. Numerous serious losses had been sustained by the Municipalities throughout the Province of Ontario for many years. No reliable record can be obtained of the deficits that accumulated during those years of Municipal mismanagement, but it is safe to say the sum total would reach a very large amount.

During the first year (1897) in which the office of Provincial Municipal Auditor was created the ascertained losses by the Municipalities throughout the Province were nearly \$100,000.

In 1898 they were \$11,000
 " 1899 " " 4,000
 " 1900 there were no losses.
 " 1901 " " " "

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT

Free Grants and Mining Lands sold or leased since 1872.....	4,851,396 acres
Increase of Population since 1871 in New Ontario	129,849
Miles of Colonization Road built since 1872.....	5,292
Area of Province still undisposed of.....	1,000,000 acres
Bonus per Mile for Timber Berths sold under Sandfield Macdonald Government	\$260
Average Bonus on Timber Berths sold since 1873	\$1,324
Revenue from Crown Lands Dept. 1867 to 1901..	\$35,051,835
Increase of Salaries in 29 years only	13 per cent.

The duties of the Crown Lands Department comprise:—

1. The sale and management of the Crown, Clergy, School and Mining lands still undisposed of.
2. The locating of settlers in the free grant and sales districts.
3. The surveying of new townships, from time to time, as may be required for settlement or for the purposes of the timber trade; and the examination and control of mining and municipal surveys.
4. The supervision of the vast area over which licenses to cut timber have been granted; the issue of timber licenses; checking of timber returns, etc.
5. The collection of Government dues and ground rents leviable upon such timber.
6. The settlement of such questions as arise in the course of transactions affecting the interests above mentioned.
7. Dealing with the enormous volume of correspondence (55,000 letters in 1901).

BUILD UP ONTARIO

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Disposal of Lands.

Of the Crown lands surveyed and open for settlement, certain townships are known as free grant lands; in other townships the settler is charged 50c. per acre.

Number of free grant townships.....	170
“ sale townships.....	46
“ persons located (Free Grants) since 1872	28,101
“ acres sold and located under the Free Grants Act since 1872.....	3,875,011
“ acres mining lands sold or leased since 1872.....	976,395
Total.....	<u>4,851,396</u>

Population of Free Grant Districts.

The population of the new northern districts has increased with remarkable rapidity under this system of settlement, as is shown by the following table (based on electoral divisions) taken from the Dominion census:—

	1871.	1901.	Increase.
Muskoka and Parry Sound....	6,919	45,356	38,437
Nipissing	1,791	36,552	34,761
Algoma	7,018	63,669	56,651
Total.....	15,728	145,577	129,849

An increase of 827 per cent.

Another evidence of growth in population is to be found in the towns and villages in the newer districts, some of which have come into existence since the last Dominion census was taken:

Towns and villages.	Population, Dominion Census, 1901.	Towns and villages.	Population, Dominion Census, 1901.
Gravenhurst.....	2147	Sudbury.....	2027
Bracebridge.....	2479	Thessalon.....	1205
Huntsville.....	2152	Sault Ste. Marie.....	7169
Parry Sound.....	2884	Port Arthur.....	3214
North Bay.....	2531	Fort William.....	3633
Sturgeon Falls.....	1418	Rat Portage.....	5202

Increase of Post Offices in New Ontario.

The rapid increase in the number of post offices in New Ontario, viz. over 100 per cent in 20 years, is a further indication of the spread of population.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

	Post offices in 1881.	Post offices in 1901.
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	112	141
Algoma	39	125
Nipissing	6	60
Total.....	157	326

Increase in Railway Mileage.

The following is the mileage of railways in the above mentioned districts at the present time:

Muskoka and Parry Sound	184
Algoma	537
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	873
Nipissing	210
	1804

Of the above mileage the C. P. R. system covers 1,197 miles. The balance of 607 miles received substantial money or land grants from the Government.

In 1881, there were only twelve miles of railway in all these northern districts.

New Railways in New Ontario.

The Ontario and Rainy River Railway is now practically completed from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, 263 miles of which passes through Ontario, opening up a great area of country hitherto more or less inaccessible.

The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, ultimately intended to run from Meaford to Sudbury and the shores of Lake Superior, is under construction and is completed for about 15 miles west of Sudbury.

The Algoma Central Railway is also in process of construction, 50 of its 140 miles being finished at the time of writing, as well as some 25 miles of the Michipicoten Branch of the same line.

A land grant has been made to the Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joe Railway, which, when built, will open up large areas of agricultural and mining lands north and north-east of Port Arthur.

A Bill providing for the construction, equipment and operation of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway as a Government enterprise was introduced in the Legislature on January 15, the terms of which provide for the appointment of

BUILD UP ONTARIO

a commission of from three to five men to construct and operate the railway, which will run from North Bay to a point at or near Lake Temiskaming, a distance of between 90 and 100 miles. The location of the line, plans of all works, tariffs of rates, etc., must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The railway may make reciprocal running arrangements with other railway companies. The cost is to be borne by setting apart adjacent ungranted lands in tiers of townships, not to exceed 20,000 acres per mile, on which the debentures shall be a charge. The railway shall be constructed and equipped with Canadian material as far as possible. No person shall be employed in contravention of the Alien Labor Act, and the current rate of wages in the district for similar work shall be paid.

The above measure has been described as "one of the most important and progressive bills ever introduced in the Legislature of this Province."

Colonization and Mining Roads.

The Government has also kept pace with the gradual development of the northern and western parts of the Province in the matter of colonization and mining roads.

Miles of new roads built, 1872-1901 inclusive.....	5,292
(Yearly average of 182 miles)	
Miles of roads repaired, 1872-1901.....	14,546
(Yearly average of 500 miles)	
Bridges built, 1872-1901, 20 miles, or.....	114,003 feet.
Total expenditure on above.....	\$3,338,743

Representing one of the many large sums of surplus revenue returned to the people.

Revenue from Timber.

The revenue from timber consists of (1) bonuses; (2) annual ground rent; and (3) timber dues.

Timber limits are disposed of by public auction, after being duly advertised. The ground rent payable in all cases is \$3 per square mile.

The timber dues are \$1.00 per thousand feet on all timber sold previous to 1892, and \$1.25 on all sold since.

Since 1868 the dues per thousand feet have been raised from 50 cts. per thousand feet to \$1.25 per thousand feet, and the annual ground rent from 50 cents per square mile to \$3 per square mile.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

Timber Sales for 60 Years.

1841-67.

Before Confederation.

Number of square miles sold at 50c. per mile.....	9,904
" " " at bonus of \$45.50 per mile....	2,561
Total square miles sold before Confederation.....	12,465
Average bonus per mile	\$9.75

1867-71.

Under Sandfield Macdonald's Government.

Square miles sold.....	635
Bonus realized.....	\$165,363
Highest price paid per mile.....	\$640
Average bonus per mile.....	\$260

1872.

Under Blake Government.

Square miles sold.....	5,031
Bonus realized	\$592,601
Highest price paid per square mile	1,000
Average bonus paid per square mile	117

1873-1901.

Under Liberal Government since 1873.

Square miles sold.....	5,152½
Bonus realized	\$6,823,127
Highest price paid per square mile.....	17,500
Average bonus paid per square mile.....	1,324

A Striking Contrast.

From 1841 to 1871, inclusive—	
The total number of square miles sold was.....	13,100
At an average price of.....	\$21
Sale of 1872—	
Area of square miles sold was	5,031
At an average price of	\$117
From 1873 to 1901—	
The area of square miles sold was	5,152½
At an average price of	\$1,324

Recent Ontario Sales.

The last three timber sales of the Government have amply justified its policy of disposing of timber lands by public auction; by means of which the largest profits are secured to the revenue. The sales have been as follows :

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

August 18, 1897, 159½ square miles sold for \$265,162, an average price per mile of \$1,665.
 December 20, 1899, 340 square miles sold for \$723,550, an average price per mile of \$2,010.
 September 17, 1901, 399½ square miles sold for \$732,787, an average price per mile of \$1,835.

Another Contrast.

THE LAST SALE UNDER THE SANDFIELD MACDONALD GOVERNMENT.
 November 23, 1871, 487 square miles sold for \$117,672, at an average price per square mile of \$241.

THE LAST SALE UNDER THE ROSS GOVERNMENT.
 September 17, 1901, 399½ square miles sold for \$732,787, at an average price per square mile of \$1,835.

Comparison with Quebec Timber Sales.

It is instructive to compare the sales above referred to with the sales of timber lands made by the Conservative Government of the Province of Quebec. Between October, 1873, and January, 1890, the Quebec Government sold 6,235 square miles, realizing by way of bonus the sum of \$398,722, an average of about \$62 per square mile, as compared with the average of \$1,324 per mile realized by the Ontario Government from 1873 to 1901. Sales in Quebec since 1890 have realized less rather than more

Revenue from Crown Lands Department.

From 1867 to 1871, inclusive.....	\$3,260,557
Average per year (for 4½ years).....	724,568
From 1872 to 1901, inclusive.....	31,791,278
Average per year (for 30 years).....	1,059,709
Total revenue from timber since Confederation... or an average annual revenue for 34½ years..	35,051,835 1,015,900

Attempted Robbery of Ontario's Timber Lands.

It should not be forgotten that while the claims of Ontario to the disputed territory were in doubt, the then Dominion Conservative Government passed, in 1883 and 1884, over one hundred Orders in Council parcelling out the rich timber lands of North-Western Ontario among their political friends, in blocks of about 50 square miles, or 32,000 acres each, at the scandalously low price of \$5 per square mile as an annual ground rent and without competition or bonus. The recipients of these Government favors were, with a few exceptions, prominent Tories of the day, most

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of whom were in no way connected with the timber industry. The action of the Provincial Liberal Government at that time in strenuously fighting for the rights of the Province saved Ontario millions of dollars in timber values alone.

Economical Management of the Crown Lands Department.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the revenue, correspondence, and other work of the Crown Lands Department, and the opening up of extensive areas of the Crown, the Department has been managed by its successive administrators with but a slight additional cost.

Cost of Administering Crown Lands.

Salaries paid 1873 to 46 officials (permanent and temporary)	\$46,313
" " 1901 to 49 " " "	52,495

Increase in 29 years of only 13 per cent., or.....	\$6,182
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although the work of the Department has vastly increased, and notwithstanding the fact that in 1873 there was no Bureau of Mines, or Colonization and Forestry Branch, which cost for salaries in 1901, \$6,660.

No. of permanent officials in inside service, 1873	28
do. do. 1901	29

(These latter figures exclude the Mines and Colonization and Forestry Branches, not in existence in 1873, with 6 officials and also exclude the Colonization Roads Branch, transferred to the Public Works Department in 1899.)

Revenue collected in 1873	\$1,121,264
Revenue collected in 1901	1,684,724
Letters received in 1873.....	24,618
Letters received in 1901.....	55,000

Charges on Crown Lands.

These include expenditure on surveys, agents' salaries, wood ranging and inspection, fire ranging, and the cost of timber agencies.

Expended in 1873	\$110,491
Expended in 1901.....	116,735
or an increase of only 5½ per cent., or	6,244

Notwithstanding that in 1901 there was paid for fire ranging and

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timber agencies at Quebec and Ottawa new items not in existence in 1873, \$34,568.

The Exploratory Surveys of 1900.

The determination of the Government to further ascertain the great resources of the partially or undeveloped parts of the Province was shown in the exploratory surveys of 1900—one of the most important and comprehensive steps yet taken by any Provincial Government in Canada; important in the results achieved, and comprehensive in the areas of territory covered; and, it might be added, one of the most economical, the total cost of the undertaking reaching but a trifle over the \$40,000 originally voted for the purpose. This of course does not include the printing and publication of the reports, which have been in great demand.

The Scope of the Surveys.

Ten surveying parties were sent out, to each of which was assigned approximately 100 miles square for examination, comprising a territory larger in extent than the whole settled portion of Ontario, aggregating nearly one hundred thousand square miles. The region lies for the most part north of the main line of the C.P.R., and includes the major portions of the districts of Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River.

The Government had three objects in view: To acquire information (1) as to the soil, (2) the timber, and (3) the minerals of this great Northland. Thus the three great industries of Ontario—agriculture, lumbering and mining—were in the minds of the Government. Incidentally, many miles of permanent base lines were surveyed, valuable water powers noted, and animal, plant, and fish life studied. Each of the ten parties was composed of a land surveyor, a land and timber estimator, and a geologist, with necessary assistants.

The General Results.

The combined results were more satisfactory than the most sanguine looked for. Speaking broadly, the belief was verified that in the region north of the height of land—covering over one-half of the area of the entire Province—there are large tracts of good agricultural land, that forests of spruce and other pulp woods exist to a much greater extent than was anticipated, and that nature has provided a succession of waterways on

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which to float the timber to the mills or markets. In addition there was located a great pine forest stretching northward from Lake Nipissing and the C.P.R. towards the height of land. Nearly three billion feet board measure of standing pine has been reported from this section alone.

The gratifying results of these exploratory surveys recalls the battle for Provincial rights in connection with the boundary award, and the great value of part of the territory then won for Ontario. If the Dominion Conservative Government of that day, backed as they were by the Ontario Conservative Opposition, had had their way, a considerable area of this vast north-land, with all its natural resources, would have been diverted from Provincial ownership and control. The Province may well thank the Liberal Government of Ontario for so strenuously fighting for our Provincial rights on that occasion.

Summary of Surveys.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS EXPLORED.

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
Nipissing	3,000	1,920,000
Algoma	17,500	11,200,000
Thunder Bay	4,000	2,560,000
Rainy River... ..	600	384,000
	25,100	16,064,000

Allowing 200 acres to each head of a family, the above acreage would accommodate 80,320 families, and allowing 5 to each family, this would represent a rural population of 401,600 souls; but assuming that the country is capable of supporting, as no doubt it will be in the future, a population equal to the same area in the older parts of the Province, it will ultimately maintain a population of over 1,000,000 people.

ESTIMATE OF PULPWOOD AREAS

	Cords.
Nipissing	20 000 000
Algoma.....	100 000 000
Thunder Bay.....	150 000 000
Rainy River.....	18,000 000
	288,000 000

Taking this quantity of pulpwood at the present rate of dues, viz, 40 cents per cord, we have an asset of \$115,200,000.

Net results of the exploration:—

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Homes for a million people.
 An asset of \$115,000,000 in pulpwood.
 An asset of 3 billion feet of white pine.
 An asset in valuable water powers.
 An asset in new mining regions.

Unsurveyed Lands in the Province.

The two following tables will be of interest as showing the total area of the Province, the area surveyed, the acreage disposed of, and the balance left in the hands of the Crown:—

Estimated area of the Province	126,000,000 acres.
Estimated area of the above surveyed.....	40,116,075 "
Leaving unsurveyed	85,883,925 acres.

Vast Area of the Province Still Available.

Estimated area of the Province	126,000,000 acres.
Estimated area sold or disposed of.....	22,863,578 "
Leaving undisposed of	103,136,422 "
Of which there are surveyed	17,252,497 "
Leaving unsurveyed	85,883,925 acres.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of the Province during recent years, it will be seen from the above figures that there is still an enormous undeveloped area at the disposal of the Crown, full of great possibilities, and only awaiting the settler or the miner to realize on its natural wealth. Nearly five-sixths of the Province is yet open for settlement and development.

History of the Saw Log Policy.

The management of trade and commerce has always been regarded as being a Dominion Government matter.

The aim and desire of the lumber trade has always been to secure free admission for Canadian lumber into the United States market.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 gave free admission to Canadian lumber, and under it there was nothing to prevent the export of Canadian logs.

On the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, an *ad valorem* duty was imposed on Canadian lumber. In the same year the Government of Canada imposed an export duty of \$1 per 1,000 feet on logs.

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In 1872 the United States duty on Canadian lumber was changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet without respect to quality. This struck a heavy blow at the coarser grades of Canadian lumber, practically shutting them out of the United States market. The higher grades still went there.

The export of logs from Canada was confined to one Province, Ontario, and to one part of that Province, viz., the territory bordering on Lake Huron.

As long as there was plenty of pine in Michigan there was no export of pine from Ontario, and Canada had nothing to offer for free-entrance of her lumber.

There was practically no export of logs prior to 1889, when the Americans, recognizing the disappearance of Michigan pine, began to buy Canadian logs to supply their Michigan mills and thus avoid the wiping out of their mill plant. The attention of the Dominion Government was called to the fact that there was now an implement in their hands to bring pressure to bear upon our American cousins to give a *quid pro quo*. The export duty on Canadian logs was accordingly in 1888 raised to \$3 per 1,000 feet.

In 1889 the Dominion Government reduced the duty to \$2 per 1,000 feet, as informal negotiations had sprung up looking to better terms for Canadian lumber.

The Ontario Government, recognizing that it would be a proper step to assist the Dominion Government, or, at any rate, to put an end to the unfair system prevailing of Ontario logs going out while our lumber was discriminated against, determined to put a condition in the timber sale of October 1, 1890, requiring that logs cut on lands included in that sale must be sawn in the Province. Very shortly afterwards an agreement was arrived at by which the United States reduced the duty on Canada lumber to \$1 per 1,000 feet, and Canada thereupon removed the export duty on logs.

In 1894 the position was further improved for Canada by the removal, under the Wilson Bill, of the \$1 duty on Canadian lumber, which now obtained free admission to the United States markets.

From 1886 down to 1890 the Government of Canada dealt five times with the question of the export of logs—four times by Order in Council, and once by Act of Parliament, in which they took general charge of the export of logs question.

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It will thus be seen that the Ontario Government had thus far no occasion to interfere, as the Government of Canada could stop the export of logs at any moment by raising the export duty. It had assumed to do this and had obtained what was regarded by the lumber trade as a satisfactory concession for the wiping out of the duty, viz., a lowering of duty on lumber from \$2 to \$1 per 1,000 feet. The placing of the condition in the sale of 1890 by the Ontario Government was made a strong plea at Washington for an increase in the United States duties on Canadian lumber.

Then came a change. The Republican party being restored to power, protection was again the order of the day, and in 1897 the Dingley Bill was passed, reimposing \$2 per 1,000 feet on lumber exported to the United States, with an automatic clause adding to this sum any export duty that might be imposed by Canada, thus committing a breach of agreement and at the same time trying to tie Canada's hands.

This completely changed the position of affairs with regard to the United States, and as, owing to the automatic clause of the Dingley Bill, the Government of Canada could not restore the export duty on logs without entailing disastrous results, the Ontario Government was appealed to to meet and overturn the unfair and ungenerous legislation of Congress. As a first step, when a timber sale was held in 1897, the condition was reimposed that the logs must be sawn in Canada. But the bad faith observed by the United States was so resented that the matter could not stop there and an agitation sprung up to apply the manufacturing condition to all licenses. The Hardy Government gave a full hearing to all the interests affected and then made up its mind to protect the interests of the Province.

There was plenty of time, as it was not felt that the conditions of current leases could be changed until their expiry on April 30. But on October 13, 1897, the then Premier wrote to the President of the Toronto Board of Trade that the Legislature would be asked at its coming session to enact such legislation as the public interests might require, when the whole matter was fully and openly discussed. There was a clear intimation that a change was to be made; otherwise there would have been no need for any enactment.

To prevent any possibility of disallowance, if such should be thought of, the Government proceeded to make regulations under authority of existing statutes, and on December 17, 1897, an

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Order in Council was passed providing for the sawing of all logs in Canada after April 30 then next. When the House met, it was asked to approve the Order in Council. The attempt on the part of the United States to outwit us was therefore thwarted, and the result has been to carry the war further than our American friends expected, for instead of our mills being dismantled and removed to Michigan, as they expected under the automatic Dingley tariff clause, the action of the Ontario Government has caused Michigan mills to be dismantled and moved over here or new mills erected in Ontario.

The Ontario Government was not called upon to move as long as the Dominion Government could protect the rights of our people. It left the matter to the proper authority, viz. the Dominion Government, but when that Government could not, without disaster to the whole lumber trade of Canada, do what was necessary, then for the first time the Ontario Government was bound to act, and it did so to the extent of what was honorable, legal and necessary.

In order to understand the position properly, it might be said that owners of timber berths are required to take out a license annually for the right to cut timber. This license expires on the 30th of April. In the Government Bill it was not intended to apply the manufacturing clause to saw logs until the close of the license year. Mr. Whitney and his friends contended that the manufacturing conditions should be applied forthwith. This would have been a breach of contract with the lumbermen, as it changed the conditions on which the license for the year had been issued. The Government felt that its contracts should be kept inviolate, and in this view the House concurred. Had the manufacturing clause applied to the contracts then pending, it is all but certain that the Courts would have set it aside.

Since then the right of the Government to impose the manufacturing conditions upon logs cut in Ontario was argued before the Court of Appeal, and after an exhaustive discussion of the rights of the Province, the Court held that the law was strictly within the jurisdiction of the Province, and now may be considered the settled policy of the country.

This action on the part of the Government has brought prosperity to many Ontario towns and villages along the shores of Lake Huron. Saw mills which, owing to a hostile tariff were idle and falling into disrepair, have been again put in operation. New mills have also been erected at several points, with immense

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sawing capacities, and involving the expenditure of large sums of money. These mills are of the most modern type, and there is no doubt that the saw-milling industry on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes has now been placed on that permanent basis which is warranted by the illimitable forest wealth behind it. Thousands of Canadian workmen are finding employment in sawing in our own country the logs which were formerly towed across the lakes in an unmanufactured state, to feed the saw mills of Michigan, and thus contribute to the prosperity and trade of a country which has erected a tariff barricade against the importation of our sawn lumber.

Increase in Cut of Ontario Saw-Mills.

Some idea of the growth of the saw-milling industry in Ontario during the last few years, principally as a result of the prohibition of the export of logs cut on Crown Lands, may be seen from the following tables. It is not possible, of course, in a statement like this to be exact to a dollar, but the figures given have been gathered from what are believed to be most reliable sources and have been compiled with great care. The first table deals with new mills which have been erected, and the second with mills which stood in disuse for several years while Ontario logs were being towed across to the Michigan shore, but which have been refitted and again put in commission since the prohibition of export.

NEW MILLS ERECTED

Cost	Hands Employed	Annual Cut
\$849,400	1,218	212 250,000 ft., B.M.

OLD MILLS REFITTED AND NOW IN OPERATION.

Expenditure	Hands Employed	Annual Cut
\$181,500	1,105	147,500,000 ft., B.M.

A total expenditure of \$1,030,900 on saw-milling properties, which give employment to 2,323 men for a great part of the year, and whose annual cut is 359,750,000 feet board measure. It is estimated that the cost of sawing and piling pine lumber on the Great Lakes is about \$2.50 per thousand, so that the amount of money from this source, which is annually disbursed among Canadian

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workmen, to be expended in Canadian towns and villages, can be very easily arrived at. To this amount should be added, too, the freight paid Canadian railways and vessel owners on the shipment of the sawn lumber, amounting to about \$2 per thousand.

The Pulpwood Industry.

Vast as the pine timber industry in Ontario has been, and despite its great value in adding to the wealth of the Province and assisting in supporting its industrial life, our immense forests of spruce are equally important, in fact are likely to be of even greater value than the pine resources.

While we have considerable spruce large enough to make sawn lumber, great forests of this tree stand so thick on the ground as to prevent large growth and much of it is mainly valuable for wood pulp. These forests, if thinned out, would, of course, grow to a size suitable for saw log purposes, but the growing demand for spruce for the manufacture of paper renders the tree very valuable, even when of small size. Because of this, spruce may be cut in from 20 to 30 years from the seed and therefore two crops of spruce can be harvested to one of pine. By reason of this natural law of reproduction, our pulpwood forests cannot be exhausted by gradual utilization. It is therefore a wise economy to realize on this source of wealth.

The Recent Growth of the Industry.

The wood pulp industry is of comparatively recent growth but is increasing rapidly. Owing to the nature of the industry, the large capital required in its development, and the fact that pulpwood grows in a more scattered form than pine, it was early seen that the method of disposing of the pine timber would not be applicable in this case. The pine timber is sold to the highest bidder at public auction and the license issued for one year only, renewable till such time as the timber has been removed from the land. Very little capital was required except in the purchase of the timber. In the pulp industry the conditions are entirely different. It was in the first place important to the industry and general welfare of the Province that the pulpwood should not be sold and exported from the country in its raw condition. In order to manufacture it into pulp, large buildings with expensive equipment are needed, requiring enormous power, and in order to warrant so extensive an investment, the capital-

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ists would naturally require for a long term of years a reasonable guarantee of a supply of wood necessary for the continuance of the industry. The policy of the Government therefore was to grant concessions over a limited territory containing spruce and kindred woods, for a term of years—usually twenty-one—on condition that the capitalists expend a certain amount of money in erecting mills and manufacture into pulp all the wood cut upon this territory, with a guaranteed number of hands to be employed, the Government also collecting from the concessionaires dues representing the value of the wood when cut. Formerly the dues on spruce were 20 cents per cord, but with its increasing value the dues were, on March 20th, 1900, increased to 40 cents per cord.

The export of pulpwood in a non-manufactured condition has also been prohibited by a bill introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands on March 7th, 1900, so that the law now provides that all pulpwood cut on Crown Lands in the Province must be manufactured in Canada, the same as pine saw logs, thereby giving employment to home industry and in a practical way aiding in the development of New Ontario and building up the trade of Old Ontario.

Pulpwood Concessions.

In the various concessions granted the different pulp companies, the Government reserves the right to increase the dues at any time and no doubt will do so proportionately with the advancing value of the timber. In accordance with this policy, concessions have been granted to various companies, some of which have already erected mills and are in active operation, others of which have not yet completed their part of the agreements. The following is a list of agreements entered into with different companies and the amount agreed to be invested:

	Capital to be invested.	Employees.
Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co....	\$ 400,000	400
Sturgeon Falls Pulp and Paper Co....	1,000 000	240
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co.....	500 000	250
Blanche River Pulp and Paper Co.....	750 000	300
Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Mfg. Co.....	200 000	200
Keewatin Power Co.....	1,500 000	500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,350,000	1,890

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The above sums required to be invested under the agreements are minimum amounts only. Some of the enterprises mentioned have already expended sums largely in excess of those called for by their agreements, and instead of the \$4,350,000 demanded, the capital invested will ultimately reach many millions, necessitating the employment of several thousand men.

These mills will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to further manufacture this pulp into paper before sending it abroad, thus requiring a further expenditure of capital and the employment of additional labor.

Within a few years there will be many thousands of our people obtaining a living in the mills and in the woods in connection with the woodpulp and paper trade, because of the progressive nature of the Government policy in this regard.

The Government, by its action, has secured the investment of extensive capital, and it is to be remembered that every cord of wood cut under these agreements, whether of spruce or kindred timbers, must pay its dues. Nothing is given away.

Another important feature with respect to these pulp concessions is that they in no way retard the progress of settlement in the districts for which they are granted. The settler or miner is not locked out of the country, but the lands are open for disposal, and immediately upon the sale or location of any land for settlement or mining purposes, the spruce and other pulp timber pass from the operation of the concession and become the property of the locatee or purchaser.

The *Toronto Mail and Empire*, speaking of the pulp concessions, called them "a criminal disposal of the Province's assets" and characterised the act of the Government as one of shamelessness and an entire disregard of principle and decency.

In the session of 1900, and also in the session of 1901, Mr. Whitney voted against every proposal submitted by the Government for the development of the pulp industries of the Province.

Mr. Whitney and New Ontario.

Mr. Whitney claims to be in favor of developing New Ontario. Anybody knows that there can be no development or settlement without a proper survey of the district into townships and lots. It is important that settlers should have a wide range of choice, and for that reason surveys should be carried on considerably in advance of settlement. Acting on this policy the Government

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proposed in 1893, when there was some activity in the movement of settlers to Ontario, to spend \$35,000 on surveys. The estimates came before the House on the 26th of May, when it was moved by Mr. Clancy, seconded by Mr. Miscampbell, "that the resolution (respecting the expenses of the Crown lands) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the item of \$35,000 proposed to be voted for Surveys of Townships in New Districts." (see page 197, Journals 1893). For this resolution Mr. Whitney and all his followers voted.

The Ontario and Rainy River Railway.

In 1899 the Government proposed to open up the Rainy River district by a sufficient subsidy to the Ontario and Rainy River Railway, now known as the Canadian Northern, which would insure its speedy completion. It was considered that the early construction of this road was most important, as it passed through a large belt of iron mining lands west of Port Arthur, and also through the Rainy River valley, said to contain nearly a million acres of arable land. Owing to the difficulties of construction the usual subsidy was deemed insufficient, and when the Bill was before the House, Mr. Whitney moved an amendment for reducing the subsidy from \$505,000 to \$225,000. Had the House supported him it is quite possible the promoters of this road would have failed in their undertaking, and the large areas through which it passes might not be opened up for years to come. It should be remembered also that in addition to opening up the country, this railway gives a competing line with the C.P.R. from Port Arthur to Winnipeg and the West; the effect of which on freight rates from Ontario to the North-West cannot fail to be beneficial.

The Algoma Central Railway.

Again in the Session of 1900 Mr. Whitney opposed in the most violent manner the Bill brought down by the Government for the construction of the Algoma Central Railway. This railway runs from Sault Ste. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior, to the Canadian Pacific Railway, a distance of 140 miles, and opens up a tract of land hitherto inaccessible. It was one of Mr. Clergue's enterprises, and was subsidiary to the development of the pulp industry of the country, and also the opening up of the mining

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lands in the neighborhood of Michipicoten. It was proposed to build the railway by land subsidy entirely, and as the lands were really of no value without the railway, it was considered the Government had made a good bargain. In speaking of this grant Mr. Whitney said (*Mail and Empire*, April 27, 1900):—
“Mr. Clergue, in his wildest imagination, could not expect more than had been given, and given to the eternal shame of this Government, and to the disgrace of every man who would be connected directly or indirectly with the deal. They were handing over to him a million and a half of acres of valuable pulp and mineral lands, and asking nothing in return. The Government had made the pretence that they were securing certain concessions from Mr. Clergue, but everyone of these, it was provided, could be waived. I have no hesitation (concluded Mr. Whitney), and I meet the jeers of the hon. gentlemen opposite with patience, I have no doubt that public opinion will say with regard to it that it is the most phenomenal steal, the greatest attempt at public robbery, the most heinous public crime that was ever attempted by men in authority in the Dominion of Canada, and I don't think I would be exaggerating to say, on the continent of North America.” (Prolonged Opposition cheers.)

Divided the House.

Although the arrangement for the construction of the Algoma Central was considered one of the best bargains ever brought before the Legislature, Mr. Whitney insisted on dividing the House on the third reading of the Bill, and he, with all his followers, voted against it.

Already over fifty miles of the road have been built, and it is probable before the close of 1902 direct communication will be had between Sault Ste. Marie and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Clergue promises to extend the road northward until it reaches James Bay, and had, during the summer of 1901, exploration parties in the field with a view to the location of the line. The Algoma Central Railway is now practically the backbone of all Mr. Clergue's enterprises at the Sault, on which he has already expended about fifteen millions of money. Surely it is but reasonable, if New Ontario can be developed by means of its own waste lands, that no better use could be made of these lands than was proposed by the Government, and which met with Mr. Whitney's opposition.

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Vote to Abolish European Immigration Agency.

In the estimates for 1900 appeared an item of \$4,825 for maintaining an Immigration Agency at Liverpool, and other expenses. The sum, though small, was effective in directing a considerable number of agricultural laborers and domestic servants to Ontario. The Government felt, as an increase of population was important, that such an agency should be continued. Mr. Whitney and his friends apparently were opposed to immigration, notwithstanding we have millions of acres of land unsettled, and the moderate efforts of the Government to find settlers could not be entertained, and accordingly it was moved by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Allen, "that the resolution (respecting immigration) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$4,825, being the first five items for the Liverpool Emigration Office." No surveys for settlement and no settlers for New Ontario appear to be Mr. Whitney's line of action.

Opposed the Appointment of a Clerk of Forestry.

Mr. Whitney's interest in the protection of the timber resources of the Province is shown by the fact that on April 30th, 1894, Mr. Monk moved, seconded by Mr. Preston, "that the resolution respecting grants (in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000, being the salary and disbursements of the Clerk of Forestry, which office was now vacant, and in the opinion of this House should be discontinued." (See page 181, Journals, 1894).

Mr. Whitney joined with the Opposition in voting for this resolution, and yet no branch of Government was more needed, or has proved more valuable, than the Forestry Branch of the Department of Crown Lands. Mr. Whitney has never grasped the importance of the great subject of forest preservation and reforestry.

On March 29th, 1899, for the third time, Mr. Whitney voted to abolish the office of Clerk of Forestry.

Forestry and Forest Reserves.

There is no feature of administration which reflects more credit on the Government than its plans for conserving the timber supply through forestry and forest reserves. Indeed,

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Ontario can safely challenge comparison in this respect with any other Province or State on the Continent. It was in 1883 that the Government inaugurated a propaganda with a view to educating public opinion as to the danger of deforestation in the older parts of Ontario, and as to the necessity for the conservation of young timber growths in the newer parts of the Province. Two Forestry Commissions, appointed respectively in 1892 and 1897, rendered valuable assistance in this regard.

Government action has taken the practical form of setting apart a series of forest reserves, utilizing land found unsuitable for agricultural purposes, and that can be more profitably devoted to growing trees for future timber supplies and consequent timber revenue. In addition, great advantages will accrue from the preservation of the sources of important water supplies, as well as from the beneficial effects of such reserves on climatic conditions.

The reserves thus set apart are as follows:—

1. A reserve in the counties of Addington and Frontenac, comprising 80,000 acres. Set apart April 5th, 1899.
2. A reserve on the North Shore of Lake Superior, 40 miles east of Port Arthur, with an area of 45,000 acres. Set apart Feb. 16th, 1900.
3. The Temagami Reserve, set apart Jan. 11th, 1901, comprising the region surrounding Lake Temagami, an area of about 1,400,000 acres, (carrying a very large quantity of white pine, estimated at three billion feet), and forming a vast park of wonderful scenic beauty.

Thus there has been set apart (including Algonquin National Park) over two-and-a-half million acres as reserves, and further action in the same direction will no doubt form part of the Government's advanced policy regarding New Ontario; in fact, investigations to that end are at present under way.

In this and in many other respects, the establishment of a Forestry Branch has been more than justified, notwithstanding which the Opposition has always opposed it, as they have opposed nearly every feature of the Governmental programme having to do with the great natural resources of the Province.

The Colonization Work of the Government.

In 1900 the Government created a Bureau of Colonization for the purpose of looking after the settlement of the large

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areas of new land in the Province. The Bureau was placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and during the two years splendid results have been obtained.

The work of the Bureau was directed not alone to looking after immigration from outside, but to show our own people who were looking for land the advantages possessed by the different parts of the new districts of this Province, and further by securing reduced railway rates, employing land guides, directing the building of wagon roads and bridges, and in many other ways aiding them in settling upon the land and getting it under crop.

It is the policy of the Government that while it welcomes intelligent, law-abiding strangers, it will give them no aid or advantage that is not given the people of Ontario. Through the system of land guides, settlers are directed to good agricultural land, of which there is an abundance in the Province. After location, they have advantages probably superior to that of settlers in any other province or country from the fact that in addition to being able in most cases to dispose of considerable timber at a fair price, they also have opportunities for employment on colonization roads and in connection with the mining, lumber and other industries of the newer parts of Ontario.

By encouraging industries, and through the building of railways in the various districts, the Government has therefore provided local markets for labor and produce in all the new settlements. The Bureau has already accomplished much in convincing land-seekers that our Northland is not the frozen, inhospitable region many would have them believe, but a region containing some of the richest farming lands in the world.

It is impossible to tell how many people have settled in New Ontario during 1901. Many have settled in the villages and engaged in business and mechanical callings. In the western part of Nipissing a large number of settlers have located and started to make farms who have not applied for locations, and of these there is no record. In Thunder Bay district many new settlers have bought lands from private parties, who purchased them from the Crown many years ago as mining lands. The Rainy River section also continues to be an attractive field for home-seekers.

In June of 1901 an excursion was run to the Temiscamingue townships. Nearly two hundred took advantage of it, most of whom remained to take up land. New townships have been opened to settlement here as fast as requirements demanded.

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There have been located and sold in New Ontario, during 1901, according to the returns of Crown Lands agents, farms of from 100 to 160 acres each to the number of 2,541, amounting to three hundred and thirty thousand acres, representing a population of nearly 10,000. These official figures do not, however, fully represent the total influx of people into New Ontario.

The Government's Mining Policy.

The mining law of the Province is embodied in the Mines Act, R. S. O., 1897, Chapter 36, as amended by the Acts of 1899 and 1900.

The price per acre for mining lands ranges from \$2.00 to \$3.50, according to distance from a railway, and whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory. If a lease be preferred it can be obtained on payment of \$1.00 per acre for the first year, and 15c. to 30c. per acre for subsequent years. Lessees have the privilege during the currency of their lease of purchasing the lands outright; or at the end of ten years, if all rent has been paid and the statutory conditions complied with, the lessee gets a grant without further payment.

Mining lands cannot be held without being worked, the law requiring at least \$6.00 per acre to be expended in development work during the first seven years, at the rate of \$1.00 per acre for the first two years and \$1.00 per acre per annum for the next five years.

Prospecting for minerals on Crown lands is encouraged by free grants of forty acres where valuable discoveries are made in new territory.

In a Mining Division a miner's license, costing \$10.00 per annum, entitles the holder to stake out mining claims of twenty-two and one-half or forty acres, and to hold the same on performing the required development work. Similar regulations are in force with respect to unsurveyed territory.

The greatest area which may be granted to any individual in one year is 320 acres of land containing the same class or kind of ore or mineral within a radius of fifteen miles in any county or district. To companies, syndicates or partnerships the maximum area is 640 acres.

The royalties formerly reserved to the Crown have been abandoned.

Stringent regulations are provided in the Mines Act to protect

the health and insure the safety of working miners, and no females or boys under fifteen can be lawfully employed in any mine.

Two diamond drills have been bought by the Government and are placed at the service of parties wishing to use them for exploring deposits of mineral, 35 per cent. of the cost being defrayed by the Government.

Special encouragement is given to iron mining, payments not in excess of \$25,000 per annum being made out of the Iron Mining Fund by way of bounties on iron ore raised and smelted in the Province.

Power is reserved to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to impose a license fee of \$10.00 per ton for nickel ores and \$7.00 per ton for ores of copper and nickel combined, or \$60.00 per ton and \$50.00 per ton respectively if the ores are partly treated or reduced, such fees to be remitted where the ores are treated in Canada so as to yield fine metal or other product suitable for direct use in the arts without further treatment.

To provide facilities for educating and training mining engineers, special grants have been made to the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and the School of Mining, Kingston; and summer mining classes are held at the principal mining centres for the instruction of miners and prospectors in mineralogy, elementary geology, etc.

A Provincial Assay Office has been opened at Belleville, at which prospectors and others may have samples of ore and minerals assayed at reduced charges.

Local agencies have been opened in the mining districts where maps and records of granted and ungranted lands may be consulted, and application for lands made.

The Bureau of Mines was established in 1891 to aid in promoting the mining interests of the Province. Investigations are made, statistical and other data collected, mineral regions of promise examined and mapped, and annual reports published, bringing the mineral resources of the Province prominently before capitalists and others interested. The demand for these reports is very great, not only in Canada, but also from Great Britain and the United States.

An exhibit of Ontario minerals was made by the Bureau of Mines at the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo from May to November, 1901. The exhibit was acknowledged to be the best in the Mines Building, and won a larger number of gold,

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and silver bronze medals and "honorable mentions" than the exhibit of any other state or country save Mexico.

Provincial Parks.

Algonquin Park was set apart in 1893 as a health and pleasure resort and forest and game preserve. It is a densely wooded tract of over 1,100,000 acres situated in the District of Nipissing. Since it was established it has proven a veritable asylum for wild life, and moose, deer, beaver and other game and fur-bearing animals have greatly increased in numbers.

Rondeau Park, in the County of Kent, was set apart in 1894. It contains about 5,000 acres, about one-half of which is covered with timber, thus preserving a remnant of the magnificent forest which once characterized this part of Ontario.

By setting aside an area of land under the name of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park the Government has given the people of Ontario and all visitors free access to and enjoyment of the great natural spectacle afforded by the Falls of Niagara. A board of commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council administers the affairs of the Park with little or no cost to the public chest.

Water Powers.

The growing importance of water powers in industrial development, especially their use in generating electricity, has been recognized by the Government, which in 1898 deemed the time had come to do away with the old system by which valuable water privileges were granted in fee without requiring them to be improved, thus allowing of their being locked up for purposes of speculation. Accordingly, a short Act was passed (61 Victoria, chapter 8), entitled An Act respecting Water Powers, under which Regulations were made providing that all water privileges in excess of 150 horse-power disposed of thereafter should be leased on condition of actual development within a specified period, with a proviso that other persons should be furnished power not required by the lessees at rates subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The rental asked by the Department is very moderate, the object being to encourage the development of the many large water falls characteristic of northern Ontario, while at the same time protecting the public by making development compulsory and providing for reasonable rates to users of power.

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The importance of this matter may be realized when it is stated that there are falls and rapids not yet utilized in Ontario capable of doing all the work many times over now performed by all the steam engines in the Province.

MR. MARTER ON THE KEEWATIN PULP AGREEMENT.

(*Globe*, April 11, 1901). Mr. Marter (North Toronto) in a vigorous but comparatively brief speech, supported the agreement and the policy of the Government in regard to like concessions. The Government, it would be granted, were the responsible party to bring in such agreements, and if they did not assume that responsibility there would be reason to find fault with them. The interests of the country demanded that as far as possible these and similar agreements, with, of course, certain wise precautions, should be made.

The Clergue and the Sturgeon Falls concessions had been passed without opposition. The Spanish River agreement had been opposed, but he wanted to know in what manner it differed and in what manner the present agreement differed from the others. They contained no more favorable terms to the promoters than those in the agreements which had previously carried unanimously. There should be consistency on these questions, which were not party questions, but matters of vital interest to the whole Province (Ministerial applause). He had himself taken a different attitude on the Spanish River concessions to that he assumed now, for reasons perfectly patent to the House, and which he was prepared to explain to his constituents if they desired him to do so. He touched upon the benefits which had already accrued in the way of establishing great industries, the giving of employment to many people, the investment of immense capital, etc., through the Clergue agreement. Capital was being expended on the other concessions, and in due time these would also result in great benefit to the whole community. He thought the House would be criminally negligent of its duties if it did not allow this great development to take place. The Province had the timber, but it was of no value unless used. The Government must go into the business to get the value of it, or give other persons concessions to do so.

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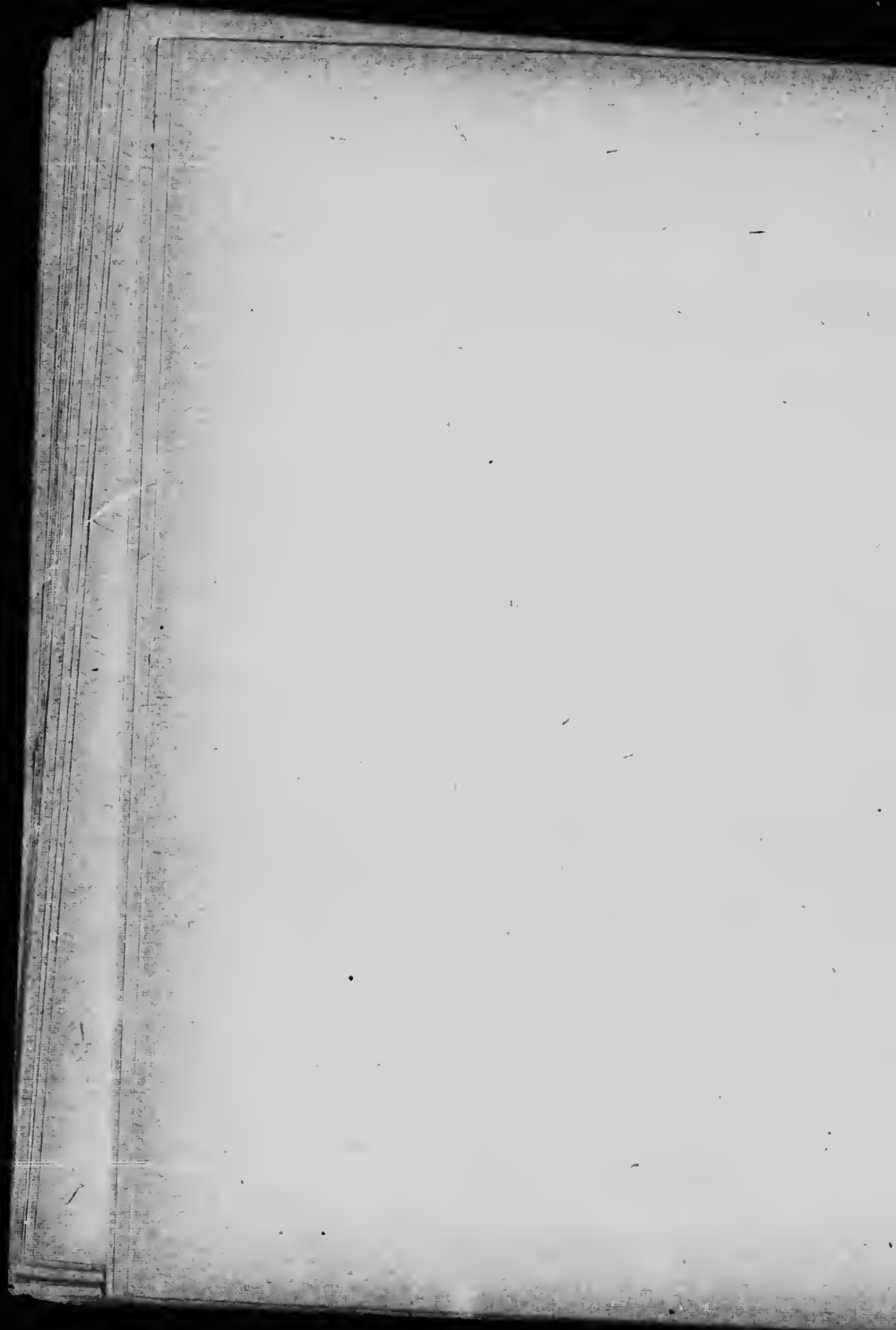
THE PROVINCE PROTECTED.

So far as his personal judgment and consideration of the question was concerned, he was convinced that no monopoly was granted under the agreement now being discussed. The rights of the Province and of the people were fully protected. If the agreement turned out unsatisfactory to the Company the latter had only themselves to blame; they could not fall back on the Province. Honorable gentlemen had argued that the Spanish River concession was a gold mine for the Company. If they believed that, he would like to know how many of them had invested in the stock which was so widely advertised a short time ago. (Ministerial laughter and applause).

IN THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

In conclusion, Mr. Marter regretted that the feeling was that certain measures should be opposed simply because they were proposed by the Government. "I say to this House," he said, "and to my constituents, that in taking this position, and doing what I am doing to-day, I am acting in the best interests of the Province, and of the constituency I have the honor to represent."

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Public Institutions, Asylums, Administration of
the License Department, Hospitals and
Charities, Public Health, Joint
Stock Companies.

Number of Persons cared for in Asylums and other Institutions in 1901	58,707
Average cost per Patient, American Asylums	\$188.22
Average cost per Patient, Canadian Asylums	\$199.79
Average cost per Patient, Ontario Asylums	\$122.82
Total Liquor Licenses, 1874	6,185
Total Liquor Licenses, 1901	2,950
Average Commitments for Drunkenness for Dominion—1 for every 440 Persons.	
Average Commitments for Drunkenness for Ontario—1 for every 684 Persons.	
Total Revenue from Liquor Licenses since 1876	12,224,539
Received by the Municipalities of this sum	6,418,002

BUILD UP ONTARIO

The Provincial Secretary has in charge the following institutions:—

	Persons carried for during Year 1901
The Central Prison (for men) with	1,042
The Mercer Reformatory for women.....	188
The Penetanguishene Reformatory for boys.....	208
Seven Lunatic Asylums.....	5,240
The Asylum for Idiots at Orillia.....	709
Forty-five County and District Gaols.....	8,516
Twenty District Lookups.....	650
The Ontario Institution for the Blind (pupils).....	138
The Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (pupils)	300
54 Hospitals.....	32,909
41 Houses of Refuge	4,855
33 Orphan Asylums	3,952
Total	58,707

Object of Public Institutions.

The object of such institutions as the Central Prison, the Mercer Reformatory and the Reformatory for Boys is not confinement as a punishment for offences committed, but rather to bring the inmates under discipline and control, with a view to the reformation of their characters, and to the acquisition of some useful occupation. The Reformatory for Boys is now virtually an industrial school, conducted under the strictest moral and educational influences.

The labor of the prisoners at the Central Prison is directed so as to interfere as little as possible with free labor. The productions of the various industries carried on within the Central Prison go a good way towards the reduction of the expense of maintaining the prisoners, and in this way the public is relieved to the extent of maintaining a very useful institution. The principal industries are the manufacture of binder twine, broom-making, woodenware, iron beds, and shoemaking and tailoring for the other public institutions of the Province. It is thought reasonable that where the Public Treasury is taxed for the maintenance of many thousand lunatics and others, the inmates of the Central Prison, who are strong and able to work, should produce, as far as practicable, the wearing apparel and the boots and shoes required by the inmates of the other institutions.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

Magnitude of the Task.

When the number of persons cared for in the asylums, gaols and hospitals and the other institutions classified as charitable is considered, it will be seen what an enormous task the Government has assumed in providing for their comfort and maintenance.

Since 1867, \$7,926,829.09 were expended by the Government on the erection, equipment and furnishing of public institutions and of lockups. Of that sum only \$772,190.50 was expended prior to 1872. From this it appears that the generous accommodation which the Province provided in respect to all these institutions is owing to the forethought and business capacity of the different Liberal Governments.

Increase of Patients and Inmates.

The following shows the increase in the number of patients in the Asylum for Feeble-Minded at Orillia, and in the Asylums for the Insane at London, Toronto, Mimico, Hamilton, Brockville and Kingston, and the cost of maintenance at stated intervals:—

	Patients under treatment.	Total cost year ending Sept. 30.
1872.....	1,717	\$187,719
1877.....	2,390	281,844
1882.....	3,288	368,683
1887.....	3,553	415,330
1892.....	4,785	544,580
1897.....	5,712	605,788
1901.....	5,949	623,675

Comparative Cost Between Ontario and Other Countries.

An examination of the returns from the various public institutions in the United States and other countries furnishes a comparison of a most favorable character in the cost of management of the institutions in Ontario, as the following figures will prove:

Asylums.

COST PER PATIENT.

	Yearly.
Three Michigan Asylums, 1898 to 1900.....	\$178.35
Six New York Asylums, 1898 to 1900.....	205.24
Two Indiana Asylums, 1900.....	136.13
Eight Massachusetts Asylums, 1898.....	160.48
One Illinois Asylum, 1898.....	151.07

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One Ohio Asylum, 1890.....	141
One Maine Asylum, 1899.....	250
One Pennsylvania Asylum, 1900.....	208
Two Wisconsin Asylums, 1900.....	224
One Washington City Asylum, 1900.....	220
Seventy-nine English County and Borough Asylums, 1900 and 1901.....	158
Eight New Zealand Asylums, 1901.....	134
Eight New S. Wales Asylums, 1901.....	135
One Montreal Asylum, 1900 and 1899.....	205
One Nova Scotia Asylum, 1899.....	171
One Manitoba Asylum, 1898.....	175
One British Columbia Asylum, 1899.....	247
Average of American Asylums.....	188
Average of Canadian Asylums, exclusive of Ontario.....	199
General Average of All Asylums, English, American Aus- tralian and Canadian, exclusive of Ontario.....	176.8
SEVEN ONTARIO ASYLUMS, average from 1898 to 1901, inclusive.....	123.8
Difference.....	\$ 54.0

The average daily number of patients in the Ontario Asylum for the years 1898 to 1901 was 5,114. Multiplied by the \$5 it gives the sum of \$276,309.42, which is the annual saving to the Province, as compared with the cost of other countries.

Charitable Institutions.

The population of the Charitable Institutions of the Province in 1901 was 41,716. This population represents the attendance at 54 hospitals where all forms of diseases are treated, 41 Houses of Refuge for the support of the aged and infirm, 32 Orphan Asylums for deserted and fatherless children, and 1 Magdalen Asylum for fallen women.

The total amount paid in 1901 for these purposes was \$1,731.83, every dollar of which is directed for the relief of human suffering or misfortune. In addition to this, there has been paid \$4,000 to each of the 19 County Houses of Refuge during the last ten years, or a total of \$76,000. Were it not for the provision of the Government, this vast population would be a burden either upon private charity or on the municipalities to which they belong.

In 1871, institutions receiving aid.....	32
In 1901, " " " ".....	128

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Ontario Institution for the Blind.

In the Institution for the Blind the pupils are trained in arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, typewriting, literature, writing, natural history and physiology, English and Canadian history, chemistry and music. They are also taught to earn their own living by means of piano-tuning, basket-making, sewing and knitting, and are thus prevented from adding to the already too large roll of paupers who look to their respective municipalities for support.

The following table gives the number of pupils and the cost of maintenance at intervals of five years since the school was opened:—

No. of Pupils on Roll.		Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.		Total Cost.
1872....	34	\$ 7,523 00	1892....	155	\$36,750 45
1877....	122	26,913 00	1897....	149	32,782 66
1887....	155	32,888 00	1901....	138	32,417 30

Comparison with United States.

New York State..	\$288.00	Michigan	\$264.89
New York City...	391.32	Boston.....	337.97
Maryland.....	294.94	Pennsylvania	355.17
Illinois.....	284.68	Ontario	274.72

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The aim of this school is to teach the pupils to read with or without articulation, and to give them, at the same time, as good a general education as the time allowed—seven years—will admit of. They receive also a fair industrial training, being taught shoemaking, carpenter work, printing, farming, tailoring, dress-making, machine-sewing, hand-sewing, and fancy work. Many of the pupils, when they leave, are quite able to earn their own living, and all of them are greatly improved. The following table gives the aggregate cost of the Institution at intervals since 1872:

No of Pupils on Roll.		Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.		Total Cost.
1872 ...	122	\$24,896 00	1892.....	285	\$41,672 00
1877....	271	38,352 00	1897.....	292	45,282 70
1887....	264	39,695 00	1901.....	300	47,823 29
Average of 26 institutions in the United States.....		\$280.00	MacKay Inst'n, P.Q.		\$190.00
			Manitoba Institution		243.00
			Ontario.....		184.22

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Statement showing Number of Charters and Licenses Granted to Companies from January 1st, 1891, to December 31st, 1901.

Year.	Letters Patent and Licenses Issued.	Fees Received from Companies.	Year.	Letters Patent and Licenses Issued.	Fees Received from Companies.
1891.....	152.....	\$ 5,030.00	1897.....	358.....	\$34,660.00
1892.....	158.....	6,780.00	1898.....	295.....	23,820.00
1893.....	138.....	8,865.00	1899.....	416.....	60,817.50
1894.....	139.....	7,720.00	1900.....	438.....	71,179.00
1895.....	174.....	10,060.00	1901.....	547.....	82,713.34
1896.....	154.....	14,335.00			
			Total.....		\$325,969.84

Extra Provincial Companies.

Prior to the session of 1900, companies incorporated under laws of other countries might and did come into Ontario and enter into competition with our own companies, observing conditions and paying no imposts other than the municipal taxes common to all. Up to that time, the legislation affecting our companies was purely permissive in character in so far as taking out licenses was concerned, and, accordingly, few licenses were issued. In 1900, however, the Legislature passed a Bill providing that every extra provincial company carrying on business in Ontario for gain should take out a license and make an annual return, thus placing such companies on a fairer footing, so far as our own Ontario companies are concerned, and enabling creditors and others interested to learn something as to their antecedents, etc., the names of their officers and other useful information theretofore not obtainable in the Province. Dominion companies were included among the other extra provincial companies, but they were charged merely nominal fees for their licenses, while doing as to their power to hold and convey land in Ontario was removed as a valuable concession, there having been vexatious litigation at this point in the Courts.

Under the present Act 63 Victoria, Cap. 24, there have been granted already 289 licenses.

Growth and Work of the Provincial Secretary's Office.

The following statistics show how rapidly the business of the Provincial Secretary's Office has increased:

	1871.	1901.	Estimated
Number of files	1,264	6,974	23,000
Letters, etc., received.....	1,690		

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Letters sent	1,280	25,000
References to other departments	912	2,500
Reports from " "	470	2,300
Marriage License Forms, supplied to Issuers ..	None	65,000
Commissions	190	121
Warrants re Lunatics	195	323
Appointments to Office Gazetted	149	650
Other Public Notices	58	451
Proclamations	16	10
Letters Patent and Licenses	24	547
Fees	\$2,282	\$67,534

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Fees Re-
ceived from
Companies.
34,660.00
23,820.00
60,817.50
71,179.00
82,713.34

25,969.84

Public Health.

By the establishment of the Provincial Board of Health in 1882 the Government has undertaken in conjunction with the Local Boards of Health the general supervision of the health of the Province. The special object of the Provincial Health Organization is to disseminate information for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases. At different times it has been called upon to deal with outbreaks of smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria and typhoid in the unorganized portions of the Province. As a result of its labors, the mortality rate of Ontario has been greatly reduced, as may be seen in the following table :

Total deaths in 1883, 21,049 ; or rate per 1,000 pop. 10.9.

" " 1900, 29,494 ; " " 12.7.

Total deaths from Preventable Diseases in 1883, 3,787 ; or 17% of total deaths.

Total deaths from Preventable Diseases in 1900, 1929 ; or 6.5% of total deaths.

Or an absolute saving of 1,858 lives from preventable deaths alone, or 50.9 of a decrease in 17 years, notwithstanding the total death rate has been increased by 8,445 or an increase of 35.0%.

The Health Department also advises corporations in regard to the construction of sewerage systems, and makes analyses of samples of water in order to protect the public against pollution in private and public water supplies, and determines the potability of all waters proposed as public supplies for towns. In 1882 there were 12 municipalities in Ontario having public water supplies, and fewer still with sewerage systems ; in 1901 there are 105 municipalities with public water supplies, and 52 with systems of town sewerage more or less complete.

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THE LIQUOR LICENSE LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

When the Mowat Government took office in 1871, the liquor traffic was under the control of the Municipal Councils of the Province, and licenses to sell liquor were issued by the municipalities. The inspection of hotels was also directed by the Municipal Councils by an officer appointed by the Council.

As a consequence there was great abuse of the power to issue licenses, and the whole question as to the issue of licenses and the regulation of the traffic entered into municipal politics and seriously affected municipal elections.

The first radical change in the license laws of the Province was made in 1876, by an Act commonly known as the "Crock Act," by which the licensing of hotels and other places for the sale of liquors was placed in the hands of three commissioners for each electoral district, and the inspection of hotels, etc., in the hands of an officer appointed by the Government, known as the Inspector of Liquor Licenses.

The following table gives, in intervals of five years, the numbers of each kind of license issued between 1874 and 1900 inclusive :—

Year.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874-5.....	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1879-80.....	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1884-5.....	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
*1888-9.....	2,066	336	26	17	2,445
1889-90.....	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1894-5.....	2,785	337	29	—	3,151
1899-00.....	2,621	308	21	—	2,950

*Scott Act year.

The number of licenses issued in proportion to population was as follows :—

1875.. One to 278 persons. | 1900.. One to 700 persons.

Comparison with United States.

The following statement taken from a late return of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue of the United States shows the number of licenses issued according to population in several States :—

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Illinois.....One to each	183	Minnesota.....One to each	301
Indiana..... " "	247	New York..... " "	134
Iowa..... " "	289	Ohio..... " "	208
Michigan..... " "	239	Massachusetts.. " "	336

The position of Ontario under the License Act will be better appreciated by the following statement:—

Number of organized Municipalities in the Province.....	756
Number of organized Municipalities where no tavern licenses are issued.....	141
Or twenty per cent. of the whole number.	
Number of Municipalities in which one and not more than two tavern licenses are issued.....	435
Or fifty-seven per cent. of the whole number.	
Number of Municipalities without a shop license.....	625
Or eighty-two per cent. of the Municipalities of the Province.	

Some Figures for Canada.

According to population, licenses were issued for last year as follows:—

Quebec.....One to each	635	Montreal.....One to each	349
Toronto..... " "	1000	Ontario..... " "	700

Commitments for Drunkenness.

The beneficial effect of the improvement made in the license laws is strikingly shown in the reduction of the number of commitments for drunkenness. The commitments to gaol according to population were in:—

1876..One for every 444 persons	|	1892..One for every 772 persons
1882.. " " 561 "	|	1900.. " " 836 "

Comparison with Other Provinces.

Statement of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of the Dominion, as shown by Dominion Year Book, 1900:—

Ontario.....One to 828 persons.	|	Manitoba.....One to 355 persons.
Quebec..... " 461 "	|	British Columbia " 207 "
Nova Scotia..... " 448 "	|	Prince Ed. Island " 341 "
New Brunswick. " 253 "		The Territories.. " 180 "

Average for the Dominion, One to 440.

Average for Ontario, One to 634.

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Fifteen Years' Record.

The return for each period of five years since 1886 show reduction in commitments for drunkenness as follows:

In the period from 1886 to 1890 the average commitments were.....	4,311
For the next five-year period, from 1891 to 1895, the average number of commitments had fallen to.....	2,703
For the next five year period, from 1896 to 1900, the average number had again dropped to	1,920
This is a decrease in 13 years of.....	2,391

This represents a reduction of over 55 per cent., a reduction which will be much emphasized when the large increase of population in that time is considered. Ontario thus stands at the head of all the provinces in having a sober people. Education and progressive legislation have brought about these results.

Revenue from Tavern, Shop and Wholesale Licenses.

Equally noticeable with the falling off in the number of licenses issued under the Crooks Act, is the increase of revenue nevertheless derived. One of the provisions of that Act was, that part of this revenue should go to the Province and the remainder to the municipalities, the former assuming, and the latter being relieved from, the sole responsibility of enforcing the law against illicit selling. The following table shows the proportionate revenue accruing to the Province and to the municipalities respectively, for the years therein stated:—

	Municipal Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.
1886-7	\$153,716 89	\$216,455 78
1887-8	156,979 89	201,542 45
1897 8	259,873 38	268,247 40
1898-9	252,589 90	261,523 15
1899 1900	249,496 99	304,819 68
1900-1	260,482 13	304,676 60

The revenue obtained by the municipalities from the liquor traffic, under the Crooks Act is much greater than was obtained before the enactment of that law, notwithstanding the fact that the number of licenses is less by one-half, and is greater than they would have been receiving now had it not been enacted. It may also be stated that while the Act enables Municipal Councils to increase the fees for their own benefit, only 335 of the 756 municipalities have taken advantage of this provision of

BUILD UP ONTARIO

the law. It has been urged by the Opposition that the Liquor License Act represents a "robbery" of the municipalities by the Government. The total revenue derived from the liquor licenses since 1876 up to May, 1901, amounts to the sum of \$12,224,579. Of this sum the municipalities have received over half, or no less than \$6,418,002.

Briefly, The Crooks Act

(a) Limited the number of licenses to be granted in every municipality; (b) Took the power of granting licenses away from the Municipal Councils and conferred it on Boards of Commissioners; (c) Authorized each Council to still further limit the number of licenses; (d) Authorized the Commissioners to do the same thing; (e) Authorized each Council to prescribe conditions for obtaining a tavern license in addition to those specified in the license law itself; (f) Authorized each Council to limit the number of shop licenses, to require the holder of a shop license "to confine the business of his shop solely and exclusively to the keeping and selling of liquor," and to "impose any restrictions upon the mode of carrying on such traffic as the Council may think fit;" (g) Imposed a minimum fee for each of the three kinds of licenses—wholesale tavern and shop; (h) Vested the appointment of License Inspector in the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; (i) Required all taverns to be well-appointed eating-houses.

Under the operation of the Act the reduction in the number of licenses issued was immediate, and has so far proved to be permanent as the following statement will show:

In the first period of five years, the reduction was 2,165 or 433 per year.

During the next five-year period the reduction was less, being only fifty, or ten per year.

In the third five-year period the reduction was considerably greater—410, or 82 per year.

In the next five-year period the figures of reduction were also considerable—409, or 81 per year.

In the fifth period the number decreased by 201, or a decrease of 40 per year.

For twenty-five years, between 1874 and 1899, the decrease in the number of licenses has been a decrease of 130 per year, the aggregate decrease being 3,235.

While the actual reduction has been large, it becomes relatively much greater when the great increase in population during the period named is taken into consideration. If licenses had been issued in 1899 at the same ratio that obtained in 1874—namely, one for every 280 of the population—the licenses would have reached the very large number of 8,928, whereas the actual number was only 2,959.

Improvements in the License Act.

Electors who can look back to the wholesome effect of the assumption by the Province of the supervision of the liquor

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traffic will remember the general feeling of relief which followed; and, notwithstanding the steady opposition of the Conservative party, the educated public opinion which rallied behind the Liberal Government has sustained it to the present hour, the Government having consistently improved the legislation as necessity arose. The following are some of the amendments enacted from year to year:—

Act of 1877.

The amendments of 1877 provided for the placing of :
 Restrictions upon sales by druggists.
 Restrictions upon sales in vessels.
 Increased penalties for second and third offences.
 And searching in unlicensed houses were provided for.

Act of 1878-81.

In the amendments of 1878 :—
 Provision was made for the enforcement of the Dunkin Act, and for paying the costs thereof.
 In the amendments of 1881 :—
 Provision was made for the issue of beer and wine licenses.
 Further increase was made of penalties for second and third offences.
 The actual seller of liquor was made liable.
 Increased facilities for searches and confiscation of liquor were provided.
 Provisions for enforcing the Scott Act were made, and Police Commissioners and Chiefs of Police were especially charged with the duty of enforcing the License law.

Act of 1884.

The amendments of 1884 provided :—
 That the number of saloon licenses be limited in cities and be refused altogether in towns having less than 6,000 of a population.
 Provision was also made for publication of names of new applicants for licenses and description and location of premises proposed to be licensed.
 Privileges were granted to electors to oppose by petition the granting of licenses—the majority of electors may prevent the issue of new licenses.
 No new shop licenses to be granted to premises in which other goods are sold; and in 1888 no shop license whatever is to be granted to premises in which other goods were sold.
 No appeals allowed except to the County Judge in Chambers.
 Appeals permitted to the Court of Appeal from the decision of the County Judge.
 Stringent provisions were made regarding sales to habitual drunkards.
 One bar only to be allowed in future.
 No licenses hereafter to ferry boats.
 Penalties were imposed for refusing lodging and for taking articles in pledge for liquor, also for permitting drunkenness on the premises.
 The sale of liquor to minors under sixteen years of age was prohibited.

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Purchasers of liquor during prohibited hours or on unlicensed premises were made liable to penalty.
 Further increase of fees for licenses was made.
 In 1885 purchasers not being members of the family were made further liable.

Act of 1886.

In the amendments of the year 1886 :—
 Increased duties for licenses were provided for, and increased penalties and punishments imposed for selling without license.
 A Provincial Inspector was appointed to audit License Inspectors' Accounts, to investigate complaints and to attend to other specified duties.
 More stringent regulations were made for Saturday night and Sunday selling.
 Frequenters of bar-rooms on Saturday nights and Sundays were made liable to arrest.
 Penalties for sales to unlicensed dealers were imposed.
 Provision was made for permitting one justice to hear cases in rural municipalities.

Act of 1888.

The amendments of 1888 consisted of :—
 Further provision for enforcing the Scott Act and providing for expenses.
 The amendments of 1889 were important :
 New applicants for premises not under licenses were required to produce certificates signed by majority of electors.
 No license permitted to be granted to vessels.
 Increased penalties and punishments for selling without licenses.
 Prohibited age of minors raised to 18.
 Owners of houses, in which liquor is sold illegally, made liable.
 No appeals allowed in cases of conviction of unlicensed persons.
 Further stringent provisions were made regarding the frequenters of unlicensed premises.
 And the important provision was made for the introduction and passing of Local Option By-Laws.

Act of 1891-92.

In the amendments of 1891 :—
 Provision was made for hearing special cases in Court of Appeal re Local Option By-Laws, and for the re-hearing of cases where by-laws were quashed.
 In the amendments of 1892 :—
 Provisions were made for the enforcement of the License Act applied to Local Option.
 Increased provisions were made regarding the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards.
 Appeals were allowed to County Judge from orders of dismissal of Police Magistrate.
 Further restrictions were imposed regarding druggists.
 Brewers were restricted to sale to holders of licenses only.
 Members of Municipal Councils and Constables were rendered ineligible

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as bondsmen for license holders. It was provided that Local Ordinance By-Laws shall not be repealed for three years.

Act of 1897.

In 1897 the legislation:—

Increased the population limit to three licenses for the first thousand of the population, and one license for each full 600 additional persons, except in County towns.

Further restrictions were placed on the sale of liquor by druggists.

The hours for sale of liquor were fixed at from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. in townships, and from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. in cities, leaving power in the hands of License Commissioners to still further limit the hours.

An amendment was passed prohibiting the sale of liquor to any person under 21 years of age—the previous limit having been 18—and prohibiting license holders from permitting minors to loiter round the premises.

This amendment, all will admit, is of immense importance.

Saloon licenses were abolished.

License Commissioners were prohibited from granting licenses, within 100 feet of churches and schools, to premises not heretofore licensed.

And provision was made for the cancellation of licenses on the certificate of the magistrate showing that a license holder had knowingly broken the law by three violations of the provision forbidding sales during prohibited hours.

The Crooks Act Endorsed.

The friends of the temperance cause hailed with delight the withdrawal of the power from municipal corporations to issue liquor licenses, and the assumption of that authority by the Government. The following resolution adopted by the Methodist General Conference in 1882, voiced then, as it does now, the sentiment of the general public upon this question:—

“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 of Ontario ever had. We would emphatically deprecate any legislation that would impair its efficacy, and we would respectfully recommend our people, where this law obtains, to use their voice and franchise to prevent the control of this license system reverting to the municipalities, where the industrious ward politician and the interested liquor dealer so largely manipulate the election.”—*Resolution of the Methodist General Conference, Sept., 1882.*

Policy of the Opposition.

The policy of the Opposition has been particularly variable on the temperance question. A glance at the following resolutions offered by them at different periods will reveal their vacillation on this subject and must confirm the opinion that the steady

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liberal and progressive policy of the Government is the only one which can safely be followed in this important matter in the interests of the people.

Policy in 1876.

During the discussion of the licensing law of 1876, on the 7th February, contesting the proposal of the Government to reduce the number of licenses issued at once, Mr. Meredith moved, seconded by Mr. Scott:—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same, so far as to provide that the provisions therein contained, for limiting the number of tavern licenses to be granted, shall not come into force until the first day of March, A.D. 1877.

The date so named was a year later than that on which the Government proposed to bring the limiting provision into force; and Mr. Meredith's motion was lost on a division. Mr. Lauder then moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McDougall:—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that in cities and towns separated from counties for municipal purposes, the Mayor, and, in other places the Warden of the County, shall be one of the three License Commissioners referred to in section one of the Bill.

This would have had the effect of perpetuating the licensing business as a vicious influence in municipal affairs to a partial extent at least. The resolution was lost.—Yeas, 31; Nays, 49.

Policy in 1877.

In the discussion of the Bill amending the Licensing Act, on February 16th, 1877, Mr. Harkin moved, seconded by Mr. Preston, in amendment:—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend the Bill as to enable the Council of every *municipality* to appoint its own Inspector or Inspectors; to determine his or their remuneration; to decide to whom licenses shall be granted in their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed by the Act 39 Vict., chap. 26; and to dispense with the services of the Commissioners and Inspectors now appointed under said Act by His Honor in Council.

This amendment being defeated, Mr. Creighton then moved, seconded by Mr. Barr:—

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That all the words after "Municipality" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"To decide to whom licenses shall be granted their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed the Act 39 Vict., Chap. 26."

The resolution or amendment then proposed read as follows:

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend the Bill as enable the Council of every municipality to decide to whom licenses shall be granted in their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed by Act 39 Vict., Chap. 26. It was declared lost on a vote of yeas 9, nays 60.

Policy in 1882.

That they are and have been in favor of the vicious expedient of returning to the municipalities this source of danger and trouble, however, was again made manifest from the position taken at the Conservative Convention in Toronto, on September 14th, 1882, when it was unanimously resolved to be

"The opinion of this Convention that without interfering with the law regulating the liquor traffic, and limiting the number of licenses that may be issued, the power of issuing licenses and the fees derived therefrom, should be restored to the municipalities."

In speaking to this resolution Mr. Meredith said that

"He was prepared to say that the present Opposition, if it took office, would be prepared to wipe away the partizan commissioners. (Cheers.) He was prepared to restore to the people of the Province the rights they formerly exercised. (Cheers.) He was prepared to give back to the municipal bodies the rights they formerly enjoyed." (Cheers.)—[From report in Mail.]

Policy in 1883.

This policy was further pursued in a resolution in amendment to a motion to go into Committee of Supply, 24th January, 1883, when it was moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris:—

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—"This House, while recognizing the necessity of maintaining the other provisions of the existing liquor license law, and strictly enforcing them, is of opinion that it is not in the public interest or calculated to promote the cause of temperance to continue the mode of appointing Boards of License Commissioners, and License Inspectors now in force, and is further of opinion that these Boards should, in order to remove them as far as possible from the influences of political partizanship, be appointed in counties by the county councils, and in cities and towns separate from counties by the councils thereof, and that the power of ap-

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pointing one or more License Inspectors in each license district should be vested in the Board, and this House regrets that legislation providing for this change in the law, and for handing over to the municipalities the whole of the license fees, except a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the License Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, has not been proposed for its consideration by the advisers of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor."—Lost—Yeas 26, nays 49.

Policy in 1890.

The policy of the Opposition was again reconstructed by the submission of the following resolution during the session of 1890 as an amendment to the Hon. Mr. Gibson's measure :—

"That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to a Committee of the whole House, and so amended as to provide that the License Commissioners hereafter be appointed in counties by County Councils and in cities and towns elected by the municipal electors of such cities and towns."

Policy in 1896.

In 1896 after allowing the question to lie dormant for several years, Mr. Marter, then Leader of the Opposition, seconded by Mr. Whitney, the present leader, moved a resolution which concluded as follows :—

"That this House is of opinion that it is essential to the honest, non-partizan and faithful execution of the liquor license laws, that the present mode of appointing Boards of Commissioners should be abrogated, and that in future the Boards of Commissioners in counties should consist of the County Judge, the Warden of the County, and one appointed by the Government and in cities and towns not connected with the county municipally the County Judge, Mayor, and one appointed by the Government."

It will be noticed that the policy of the Opposition on this subject has varied on each occasion when they brought the matter forward. In 1890 they proposed that the appointments should be made by County Councils in the counties, and that in cities and towns Commissioners should be elected by the direct vote of the electors. In 1883 they asked that Municipal Councils alone should elect Commissioners. In every instance they have demanded that not only the appointment of Commissioners but also that of Inspectors, and the issuing of licenses, should be placed again under municipal control, a system previously discarded as wholly pernicious.

Respecting the proposal submitted in 1896, it may be said that heretofore the appointment of County Judges as Commissioners has been found impracticable and inexpedient. Under the provisions of the License Act they are constantly called upon to hear appeals and determine cases. It is also their duty under the law to

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hear complaints when the legality of the issue of licenses is called in question, and if the evidence warrants, revoke the action of the Commissioners in granting the license, and punish them or the Inspector for any illegality committed. Under the law Commissioners who are magistrates are prohibited from adjudicating upon cases.

Policy in 1897.

The entire absence of anything like an Opposition policy on the license question under the leadership of Mr. Whitney is indicated by the following extracts from a speech by that gentleman, delivered in the Legislature during the debate on the second reading of the Liquor License Bill, on March 30th, 1897. Mr. Marter, who had spoken previously, had been questioned as to the views of his party on the subject, and the Opposition leader, in the course of his speech, dealt with the matter at some length:

"He wondered at the question that came from the Government benches, which asked why did not the member for North Toronto declare what he would do. In a humorous manner he characterized the muddle that the Government had got into as a peculiar bog, in which the Government were rapidly becoming embedded. He declared that they were calling upon the Opposition to come over and help them out. . . . It was not the purpose of the Opposition to compound a policy for the Government. In the past they had always aided them and helped them out of many serious positions, but that was at an end, and the Government need not in the future look to the Opposition to rectify mistakes for them. . . . The entire question has developed into a triangular affair, the solution of which is apparently a very difficult matter. Because it was difficult it was no reason why the Opposition should step in and untangle the matter, and, furthermore, they did not intend to do so. The Government said the Opposition ought to suggest something. They were in a minority, but if honorable gentlemen wished them to change places with them in advance of time they would cheerfully respond. They (the Opposition) had nothing to do with the matter."—(*Mail and Empire* report).

This pitiable confession of weakness and incapacity has been substantially repeated many times by Mr. Whitney in the course of his later platform deliverances. After having boxed the compass and tried every imaginable proposal for a change from the extreme of centralizing the license administration in Ottawa to the opposite expedient of the restoration of municipal control, and seeing them in turn rejected by the country, the Opposition take refuge in a non-committal attitude, and proclaim that they have no policy—"nothing to do with the matter." It is of a piece with their course throughout. They object and carp at petty details, and criticise this and that feature of administration, but have no definite, clearly-cut programme of their own to sub-

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stitute, nothing but casual, makeshift declarations thrown out from time to time, in the hope of catching the current of approval from any quarter, and abandoned so soon as they fail of their purpose.

Local Prohibition Provisions.

Another evidence of the Government's desire to minimize the evils of intemperance, so far as the legislation in its power can be effective to that end, is found in the local prohibitory enactments represented by Local Option Legislation. In 1899 provision was made for the introduction and passing, by municipalities, of Local Option By-Laws. Since 1890, by-laws for the adoption of Local Prohibition have been submitted to popular vote on 79 occasions in 68 municipalities. These by-laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquours were passed in 51 municipalities, and defeated in 28 instances. In 15 cases the by-laws passed were quashed on appeal to the Courts, chiefly on the decision of Judge Galt that the Act was *ultra vires*, a judgment that was reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. At the present time Local Option By-Laws are in force in 21 municipalities, by which 39 tavern licenses and 3 shops have been cut off. During the past year (1901) five by-laws were submitted, four of which sustained Local Option. Two of these were quashed by the Courts on technical grounds, and one by-law was repealed.

Canada Temperance Act.

In 1887 complaints were made of the want of machinery for the enforcement of The Canada Temperance Act, commonly known as the "Scott Act," in the counties in which it had been adopted. Though this was a Dominion law, and should have been enforced by the Federal authorities, yet for the sake of the interests involved, the Government of this Province passed an Act for the appointment of special Police Magistrates in all such counties.

The Government were asked if they would appoint Police Magistrates for the purposes of the Scott Act, in cases in which the County Councils requested it. To this they agreed. Only two County Councils took advantage of this arrangement, and asked for the appointment of Magistrates. The Government, complying with the request of the friends of the Scott Act, obtained from the Legislature authority for the purpose of securing a better observance of the law.

Legislation was also passed, providing for the payment of a

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share of the expenses of licence districts in such counties by the County Council, and applying to the cases of such counties, as to such licence districts, the provisions of the Liquor License Act and its amendments.

This was followed, in 1888, by a measure amending the Liquor License Act, by providing for the appointment of License Commissioners in counties where the Scott Act was in force, and for the payment of expenses for enforcing the Liquor License Act in such districts or parts of districts; also for the disposal of the license fund which might accrue in any such district.

It should be noted, that in no Province of the Dominion was the responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act assumed by a Provincial Government, except in this Province, and that responsibility was assumed by the Liberal Administration, notwithstanding the refusal of the Dominion Parliament to provide the necessary legislation to secure its observance.

Commissioners and Inspectors, appointed under the License Act, who were not in sympathy with the Scott Act, were replaced by those who were, in order to ensure that the provisions of the prohibition law would be enforced, and these officers were specially charged with the enforcement of the Act. A prominent and trusted temperance advocate, the late Rev. Mr. Manning, who had some local experience in connection with the enforcement of the License Act, was also appointed by the Government, and placed in the Head Office, specially charged with the duty of supervising the work of the Inspectors, and seeing that the provisions of the Scott Act were enforced. The death of Mr. Manning having rendered vacant the position he had occupied with such satisfaction to the temperance community, the Government appointed to the vacancy Mr. J. K. Stewart, of Ottawa, whose reputation as a leading temperance advocate was provincial in its character.

Temperance in Public and Separate Schools.

In addition to the restriction and reduction of licenses it may be mentioned (though not directly connected with the License Department), that under the school regulations temperance and hygiene form part of the course of study in all the public and separate schools of the Province, the number of pupils receiving instruction in these subjects having risen from 33,924 in 1882 to 219,776 last year.

Another gratifying result of the progressive tendency of license legislation, is the improved character of the hotels of the Province, in comfort, equipment, sanitary and other conveniences.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Number of Farms in Ontario.....	175,000
Value of Farms in Ontario.....	\$1,000,000,000
Net Products of Ontario Farms, 1900.....	\$158,274,403
Grants for Agriculture, 1872	: \$70,858
Grants for Agriculture, 1901	\$275,422
Total Grants to Agriculture since 1872	\$5,142,226
<p>In 1900 730 meetings of Farmers' Institutes were held, attended by 131,653 persons.</p>	

The climatic conditions of the Province of Ontario are specially favorable for agriculture in the widest sense of the term. The soil is fertile and well watered.

As evidence of the room for agriculture on an extensive scale the following comparisons may be noticed:—

Area of the Province of Ontario..	126,000,000 acres
Area of Great Britain and Ireland	77,426,560 acres
United area of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	103,721,600 acres

Area Under Cultivation.

To show the present condition of our agricultural development, the following figures are submitted:—

Area of the whole Province.....	126,000,000 acres
Number of acres surveyed	40,000,000

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Number of acres of farm lands assessed.....	23,548,104
" " cleared land.....	13,297,206
" " swamp, marsh and waste.....	3,143,835
" " woodland	7,127,963

Capital Invested in Farm Lands, Buildings, Etc.

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Industries).

Value of farm lands.....	\$574,737,610
" buildings	219,488,370
" implements	57,324,130
" live stock.....	123,274,621
Total	<u>\$974,814,931</u>

These figures show that capital to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000,000 has been invested by the farmers of Ontario, on which it is important that they should obtain a reasonable return.

The Improved Condition of Farmers.

That farming is being conducted on a more extensive scale than formerly is evident from the table herewith given:—

Farm lands have increased in value since 1897 by	\$20,673,000
The buildings used for farming purposes have increased by.....	13,398,000
Farming implements by.....	6,025,000
Live stock by.....	29,625,000
The area under crop of all kinds (including pasture) has also increased in the past four years by	129,603 acres
The increase since 1891 is.....	934,089 acres

Cheese Factories.

The following statement shows the growth of cheese factories during the last 10 years:—

Number of cheese factories.....	1890	1900
Number of lbs. of cheese produced.....	817	1,173
Value of cheese produced	79,364,713	127,789,543
	\$7,189,957	\$13,023,625

Creameries.

The growth of creameries is as significant as the increase of the cheese factories, as the following statistics show:—

Number of creameries.....	1890	1900
Number of lbs. of butter.....	39	308
Value of butter produced.....	1,398,560	9,041,468
	\$269,154	\$1,819,290

(N.B.—These figures do not include home made or dairy butter).

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Value of Field Crops for 1900.

The following table gives the production and estimated value of the field crops for 1900 as compiled by the Bureau of Industries:—

Field Crops.	Bushels.	Estimated Value.
Fall wheat	23,369,737	\$15,517,505
Spring wheat.....	6,940,333	4,684,725
Barley.....	16,909,751	6,577,893
Oats	89,693,327	23,768,732
Rye.....	2,357,635	1,143,453
Peas	14,058,198	8,037,331
Buckwheat	1,874,261	819,052
Beans	820,373	817,912
Potatoes.....	21,476,439	5,605,351
Mangel-wurzels	24,728,525	1,978,282
Carrots.....	3,469,123	433,640
Turnips	59,330,395	5,933,040
Corn for husking (in the ear).....	27,093,561	8,588,659
Corn for silo and fodder (green) tons	2,147,532	4,295,064
Hay and clover, tons	3,133,045	26,568,222
Apples, bushels.....	36,993,017	

Total Value of Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, etc., sold in 1900.

From the report of the Bureau of Industries, it is estimated that the sale of stock for 1900 is as follows:—

Horses.....	\$3,774,480
Cattle.....	18,017,969
Sheep.....	2,872,609
Swine.....	15,800,799
Poultry.....	1,176,740
Eggs.....	2,850,000
Total.....	\$44,492,617

Grand Total Products of the Farms of Ontario for 1900.

The following is the estimated value of the total products of the farms of Ontario for the year 1900:—

Value of field crops.....	\$114,758,761
“ orchard and garden crops.....	12,000,000
“ live stock sold.....	44,492,617
“ cheese.....	13,023,025
“ butter, creamery and dairy.....	8,500,000
“ milk and cream.....	7,500,000
“ farm woodland products.....	15,000,000
“ wool, flax, honey, hops, tobacco, etc., etc..	3,000,000
	\$218,274,403
Less value of field crops fed to stock.....	60,000,000
Net products of the farms.....	\$158,274,403

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These figures in the main have been compiled from returns made by the farmers themselves, and underestimate rather than exceed the values in some cases, as doubtless little regard is paid to those portions of products that are consumed at home. An average production of only \$1,000 per farm would amount to \$175,000,000. Some years ago the Dominion Statistician estimated the value of the annual products of Canadian farms at \$500,000,000, of which \$280,000,000 came from Ontario. All things considered, \$300,000,000 may be considered as a fair valuation of all the products of our farmers, fruit growers, and market gardeners.

Importance of Agriculture.

From the preceding statements it is seen that the Department of Agriculture has to deal with a capital investment by the farmers of the Province of \$975,000,000, which, under existing conditions, yielded last year over \$158,000,000. Any improvement, therefore, in the raising of live stock or in methods of agriculture, whether applied to the farm, the dairy, or the orchard crops, adds to the income of the farmers of Ontario, now numbering about 175,000 persons.

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes were first established in 1885 and have grown in importance every year since that date, as the following table shows :—

	No. of Regular Meetings.	Total Cost of Institutes.	No. of Persons in Attendance.
1885.....	12	\$ 502	
1890.....	77	5,387	
1895.....	303	7,667	
1896.....	666	10,522	
1897.....	659	7,487	102,461
1898.....	677	9,897	125,177
1899.....	715	11,187	119,402
1900.....	730	10,323	138,982
			131,653

Comparison with the United States.

At a meeting held in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exhibition, the value of Farmers' Institutes was discussed by leading Americans.

The following references to the work carried on under the Department of Agriculture in Ontario are worthy of consideration :—

W. L. Hutchinson, Director of Farmers' Institutes in Mississippi, at the close of the meeting of American Association of

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Farmers' Institute Workers, made a special trip to Ontario to examine into the workings of our Farmers' Institute system. "I have heard a great deal about your system," said Director Hutchinson to Superintendent Creelman, "and about the way you conduct your Institute work in this Province, and since I have attended the convention at Buffalo and heard the reports from the various States of the American Union, I am firmly convinced that you have the best system for the management of Farmers' Institutes now in vogue on this continent." Mr. Hutchinson spent two days studying the details of the work, and expressed his intention of adopting our ideas, and establishing the work in Mississippi upon our plan.

Prof. W. L. Amoss, of Maryland, also visited Ontario about the same time with the same object in view. Mr. Amoss, after looking into our system, expressed himself as being of the opinion that Ontario had the best system of Farmers' Institutes, and was doing more for the farmers of Ontario than any other state on the continent. "I shall as soon as possible," said Mr. Amoss, "change my system so as to include many of the features of your work." "Under no other system," said Mr. Amoss, "do I see how you could minister to the wants of the individual farmers as you do by taking the meetings to the people and encouraging them to take part in the discussions."

Prof. C. D. Smith, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the State of Michigan, in his address at the convention referred to the Ontario system as the "mother system" of the State of Michigan. "We have," said Mr. Smith, "adopted almost in its entirety the Ontario system of Farmers' Institutes. It works well, and we propose to continue it along the lines laid down by that Province."

"We find that the Institute speakers in Michigan as in Ontario derive much benefit by coming in contact with the bright farmers of the State, and hence they frequently consent to attend Institute meetings for remuneration much below what their time would be worth at home. Ontario holds more meetings at smaller expense than any other Institute system of which I have any knowledge."

Comparative Statement.

Comparison between the amounts appropriated by the Legislature of Ontario and certain States of the Union and the attendance at Farmers' Institutes:—

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Amount Appropriated.	No. of Meetings.	Attendance.
New York.....	\$20,000 00	300	75,000
Ohio	16,346 00	274	98,210
Minnesota	13,000 00	59	22,600
Pennsylvania.....	12,500 00	308	50,000
Wisconsin	12,000 00	127	55,000
Ontario (1899)	9,900 00	677	119,402

The attendance at the meetings in the Province of Ontario are not mere estimates but from actual count. For 1901-2 arrangements have been made for 740 meetings and the expenditure is estimated at \$11,000.

Dairy Schools.

In 1893 a Dairy School was established at the Agricultural College, Guelph. In 1895 the Government took over the Eastern Ontario Dairy School at Kingston, and in the same year a third was opened for Western Ontario at Strathroy.

The object of these schools is to give instruction by short terms to farmers' sons and daughters in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Since their establishment these three schools have been attended by 1,616 persons.

The number at Guelph	was.....	732
" " " Kingston	"	724
" " " Strathroy	"	175

The total expenditure on Dairy Schools, since their establishment (1893 to 1900), has amounted to \$78,276.

Travelling Dairies.

For the purpose of diffusing as widely as practicable a better knowledge of butter and cheese making, Travelling Dairies were introduced in 1891, with the most satisfactory results. They were continued every year until 1898. By this time the Dairy Schools were in good working order and doing such good work that it was thought advisable to discontinue the Travelling Dairies.

Pioneer Farm in Algoma.

In order to test the agricultural qualities of the soil and climate of Algoma, the Minister of Agriculture established a pioneer farm at Lake Wabigoon, half way between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. The success of this experiment has been phenomenal. Al-

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ready there are settlers in six townships, with a population, including the town of Dryden, of 700 persons and 37,000 acres have been located for settlement.

Experimental Fruit Stations.

In order to test the suitability of the different parts of the Province for fruit growing, the Minister of Agriculture established a number of Experimental Stations. Owing to the extent of the Province and the different climatic conditions as well as differences of soil, it was thought desirable to ascertain with some degree of certainty what fruit would yield the best results at different points of the Province. The report from the different stations has greatly aided fruit growers in setting out orchards adapted to these conditions, and thus greater certainty has been secured and consequently greater profit in fruit growing. There are fifteen such fruit stations located in different parts of the Province, including St. Josep's Island and Wabigoon, in Algoma.

Agricultural Societies.

Agricultural Societies were first established in Ontario in 1830. Their increase in the past 33 years is shewn as follows:—

District Societies.....	1868.	1901.
Township and Horticultural Societies.....	81	96
Grants by the Legislature	253	383
Total grants to Agricultural Societies, 1868 to 1871	\$ 54,074	\$76,650
“ “ “ “ 1872 to 1901		215,113
Aid given to other Agricultural Associations since 1872..		\$1,932,725
All other Purposes.....		512,204
		2,709,588

Grand total aid to Agriculture since 1872.....\$5,154,517

Other Associations.

The extent to which the Department of Agriculture encourages the various industries committed to its care may be seen from the following table:—

	Grant in 1871.	Grant in 1901.
Fruit Growers' Association.....	\$ 500	\$ 1,800
Entomological Society.....	500	1,000
Eastern Dairymen's Association.....		4,000
Western Dairymen's Association.....		4,000
Can. Horse Breeders' Association.....		2,000
Dom. Sheep Breeders' Association.....		2,000
Dom. Swine Breeders' Association		2,000

Dom. Cattle Breeders' Association		2,000
Ont. Experimental Union		1,400
Eastern Ont. Poultry Association		1,000
Ont. Poultry Association		1,000
Ont. Bee Keepers' Association		1,100
Agriculture and Arts Association	10,000	
Total	\$11,000	\$23,300

The significance of these figures is best shown by the fact that in 1871 there were only two Associations receiving aid from the Government, outside the Agricultural Societies and the Provincial Fair, conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association, viz., the Fruitgrowers' Association, which received a grant of \$500, and the Entomological Society, which received a grant of \$500, or a total of \$1,000 per annum, as compared with a total of \$23,300 per annum of the Liberal Government.

The Ontario Agricultural College.

Hon. John Carling, while Minister of Agriculture, selected the lands known as the Mimico farm as a site for an Agricultural College which he proposed to establish. When the Liberals came into power in 1872 this site was discarded as unsuitable to the purpose, and what was regarded as a better site was chosen in 1872 on what was known as the old Stone farm at Guelph.

The College was first opened in November, 1874, with 28 students. The following statement shows the attendance, at intervals of ten years, since 1884:—

	From Ontario.	From other Provinces	From British Isles.	From U.S.A.	From other places.	Total No. of Students.	No. of Special Students included.
1874....	23	1	4	—	—	28	—
1884....	120	32	32	2	2	188	26
1894....	242	14	19	2	6	283	103
1897....	238	17	16	2	2	242	63
1898....	323	17	10	2	3	323	110
1900....	291	24	11	2	14	342	83
1901....	297	29	9	4	23	347	81

Course of Instruction.

The College course of instruction consists of lectures by the different Professors of the College, and of experimental work on the farm. The staff consists of lecturers in the following sub-

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jects:—Chemistry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Physics and English, Biology and Geology, Agriculture and Farming, Horticulture and Experiments, Bacteriology and Mathematics. A full course consists of four years' instruction. Short courses have been established in dairying, live stock judging and in poultry work. Students who take the full course and pass the required examination are awarded the Degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture), by the University of Toronto. Since the affiliation of the College with the University 178 students have obtained this Degree. The attendance at the College during the winter months of 1901-2 has been as follows: regular course, 176; dairy courses, 85; poultry and domestic science course, 28; special live stock courses, 220. Total, 509.

Several of the graduates of the College are on the staff of the College and the Dairy Schools. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes is a graduate. Several are engaged in agricultural journalistic work. A few are filling important positions abroad, but the demand at home for trained and well educated men is increasing.

Many of the graduates are engaged in the work of Farmers' Institutes and are among the most successful farmers and dairymen of the Province.

Experimental Work.

Experiments are carried on at what is known as the Experimental Farm, in testing varieties of grains, grasses and roots, and packages of grain are sent out to the farmers, when called for, that they might conduct similar experiments on their own behalf.

In 1900, 3,354 farmers of the Province had experimental plots of grains and grasses, reports of which are sent to the Agricultural College. There were also 709 experimenters in fruits. Experiments are also conducted at the College in the feeding of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, the results of which appear in the Annual Reports of the College.

Extensions of the College.

The original cost of the farm used as a site for the Agricultural College, including barns and outhouses, was \$75,043. Since that time there has been expended on model barns, on buildings connected with the Dairy School, Assembly Hall and Gymnasium, and Chemical Buildings, \$409,975; total investment in buildings, etc., \$485,018.

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Graduates of the Agricultural College.

The question is often asked, What becomes of the students of the Agricultural College? Do they leave the Province? Do they go back to the farm? The officers of the students' organization, the Experimental Union, have lately undertaken to compile a list of the graduates of the College, and the following are some of the results. In the years 1890-1900, 739 students passed through the regular courses of the Institution; of these 622 have been located. 438 out of the 622 are to-day living in Ontario; the other 117 being deceased or unlocated at present. Out of the 622 no less than 429 are to-day engaged in agriculture in some form. In other words, seventy per cent. are to day resident in the Province, and seventy per cent. are engaged in the pursuit for which the College is intended to equip them. It is a question whether any other educational institution in Ontario can locate seventy per cent. of its graduates of the past ten years within the limits of the Province. This, however, is certain, that no other agricultural college in America can point out seventy per cent. of its graduates as engaged in agriculture.

An American Opinion of the College.

Prof. W. L. Amoss, Director of Maryland Farmers' Institutes, and Professor at the Maryland Agricultural College, on returning from a visit to the O.A.C., at Guelph, writes to say:—"I shall long entertain pleasant memories of my visit to Guelph. Dr. Mills' institution is, I think, the best of the twelve I have visited in the United States and Canada, *for educating the farmer's son for the farm.* Each member of the Doctor's faculty seems to thoroughly understand his work and to be doing all in his power for the young men under his charge. The neatness of the place is also very noticeable. I quite agree with the Doctor in keeping before the students a high ideal in farming. In this respect, when compared with some of our northern institutions of the same kind, there is a very noticeable contrast."

Mr. Hart A. Massey's Bequest.

In 1901 the trustees of the estate of the late Hart A. Massey very generously undertook to erect a library and museum on the college grounds in fulfilment of their late father's request that a sum of money set apart in his will should be decided for some educational purpose. The buildings are all but completed and

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will be a valuable addition to the equipment of the college. They are estimated to cost \$40,000.

The Macdonald Gift.

In addition to the Massey gift, reference should be made to the magnificent proposal of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, who has offered the Ontario Government \$125,000 for the erection of buildings at the Agricultural College, Guelph, for the purposes of giving special instruction to rural school teachers in agriculture, and also for giving instruction to young women of the farm in domestic science. A suitable site has been purchased adjacent to the college and plans are now being prepared. The buildings will be erected this year. These gifts from two such public-spirited, shrewd men of means, are the finest and most substantial commendations ever paid to such an institution.

Cost of the College Work—1900.

College staff salaries and expenses, less revenue from students	\$31,374
Cost of farm, including experiments in the field, the dairy, the orchard and garden, instruction in the Dairy School, Poultry and Mechanical Departments, less revenue from the farm and dairy	24,666
Repairs and maintenance	4,975
Total cost	\$61,015

Having regard to the amount of capital invested in agriculture and the value of our farm products, the sum of \$61,015 is a very moderate contribution for the education of the future farmers of Ontario.

Expenditure for Agriculture since 1872.

1872.....	\$ 70,858	1887.....	\$147,358
1873.....	149,984	1888.....	151,610
1874.....	109,315	1889.....	186,445
1875.....	105,988	1890.....	152,973
1876.....	111,746	1891.....	186,396
1877.....	117,598	1892.....	218,427
1878.....	111,631	1893.....	210,483
1879.....	105,090	1894.....	210,074
1880.....	230,201	1895.....	240,724
1881.....	190,686	1896.....	243,079
1882.....	163,951	1897.....	198,757
1883.....	166,540	1898.....	233,631
1884.....	188,596	1899.....	251,022
1885.....	133,791	1900.....	239,640
1886.....	152,201	1901.....	264,131
Total	\$5,142,226		

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In the foregoing statement of expenditure for the various years are included the following: Department of Agriculture (civil government), general agriculture (miscellaneous grants), maintenance of Agricultural College (under "Repairs and Maintenance," in Public Accounts), and all expenditures on capital account at Agricultural College (under "Public Buildings," in Public Accounts). The item based on Royal Commission Report (see p. 112 of this pamphlet), "Agriculture and Arts, \$4,647,945.21," includes only the second lot of grants referred to in this note as "general agriculture."

What the Department of Agriculture has Done in the last Ten Years.

1. Enlarged the course of study and investigation in the college and farm.
2. Conducted for five years courses of instruction by means of Travelling Dairies.
3. Established Dairy Schools at Guelph, Strathroy and Kingston.
4. Distributed reports and bulletins with respect to agriculture.
5. Established Farmers' Institutes, also Women's Institutes.
6. Established an extensive system of Experimental Fruit Stations.
7. Conducted investigations in the dehorning of cattle, tuberculosis, and scale insects in fruit.
8. Conducted instruction of farmers and fruit growers in spraying.
9. Established a Pioneer Farm in Algoma.
10. Appointed a Commissionier to give instruction in good roads.
11. Assisted in the development of a large and very remunerative trade in pure bred stock with Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.
12. Inaugurated the most successful Farmers' Fair in America—the Fat Stock and Dairy Show held annually at Guelph.

Reports and Bulletins.

Within the last five years, the Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins on the following subjects:—

- (1) Injurious insects.
- (2) Instruction in spraying (several).
- (3) Does it pay to spray?
- (4) Tuberculosis in cattle.
- (5) Plans for the construction of cheese and butter factories.

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- (6) Plans for the erection of cold storage buildings.
- (7) Experiments with wheat and other grains.
- (8) Foul brood of bees.
- (9) Sugar beets.
- (10) Lists of books for farmers.
- (11) The teaching of agriculture.
- (12) The weeds of Ontario.
- (13) The birds of Ontario.
- (14) The San Jose Scale.
- (15) The feeding of live stock.
- (16) Lucerne.
- (17) Farmyard manure.
- (18) Dairy bulletins (several).
- (19) Fumigation of nursery stock.

Reports.

The following reports are issued annually by the Department:—

- (1) Report of the Bureau of Industries, including crop bulletins in May, August and November.
- (2) Ontario Agricultural College.
- (3) Ontario Experimental Union.
- (4) Entomological Society of Ontario.
- (5) Fruit Growers' Association.
- (6) Fruit Experiment Stations' Report.
- (7) Dairy Report.
- (8) Bee-Keepers' Report.
- (9) Poultry Associations' Report.
- (10) Live Stock Associations' Report.
- (11) Farmers' Institute Report.
- (12) Report of Registrar of Live Stock.

Pan-American, 1901

LIVE STOCK.

The following is the statement of the prizes (cash, medals and sweepstakes) won by Ontario live stock at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo in 1901. The exhibit was made under a joint arrangement between the Dominion and Ontario Depart-

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ments of Agriculture. For comparison the statement includes the winnings of live stock from other Canadian Provinces and also from the United States in the same classes in which our stock competed. There were also, of course, prizes for other classes in which Canadian Stock did not compete; these are not included in this statement. The column headed "All Canada" includes Ontario.

	<i>Cattle.</i>		
	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Shorthorn.....	\$823 40	\$1,001 60	\$418 40
Herefords.....		345 00	740 00
Aberdeen-Angus.....	72 50	- 72 50	480 00
Galloways.....	212 50	212 50	277 50
Guernesys.....	130 00	130 00	710 00
French Canadians.....		402 50	157 50
Ayrshires.....	22 50	430 00	130 00
Holsteins.....	412 50	412 50	990 00
Devons.....	35 00	35 00	525 00
Fat Cattle.....	60 00	110 00	
	\$1,738 40	\$3,151 60	\$4,368 40

Sweepstakes.

In addition to the above Canada won *eleven* medals and sweepstakes prizes of which *six* came to Ontario, and the United States won *nine*. Ontario entered 174 animals, the other Provinces of Canada 169, and the United States 546.

	<i>Sheep.</i>		
	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Southdowns.....	\$ 48 75	\$257 50	\$211 87
Shropshires.....	157 50	157 50	148 75
Leicesters.....	406 25	406 25	
Lineolns.....	396 25	396 25	
Oxford Downs.....	60 00	60 00	552 50
Hampshires.....	210 00	210 00	246 25
Dorset Horned.....	345 00	345 00	206 25
Yearling Rams.....	70 00	70 00	
Best Fitted Flock.....	50 00	50 00	Silver Plate.
	\$1,743 75	\$1,952 50	\$1,365 62

Sweepstakes.

Canada won *six* medals and sweepstakes, of which *five* came to Ontario, and the United States *seven*.

There were 401 entries from Canada, of which 344 were from Ontario; there were 261 from U. S. Canada did not compete in Merinos and Cotswolds.

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Swine.

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Berkshires.....	\$ 70 00	\$ 70 00	\$140 00
Yorkshires.....	173 75	173 75	18 75
Tamworths.....	203 75	203 75	6 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 447 50	\$ 447 50	\$ 165 00

All the Canadian prizes in the above three classes came to Ontario.

Ontario also won *four* medals and the United States *one* in the above classes. Ontario entered 121 animals, the United States 136.

Horses.

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Clydesdales.....	\$357 50	\$395 00	
Shires.....	127 50	127 50	
Thoroughbreds.....	37 50	87 50	
French Canadians.....	40 00	225 00	
Hackneys.....	105 00	105 00	535 00
Standard Bred.....	82 50	82 50	322 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 750 00	\$1,022 50	\$ 857 50

Sweepstakes.

The medal for best mare of any breed came to Ontario. Ohio got the medal for best stallion. Ontario won two other medals also. It will be seen that in the heavy horses Ontario carried off the honors.

Poultry.

The results of the competition in poultry have not yet been published in complete form—the results are approximately as follows: Ontario entered 1,000 birds and captured \$1,100.00 in prizes; the United States entered 2,000 birds and captured \$1,200.00.

Summary of Prizes.

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Cattle.....	\$1,738 40	\$3,151 60	\$4,368 40
Sheep.....	1,743 75	1,952 50	1,365 62
Swine.....	447 50	447 50	165 00
Horses.....	750 00	1,022 50	857 50
Poultry.....	1,100 00	1,100 00	1,200 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,979 65	\$ 7,674 10	\$ 7,956 52

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Sweepstakes—(Medals).

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Cattle	6	11	9
Sheep	6	7	8
Swine	4	4	1
Horses	3	3	1
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 19

Horticulture.

The Ontario exhibit received a silver medal for installation. The only other country receiving similar recognition was the State of California. The Ontario exhibit received the gold medal for "general display of fruits of superior excellence." New York State excelled us in quantity, that is in number of varieties of fruits, but Ontario stood first in quality. The following statement shows how well our exhibit stood. We got awards in all classes of fruits, the most noteworthy being in connection with apples of 1900 held over in cold storage.

	Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Honorable Mention.
New York.....	42	47	103	173
Ontario .. .	20	33	38	89
Oregon.....	12	11	40	14
Washington.....	12	11	16	17
Illinois.....	12	5	20	14
Michigan.....	5	10	18	26
Missouri.....	8	2	82	3
Florida.....	7	5	5	
California.....	6	3	6	8
All others.....	25	27	132	116

The exhibit of flowers made by individual floriculturists of Ontario attracted a great deal of attention. Two gold medals two silver medals, three bronze medals and one honorable mention came to Ontario.

THE DAIRY.*Model Dairy.*

A six months' test was carried on from May 1st to October 31st. Ten herds of five cows each were entered. Of these ten herds five came from Canada (Ontario and Quebec). It was a test of breeds. Four competitions were considered. In two cases United States herds stood first and in two Canadian.

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Cheese and Butter.

Ontario entries were made in two competitions, June product and September product. These exhibits were sent forward by the Western Dairymen's Association acting under arrangement with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In all cases our export cheese has scored high and the only gold medal awarded for cheese was made to Ontario.

In butter we took second place, New York and Wisconsin alone scoring higher than Ontario.

The Dairymen's Association was awarded a silver medal, in addition to the gold medal to the Province.

Honey.

The Department of Agriculture arranged with the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for a display of honey. To this exhibit was awarded a gold medal, the only gold medal awarded for honey. The only other gold medal awarded in this department was to one of the States for an exhibit of working bees.

Forestry.

The Ontario Bureau of Forestry received a silver medal for general forestry products. Two silver medals and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, and there were nine "honorable mentions."

Minerals.

Twenty-one awards in all were granted to the Ontario exhibit as follows:—three gold medals, seven silver medals, six bronze and five "honorable mentions."

The exhibit as a whole was awarded a gold medal as a display of "economic ores and minerals, maps and photographs illustrative of the mineral resources of Ontario." Maryland was the only State of the Union obtaining a gold medal for a like display, most of the other exhibiting States receiving silver medals, only some of them bronze. Bolivia, Chili, Brazil and Mexico also obtained gold medals for similar exhibits.

A gold medal was awarded Ontario for installation of the exhibit, the only one of the kind granted in the Mines Building.

"Installation" includes aim and scope of display as well as effectiveness and appropriateness of arrangement and decoration, etc.

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In addition to these two, a third gold medal was adjudged the Mica Boiler Covering Company, of Toronto and Montreal, for the merits of their boiler and steam pipe covering as compared with those of magnesia, asbestos and other materials used for a like purpose.

Archeology.

The exhibit made by the Department of Education in the Department of Archeology was awarded a silver medal.

Legislation.

The Legislation of the past twenty years in respect to agriculture has been well considered, progressive and up to date. Many Acts, such as those referring to municipal matters, deal with rural affairs quite as fully as with town and city life. There are many Acts, however, that refer to the farming classes only. The following is a brief statement of the most important legislation in behalf of agriculture :

- 1888. *An Act respecting the Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and other Industries.*
- 1888. *An Act to provide for the incorporation of Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
- 1888. *An Act respecting Creameries.*
- 1888. *An Act to provide against fraud in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufacturers.*
- 1889. *An Act to prevent the spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals.*
- 1889. *An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds.*
- 1889. *An Act to amend the Act to prevent the spread of Noxious Weeds, and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
- 1890. *An Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*
- 1890. *An Act to make further provision for preventing the spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses.*
- 1890. *An Act for the suppression of Foul Brood among Bees.*
- 1891. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
- 1891. *An Act to amend the Act to prevent the spread of Noxious Weeds and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
- 1891. *An Act to encourage the Breeding of Trotting Horses.*
- 1892. *An Act for the further protection of Bees.*
- 1892. *An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories.*
- 1892. *An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*

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1892. *An Act to amend the Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves.*
1893. *An Act for the better prevention of certain Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
1893. *An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*
1893. *An Act to prevent fraud in the Sale of Milk.*
1894. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
1894. *An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese and Butter Manufactories.*
1895. *An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture*
1895. *An Act to consolidate and amend the Agriculture and Arts Act*
1895. *An Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons.*
1895. *An Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
1896. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons.*
1896. *An Act revising and consolidating the Acts to regulate the Planting and Growing of Trees.*
1896. *An Act respecting the Inspectors of Fruit Trees.*
1897. *An Act to further improve the Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.*
1897. *An Act to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act, 1895.*
1897. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
- 1897-8. *An Act to prevent the spread of the San José Scale.*
- 1897-8. *An Act to prevent Gambling and Games of Chance at Agricultural Exhibitions.*
1899. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations and Companies.*
1899. *An Act respecting Cheese and Butter Exchanges.*
1899. *An Act to further improve the San José Scale Act.*
1900. *An Act respecting Provincial Aid towards the establishment of Municipal Cold Storage Buildings.*
1900. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations and Companies.*
1900. *An Act to provide for the incorporation of Co-operative Cold Storage Associations.*
1900. *An Act to amend the San José Scale Act.*
1900. *An Act for the prevention and destruction of certain Noxious Insects.*
1900. *An Act respecting the Barberry Shrub.*
1901. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
1901. *An Act respecting the encouragement of the Sugar Beet Industry.*

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Mr. Whitney and Agriculture

Mr. Whitney in his speech at the Victoria Hall claimed that Sir John Macdonald had really suggested Agricultural Schools in the early forties. From an examination of the Journals of the old Parliament of Canada it appears that the first suggestion for a course in Agriculture came from the Agricultural Societies of the Province, the proposal being the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University. No action was taken with regard to these petitions until 1849, when provision was made by Robert Baldwin in the University Act of that year for the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture and authority given to the Commissioners appointed under the Act "to consider and report upon the best means of making the Chair of Agriculture established in the University more effective and useful." Sir John, then leading the Opposition in the House, had an alternative scheme in which the subject of agricultural instruction was included, but like Mr. Whitney's amendments and speeches, it was an afterthought. The real leader in agricultural education was the Hon. Robert Baldwin, and the first Act upon the Statute book, looking to that end was introduced by him into the Legislature and carried through in face of the opposition of Sir John Macdonald and his Conservative allies, just as progressive legislation is now carried through in spite of Mr. Whitney and his allies. It is rather instructive to notice how history repeats itself.

Minister of Agriculture.

Then in 1868, or about twenty years after the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University, Sir John Carling proposed, very properly, the establishment of an Agricultural College, which was the natural evolution of Mr. Baldwin's original idea. In order to make the instruction in Agriculture still more effective, twenty years later or on the 23rd of February, 1888, Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of a Bill for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. In the course of his speech, among other things, he said: "By this Bill it is proposed hereafter to place in the hands of a Minister *specially and exclusively* all subjects relating to Agriculture and such matters as are connected therewith." This language is so explicit as to leave no doubt respecting the intentions of the Government. In

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opposing this Bill Mr. Meredith said "he did not dispute the importance of giving attention to agricultural matters, or oppose the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture, but he entered his protest against the increase of expenditure which must result from the addition of another Member to the Cabinet, and the provision of machinery of a department to be carried on as proposed. He did not know why the gentleman to be brought in, a farmer, should not take charge of the finances of the Province as well as the Department of Agriculture." The *Mail* of the same date, in commenting on the proceedings of the House, summed up Mr. Meredith's opposition to the Government measure in these words: "There was nothing to show why any one of the present Members of the Cabinet should not conduct the Department of Agriculture, as had been done in past years."

It is quite evident, therefore, that the Opposition did not favor the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, but that, on the contrary, they believed that the farming interests would be sufficiently served by attaching the duties which such a Minister would be expected to discharge to some other Department of the Government.

Mr. Meredith's Amendment.

On the third reading of the Bill, which took place on the 20th of March, Mr. Meredith moved an amendment:—

"That while this House concurs in the proposition to give greater attention to the agricultural interests of the Province, it is of opinion that that end can be attained without incurring the expense of having an additional Member of the Cabinet, and that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out the third section."

The third section of the Bill provided for increasing the Government from five members to six members, so as to admit of the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, and reads as follows:—III. The Act respecting the Executive Council is further amended so far as the same restricts the Executive Council to six members.

How Mr. Whitney Voted.

The intention of Mr. Meredith's motion, confirmed by his speech as reported in the *Mail* and by the comments of the *Mail* as well, cannot be questioned, and means his distinct and unqualified opposition to the Minister of Agriculture. For this

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motion Mr. Whitney and the whole Conservative Party voted, and yet in the face of the Journals of the House and the speeches of his friends he said in his address at Victoria Hall: "Some people with more audacity than common sense will tell you that Mr. Whitney and other gentlemen in the Legislature of the Conservative persuasion voted against the creation of the Minister of Agriculture. That is a direct, deliberate, and absolute falsehood, known to be such by those who utter it."

Travelling Dairies.

In the same speech Mr. Whitney made the following statement: "My good friend, Mr. Andrew Broder, who preceded me in the representation of Dundas in the Legislature, was the first man to propose in the Legislature of Ontario the establishment of the Travelling Dairy which was adopted by the Government, and through which they gained more or less popularity in the Province." The Debates of Parliament during the time Mr. Broder held a seat in the House, as reported in the *Globe* and *Mail*, have been searched in vain for any utterance by Mr. Broder that would warrant Mr. Whitney to say that he (Mr. Broder) suggested the establishment of a Travelling Dairy.

Mr. Whitney claims that in a speech delivered in the House in 1888, he favored the establishment of a course of lectures on agricultural subjects for a couple of weeks by graduates of the Agricultural College, which would pave the way for a system of agricultural schools, and now adds that he is in favor of more than one and more than four or five agricultural schools in the Province. Thirteen years have passed and three general elections have been held without a word being said about the necessity of increasing the number of Agricultural Schools in Ontario. On the eve of a general election he makes the discovery that additional agricultural schools are required.

Additional Agricultural Colleges.

If Mr. Whitney was so anxious about the improvement of agriculture, how is it that he has been voting almost constantly against the measures of the Government for that purpose.

Mr. Whitney's Record on Agriculture.

In the Session of 1893 (see page 196 of the Journals) Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns, "that the resolution respecting

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grant in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College." Mr. Whitney is anxious for more than four or five Agricultural Schools now, but in 1893—8 years ago—when the Government asked the small sum of \$1,500 to improve the instruction in Natural History and for the better management of the Library, Mr. Whitney voted against this grant.

Proposed Grant to Poultry Association.

In 1897 (see Journals, 152) Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, "that the resolution respecting grants in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000 for the farm proper of Agricultural College, and \$1,400 to the Poultry Association of Ontario. If Mr. Whitney had his way both of these items would be struck out and the Poultry Associations of Ontario, which are doing such splendid work for improving the breeds of poultry, would be crippled in their efforts. The importance of the egg industry is shown in the exports having reached a value of \$1,457,000.

Opposed the Algoma Pioneer Farm and Western Dairy School, etc.

In the Session of 1899 (see Journals, page 264) Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Little, "that the resolution (respecting grants in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$8,100, being \$2,500 voted for instructions in fruit spraying, \$1,000 Pioneer Dairy Farm and \$2,600 Western Dairy School, and \$2,000 reduction in vote for printing." Here, again, Mr. Whitney proved himself to be an obstructionist in the development of our agricultural interests.

Opposed the Appointment of a Road Commissioner.

Closely allied with the development of Agriculture may be placed the improvement of our highways. In 1896 the Government placed the item of \$1,500 in the Estimates for the salary of a Provincial Highway Commissioner whose duty it would be to direct and instruct Municipal Councils in improved methods of

BUILD UP ONTARIO

constructing public highways. In many parts of the country, owing to the character of the roads, farmers were unable to bring their goods to market often at times when prices were most favorable. It was also found that the work done by Statute Labor was unsatisfactory, and although about \$4,000,000 a year were spent on highways in the Province, the results were far from satisfactory. Instead of accepting the progressive policy proposed by the Government, Mr. Whitney, with the other Conservative members of the House, opposed it strenuously and voted for the following motion (see page 185, Journals):

Moved by Mr. Meacham and seconded by Mr. Magwood, "that this House views with alarm the tendency of the Government to create new offices and is of the opinion that the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner with a salary of \$1,500, exclusive of expenses, is unnecessary and places an additional and useless burden on the Province."

Although it is only five years since this office was first created, the example of the Province of Ontario has been followed in the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick without any opposition, as far as known, from the Conservatives in any of these Provinces.

Opposed the Appointment of a Drainage Referee.

No one can overestimate the importance to the farmers of Ontario in a simple but efficient system of Drainage laws. Many millions of dollars in value have already been added to the farm lands in nearly every County in the Province by the facilities afforded by the Government for drainage. For this purpose the municipalities in Ontario have borrowed \$1,500,000 from the Province, the greater part at the low rate of 4½%, besides three or four times that sum raised by taxation or borrowed otherwise. The drainage of lands involved difficulties which frequently led to litigation which was both tedious and expensive. In order to avoid delays and save expense, the Government proposed the appointment of a Drainage Referee, before whom disputes might be brought and a cheap and speedy settlement obtained.

In 1891 the Government proposed dealing with the Drainage laws that had grown up from year to year previous to that time, and among other clauses the Bill contained a clause for the appointment of a Drainage Referee. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Meredith moved in amendment that the clause for the appointment of a Drainage Referee be struck out,

BUILD UP ONTARIO

for which Mr. Whitney and his Conservative friends voted. Again in 1899, when the Estimates for that year were before the House, it was proposed to strike out the sum of \$3,500, being the sum asked for the salary of the Drainage Referee; for this motion also Mr. Whitney and his Conservative friends voted.

Opposed the Appointment of a Municipal Auditor.

In 1897 a return showing the defalcations and losses incurred by municipalities between 1871 and 1891 was laid before the Legislature, from which the following summary has been made:

	Defalcations.	Losses.
Cities	\$102,965	\$23,000
Towns	12,193	4,148
Villages.....	13,378	3,464
Counties.....	90,287	48,146
Townships	54,931	32,823
Total	\$273,754	\$111,581

These defalcations arose partly from the want of a proper audit of accounts and partly from defective methods of book-keeping. To prevent these losses and to direct Municipal Treasurers as to how their books should be kept, it was proposed to appoint an officer to be called a Provincial Municipal Auditor, at a salary of \$2,100 (see April 9, 1897). Against this proposal Mr. Whitney and his followers voted.

THE BEET SUGAR BONUS.

MR. MARTER ON MR. BOYD'S AMENDMENT TO THE BEET SUGAR BONUS.

The amendment regretted that no bonus was to be given directly to the farmers (*Globe*, April 11, 1901). Mr. Marter said that it appeared to him that the bonus asked for in the amendment was quite uncalled for. He could understand that a new industry of this kind just being launched required a bonus. If a company builds a plant it will want beets, and will not say it will not take beets. There will be competition in this as in everything else, and competition would regulate the industry. All we wanted was to get a start, and to say that the farmers should get a bonus was going too far. (Ministerial applause.)

BUILD UP ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

**Institutional and other Public
Buildings, and Locks, Dams,
Bridges, Railways, Etc.
Good Roads Branch.
Colonization Roads Branch.
Division Courts Branch.
Bureau of Labour.
Fisheries Department.**

The Commissioner of Public Works has charge of (1) Construction of new buildings for Public Service; (2) the repair and alterations, etc., to buildings already erected; (3) the building and repairs of all locks, dams, bridges, slides, glance piers, etc., in connection with inland waters; railway inspection, drainage works, etc.; (4) Construction of colonization and mining roads, highways, etc.; (5) the inspection of the Division Courts; (6) the Bureau of Labour; and (7) the inspection and management of fisheries.

The expenditure on Public Works, prior to 1872, amounted to \$1,389,147.67. The expenditure since that date amounted to \$23,536,549.49, or a total expenditure on Public Works, since Confederation, of \$24,925,697.16.

Public Buildings, Public Works, Roads, Railways, Etc.

The following classified statement showing the expenditure on Capital Account, for Public Buildings, Public Works, Roads, Railways, etc., from Confederation to the 31st December, 1901, under the control of the Public Works Department:—(1) The total expenditure for 4 years and 6 months from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 31st of December, 1871; (2) the total expenditure for 30 years from the 1st of January, 1872, to the 31st of December, 1901; and (3) the grand total of expenditure from the 1st of July, 1867, to the 31st of December, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Name of Work.	Expenditure 1st July, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1871.	Expenditure 1st Jan., 1872, to 31st Dec., 1901.	Grand Total Expenditure to 31st Dec., 1901.
1. Asylums for the Insane, etc., at Toronto, Mimico, London, Hamilton, Kingston, Brock- ville, Orillia and Cobourg....	\$ 484,017 53	\$ 3,923,529 13	\$ 4,407,546 66
2. Penal Institutions, viz.:—Re- formatory for Females, Re- formatory for Boys, and Cen- tral Prison.....	23,006 70	1,284,874 09	1,307,880 79
3. Educational Institutions, viz.: —Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Institution for Blind, School of Practical Science, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, Ottawa and London	211,656 70	1,187,935 36	1,399,592 06
4. Agricultural Institutions, viz.: Agricultural College, Guelph, Dairy Schools, Kingston and Strathroy, Dairy Farms, Mimico and Algoma.....	47,350 00	544,215 81	591,565 81
5. Buildings for the Administra- tion of Justice, being Osgoode Hall and Court Rooms, Lock- ups, etc., in the Districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay, Mus- koka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Rainy River, etc.....	6,159 57	411,438 53	417,618 10
6. Old Parliament and Depart- mental Buildings and Gov- ernment House.....	157,668 55	111,478 29	269,146 84
7. New Parliament Buildings, construction and equipment.....	.....	1,502,682 38	1,502,682 38
8. Works for the improvement of navigation, such as locks, dams, slides, etc.....	122,760 37	817,008 03	939,768 40
9. Works for the improvement of transportation, such as bridges, piers, roads, etc....	26,597 73	61,640 80	88,238 53
10. Drainage works expenditures and advances to municipali- ties.....	116,632 58	258,516 60	375,148 74
11. Miscellaneous expenditure, viz.:—Brook's Monument, Niagara River fence and clearing of log houses, Town- ship of Ryerson.....	3,622 00 189,595 91	26,084 46 3,338,743 28	29,706 49 3,528,339 19
12. Colonization and Mining Rds.	.....	10,058,942 07	10,058,942 07
13. Aid to Railways, Cash and Certificates.....	.....	9,461 10	9,461 10
14. Tamiakaming Ry. Survey.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	\$ 1,322,127 67	\$ 21,336,849 49	\$ 22,658,977 16

BUILD UP ONTARIO

The number of public buildings and institutions in operation prior to 1872 was 19, and in 1901 was 54, comprising in all nearly 350 separate buildings. The other Public Works (not including Colonization Roads) such as locks, dams, bridges, timber slides, piers, etc., number in all about 250; besides the supervision in connection with the dredging of navigable waters, the clearing of streams, the examinations of drainage works, railway inspections, etc. These buildings and works require yearly expenditure for additions, reconstruction and repairs.

New Parliament Buildings.

The most important building erected by the Public Works Department since Confederation has been the Parliament Buildings. In comparison with other Provinces and with several States in the Union and with City Halls, the economy used in the erection of the Parliament Buildings may be cited as an achievement worthy of special notice. In proportion to the population of the Province it can be said that no other province or state in America has obtained better value for the money expended, as the following statement shows:—

CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS.			Cost per cent. per head of Population.
Buildings.	Cost.	*Population.	
Dominion.....	\$ 4,000,000	5,369,262	.74
Ontario	1,306,884	2,128,942	.61
Quebec	1,060,436	1,648,898	.64
British Columbia....	840,000	177,672	4.73

U.S. STATE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS.			Cost per cent. per head of Population.
Buildings.	Cost.	†Population.	
New York.....	\$20,000,000	5,052,871	3.95
Illinois	3,500,000	3,077,871	1.13
Connecticut	1,200,000	672,700	1.78
Michigan.....	1,505,000	1,636,957	.92
Iowa.....	1,500,000	1,624,615	.92

CITY HALLS.			Cost per cent. per head of Population.
Buildings.	Cost.	Population.	
Toronto, Can.....	\$ 2,136,313	*207,971	10.27
Philadelphia, U.S....	7,000,000	†850,000	8.23
Chicago, U. S.....	4,000,000	†593,000	7.95
Baltimore, U. S.....	3,000,000	†232,600	12.92

*Populations of Canadian Provinces, and of Toronto, census of 1901.

†Populations and cost of U.S. buildings of earlier, but concurrent dates.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

Colonization Roads.

Ever since Confederation the Government has expended annually large sums of money in opening up the northern parts of Ontario to settlement. It has been found that, in order to invite settlers to take up land, roads had sometimes to be built in advance of settlement, and sometimes to enable settlers already located to reach the market either at railway stations or elsewhere. The total expenditure on Colonization Roads from July 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1871, was \$189,595.91, and from 1872 to 1901 inclusive, \$3,338,743.28, a total of \$3,528,339.19.

The following table shows the number of miles constructed prior to 1871, and since that date:—

New roads built	1867-71.	1872-1901.
Roads repaired	213 miles	5,292 miles
Bridges built.....	441 miles	14,546 "
	2,672 feet	114,003 feet

Temiskaming Railway Survey.

The necessity for a more convenient means of communication with the agricultural belt at the head of Lake Temiskaming has been created by the rapid influx of settlers to that district. Looking to its early construction, the Legislature at the session of 1901 appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of locating a line of railway to supply this need. The survey was commenced in June, 1901, Mr. W. B. Russel, an engineer of wide experience, being in charge. The route, as at present surveyed, commences near North Bay, and is now more than half located, passing through a territory of varied mineral, timber and agricultural resources. The survey will be completed early in the spring of this year, and although the most difficult portion has now been covered, an excellent location providing for easy grades has been secured, no engineering difficulties have been encountered, and the cost of railway construction will therefore be very moderate.

Inspection of Division Courts.

The inspection of Division Courts is an important branch of the public service, as shown by the figures given in the annual reports.

In 1900, according to the official returns, there were entered 38,386 suits—exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses. The total claims aggregated \$1,202,745.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

The total amount of moneys paid into Court was \$427,511. Total paid out, \$427,069. And these large figures by no means represent the full collecting power of the courts. Fully one-third of the suits entered are settled out of court—of which there are no returns—where the claims are as surely collected by virtue of the Division Court process.

A few years back a comparative statement was published (from official sources), showing the relative importance of the work done in the High Courts, County Courts, and Division Courts. The figures given were :

Entered in Superior Courts	7,041 cases
Number of judgments obtained,....	2,423
For a total amount of.....	\$2,500,000
Entered in County Courts.....	3,800 actions
Judgments entered for.....	\$453,408
Entered in Division Courts.....	63,054 cases
Amount of claims	\$2,447,196

The Division Courts are not only self-sustaining but they produce a revenue to the Province. In the course of 20 years the Provincial Revenue benefited to the amount of \$104,000, from the percentages collected by Government from Division Court Clerks on their emoluments.

For the past few years there has been a decrease in the business of the courts, yet notwithstanding the decrease in their fees, the clerks paid into the Provincial Treasury last year the sum of \$4,014.

There has been a good deal of misconception in the public mind as to the emoluments of the officers of the courts. Here are the figures, taken from the annual report for 1900:

There are altogether 325 clerks and 363 bailiffs.

Over 100 clerks receiving less than \$100 a year for services.

About the same number who receive over \$100 and under \$200 a year.

42 who get between \$200 and \$300 a year.

23 with \$300 and under \$400.

16 over \$400 and under \$500.

9 over \$500 and under \$600.

6 over \$600 and under \$700.

2 over \$700 and under \$800.

3 over \$800 and under \$900.

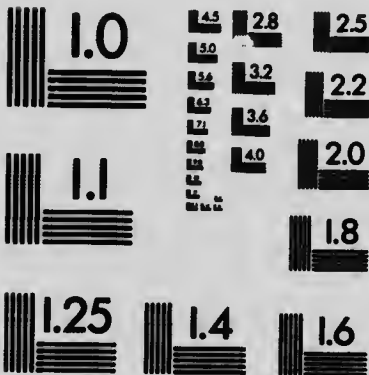
6 over \$900 and under \$1,000.

BUILD UP ONTARIO



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All the foregoing are computed on the gross returns, without allowance for disbursements, clerical assistance, postage, rent, etc.

Of clerks who contribute by a percentage on their emoluments to the public revenue there are:

6 clerks whose net emoluments are under \$1,100.

3 clerks over \$1,100 and under \$1,200.

1 over \$1,200 and under \$1,300.

2 over \$1,300 and under \$1,500.

1 whose revenue is close on \$2,000.

All officers of the courts have to give heavy bonds, to be approved of by the County Judge, for the satisfactory performance of their duties.

The duties of inspection provide for the personal inspection of every court and of all Division Court books, which are required to be kept by clerks and bailiffs.

To see that the necessary books are kept properly and the lawful charges entered, and that the duties of the officers are efficiently performed. To see that proper security is kept in force; to investigate all complaints and report to the Government. The beneficial effect of the inspection is daily testified to by suitors and solicitors—the office files containing hundreds of complimentary letters.

The Good Roads Movement.

The Ontario Government, realizing the importance of country roads as a factor in transportation, and recognizing their value to the farmer—making agriculture more profitable, farm life more agreeable, and increasing the value of farm property—in 1896 appointed an expert in roadmaking to the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner, now a branch of the Department of Public Works. With an annual expenditure aggregating three and one-half million dollars being made by municipalities of the Province on road construction and maintenance, the need for skilled direction of this large outlay, if only to prevent waste, was apparent.

This appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell, C.E., has been fully vindicated by the successful results. By means of literature on the subject, township councillors and others having supervision of road building throughout the Province, have been clearly instructed as to the best means to adopt in securing economical, permanent and serviceable results. Prevailing wasteful methods

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have been pointed out, and economical plans recommended. Of the 400 townships in older Ontario, meetings have been held in 286; in most cases two, three or four meetings in a township, at which roadmaking in all its branches has been discussed.

These meetings, with rare exceptions, are largely attended, and a strong interest in road improvement is created which, directly and indirectly, is turned to practical account on the roads of the districts thus visited. The result has been that throughout the Province there has been a general improvement as regards methods of draining roads, grading them, applying gravel or stone construction of culverts, and the implements used. Not only so, but in fully one-eighth of the Province there has been a complete and radical change in the system of road management, the plans of the Commissioner being fully adopted. This last feature is gathering strength as the movement progresses, and each year witnesses an increasing number of townships added to the list of those which have completely reformed their system of roadmaking. The latest development of the movement has been the appropriation of one million dollars by the Legislature to aid in the improvement of country roads. County councils will first have the right, if they so desire, to secure the county's share of the money to be spent on a county system of roads; failing in this, township councils may individually obtain their proportion of the amount. The movement has been carried to the towns, villages and cities of the Province, and in street improvement the results have been most marked. The work has also been extended to colonization roads, and township road building in New Ontario, where proper methods can be adopted from the beginning, based on the experience of the older townships.

The Ontario Labor Bureau.

Although industrial conditions are exceptionally favorable in Ontario, and the Province has enjoyed a most fortunate record in that respect, the Provincial Government has showed wisdom and precaution in the establishment of a Department of Labor for the purpose of collecting and publishing from time to time statistics as to the general condition of the wage-earners in all important and recognized occupations. This course has been adopted and found necessary in many States of the American Union, and while necessitous circumstances may not arise in this

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Province for years, it is well to be prepared for any emergency which the future may have in store. The act establishing the Ontario Bureau of Labor was passed in April, 1900, and the work was placed under the control of Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works. It was primarily necessary to select for the head of the bureau a man fully conversant with and in sympathy with modern developments in the labor world, and a man in whom the trades unions and the working classes in general had every confidence. Mr. Robert Glockling, who was chosen for the position, has been President of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, and his good judgment and moderation have always commended him to the confidence of the labor organizations with which he has been connected. After his appointment he was sent on a tour of inspection to the Labor Bureaus of the leading States of the Union, with a view to studying the most successful ways of collecting information, and the best method of making the work of practical utility in the labor world.

Most of the American Labor Bureaus had experienced considerable initial difficulty in securing the confidence of the trades unions and unorganized workers. They were in many cases looked upon with suspicion, and the reports and statistics they required were either refused or furnished with reluctance. But doubt and suspicion disappeared as soon as the objects of the newly-formed institutions were understood, and workmen soon saw the importance of official records, especially when securing the redress of existing grievances. Mr. Glockling's experience with the Ontario Labor Bureau has been somewhat similar, as its objects have been in some cases imperfectly understood. Well-established trades unions, with officers of extensive experience, have responded promptly to requests made for information. Many trades unionists have been engaged in protracted agitations for the establishment of such bureaus elsewhere, and have been, in consequence, familiar with their objects and their utility. The reluctance and suspicion at first noticeable among the more recently organized unions, and also among unorganized workers, are rapidly passing away, and with a better understanding there is a fuller confidence in the bureau, and a greater willingness to forward its work. The service of the bureau in the cause of labor will become more efficient the more it is appreciated and understood by the wage-workers of the Province.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

The Ontario Fisheries—Another Victory for Provincial Rights.

Since the last General Election, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Provincial Fisheries, which had long been administered by the Dominion Government under an assumed ownership, though such ownership was vigorously contested by this Province, are "the property of the Province." The value of this great national possession and heritage is almost incalculable, for as fresh water fisheries they are unsurpassed in any country on the globe, not only in extent but in the quantity and quality of their product. Notwithstanding that the industry may be said to be only in its infancy, it even now is recognized as one of the important industries of the Province, and no doubt will form a most potent factor in its future growth and prosperity. Last year over 2,000 men were engaged in the occupation, with a million dollars invested in plant, and the season's catch was valued at something over a million and a quarter of dollars. The Province realized a revenue therefrom of over \$35,000.

In all these particulars an appreciable advance will no doubt be made as the trade is developed and new fields are opened up. But the value of this great inheritance is not restricted to our commercial fisheries alone, for our angling waters will perhaps benefit a larger individual population, as year by year an increased number of tourists are attracted to our country to participate in our fishing. It is absolutely impossible to estimate even approximately the value to the Province and the country which accrues from this great influx of visitors in advertising its many resources, etc.; but the amount in money expended among us may safely be placed at hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

The attraction of tourists and summer visitors, and the pecuniary and other benefits to be derived therefrom, is therefore a most important item of business, and any means for its extension and perpetuation will receive the best consideration which the Government can give to it. In the newer districts, supplying the requirements of these visitors is the principal outlet which the settlers have for the products of their farms. Some of the small lakes, where the flow of tourists has been greater than in other quarters, have been so persistently fished, and, it is a regrettable fact, have in years gone by been so ineffectively protected, that they are now in a more or less depleted condition. To re-

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store such waters, and to anticipate the great drain that will be created by the increased number of anglers, the Government, with its usual foresight, has already embarked upon the work of re-stocking with game fish; and it may here be said, that more has been done in this direction by the present Liberal Government during the three short years that the fisheries have been under its control than had theretofore been done by all the Dominion Governments since Confederation, 9,478 adult bass alone having been deposited last year at twenty different points in the Province. Never before in our history has so much interest been manifested in, or attention devoted to, fishery matters, both by the press and the public generally, as during the last year, and it is gratifying to learn that they fully appreciate the efforts already put forth. In due time the Government hopes to have every stream, river and lake throughout the whole Province populated with game fish.

To preserve this great inheritance for succeeding generations, the Government has adopted a judicious policy of administration and protection. There are 116 paid overseers permanently employed in the work of supervision and guardianship, as well as two fully equipped steam patrol boats; and in many sections protective associations have been organized to cooperate with the Government in the work of protection, by creating and fostering a proper public sentiment.

As is well known, the Federal and Provincial Governments have divided jurisdiction in regard even to our own fisheries, the Province having the right to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which fisheries may be leased, licensed or otherwise disposed of, and the rights which, consistently with any general regulations respecting fisheries enacted by the Dominion Parliament, may be conferred therein; and the Dominion having the right to legislate respecting the times of the year during which fishing may be allowed, the instruments which may be employed for the purpose, the regulations controlling the manner of fishing, and fishing regulations and restrictions. The distinction should be borne in mind by our friends and speakers when fishery matters are under discussion, and oppositionists are making extravagant promises which they cannot fulfil.

The recent decision not only adds another to the long list of Provincial Rights Victories obtained by the Liberal Government of Ontario during the past twenty-five years—among others the Escheat, the Insurance, the Liquor License, the Indian Titles,

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the Rivers and Streams, and the Boundary Award Cases; but it especially emphasizes the importance of the last named victory, by which 100,000 square miles were won for the Province; for to the great timber and mineral wealth of that new district may now be added the products of the thousands of lakes in this practically undeveloped territory, extending to the Lake of the Woods on the west and James' Bay on the north. These lakes may be truthfully said to literally teem with the most valuable species of fish; and when the progressive railway policy of the Province opens up these vast regions, and connects them with the outer world by rendering them more easily accessible, one of the richest resources therein will be found to be the fisheries—destined as they are to provide lucrative occupation for large numbers of our population who may desire to engage in this business as a livelihood, as well as to yield a continuous and valuable source of food supply to the settlers who may repair thereto to found new homes for themselves and their families. Information with regard to these lakes—their size, location, the kinds of fish they contain, etc., is being obtained and filed in the Department for the guidance and information of prospective applicants for fishing privileges therein.

BUILD UP ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Canada for the Canadlans In Text Books.

Reduction In Price of School Books.

Reduction In Number of School Books.

Number of Public Schools 6,010

Number of Teachers 9,440

Growth of Education In every Department.

**Total Grants for all Public, High and
Separate School purposes, 1901... \$743,142**

**Total Grants for all Educational pur-
poses, 1901 \$968,951**

The Education Department has charge of the whole School System of the Province. It is authorized to make regulations for the classification, organization, examination and management of Kindergarten Schools, Public and Separate Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, Normal and Model Schools, Ontario Normal College, Technical Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Public Libraries and Art Schools. Every Statute by law affecting the University is submitted to the Minister of Education for approval. It prescribes the examinations for pupils and teachers in the schools already mentioned, authorizes text books, distributes the grant appropriated by the Legislature according to Statute and generally takes the supervision of the whole work of public education in the Province.

The Regulations of the Education Department.

The Regulations of the Education Department are prepared by the Minister, after such consultation with the Inspectors, teachers and others as he may deem expedient. These Regula-

Departmental Examinations whatsoever, unless the visits of the Inspector be considered an examination.

(2) A pupil may pass from the Kindergarten through the Public School and High School by simply taking one examination, viz: the entrance to the High School, for which no fees are imposed by the Department. If fees are charged in any case it is on the authority of the Board of Trustees.

Examinations for Matriculation.

In 1883, examinations for Matriculation into the University took place in September, at a time most inconvenient to pupils and teachers, and each of the four Universities of Ontario had a separate examination, for which an entrance fee was invariably charged. Now, any person may pass his matriculation examination at the close of the school term in June, on a common standard accepted by all the Universities.

The Examination of Teachers.

In 1875 there were 17 different grades of certificates issued to teachers of Public Schools. In 1901 there are only 3 non-professional grades, viz: 1st, 2nd, and District. In 1875 there were four grades of certificates issued to teachers of High Schools; now there are three grades. A reduction in the grades of teachers' certificates from 24 in 1875 to 6 in 1897 is not unworthy of notice.

Appointment of Examiners.

The Opposition alleges that because High School masters are appointed examiners by the Education Department, that they are therefore made subservient to the political views of the Government. It is not true, however that examiners are appointed either by the Minister of Education or by the Government. By an Act of the Session of 1897, an educational council of twelve persons is appointed, to whom the whole work of the examination of teachers is entrusted. Six members of the Council are appointed by the University, and six by the Minister of Education.

These represent every University in the Province, as well as the High and Public Schools, and are men of the highest standing as educationists. By Act of Parliament this Council is authorized to appoint examiners for the different departmental examinations. The list from which their choice is made is sub-

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mitted by the Minister of Education, and consists of such persons as hold a Degree from some Provincial University, or a First Class Certificate and actively engaged in teaching. The Minister is required to submit at least twice as many names as may be required for the work of examination, and from this list the Council makes its choice, and its choice is final. When it is stated that the Minister invariably submits the name of every person qualified for appointment, the charge that the patronage of the Department is used for political purposes utterly fails. If any examiner had been appointed by the Minister, or omitted from the list of eligible appointments because of his political predilections, there would be some cause for complaint. But of this there is no proof.

Consultative Council.

By an amendment made to the School Act in 1900, the Educational Council was authorized to act as a Consultative Committee to "confer with the Minister on such matters as he may from time to time submit to them." Mr. Whitney has for several Sessions advocated an Advisory or Consultative Board on which all the teaching bodies in the Province should be represented. The Educational Council is practically such a Board as Mr. Whitney advocates. Mr. Whitney does not say he would like such a Board to be elected directly by the teachers; if so, he would be proposing the adoption of a scheme which was accepted by the Legislature in 1874 and discarded in 1876, after two years' trial. The Bill for the abolition of the Elective Council of 1874 was introduced by the late Hon. Mr. Crooks at the instance of Dr. Ryerson. Prominent members on both sides of the House supported its abolition. Mr. Paterson, of Essex, lately Governor of Manitoba, said in the discussion of the Bill that "he was glad to find the Council of Public Instruction was to be legislated out of existence as it was a change in the right direction from irresponsible to responsible government." The second reading of the Bill was opposed only by twenty-five members of the Legislature, showing that Mr. Whitney's scheme, now more than twenty-five years old, was tried and was found unsatisfactory.

Cost of Text Books.

Mr. Whitney and his colleagues complain of the number and cost of text books used in the Public Schools. In order that there be no doubt as to the number authorized, the full list of

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text books used in the Public Schools and their retail price is here given :

First Reader, Part I.....	\$0 10
First Reader, Part II.....	0 15
Second Reader.....	0 20
Third Reader.....	0 30
Fourth Reader.....	0 40
High School Reader.....	0 50
Public School Arithmetic.....	0 25
Public School Algebra and Euclid.....	0 25
Public School Geography.....	0 75
Public School Grammar.....	0 25
Public School History of England and Canada.....	0 30
History of the Dominion of Canada, Clement (for Fifth Form).....	0 50
Public School Drawing Course, five numbers—at 5c.....	0 25
Public School Physiology and Temperance.....	0 25
Public School Copy Book—Casselman—6 at 7c., 1 at 10c.....	0 52
Practical Speller—Gage.....	0 25
Public School Bookkeeping (Black).....	0 25
Public School Agriculture.....	0 30
Total cost.....	<u>\$5 77</u>

Any pupil can complete the Public School Course without purchasing a single text book not mentioned in the above list, and with reasonable care no pupil need purchase more than one book in each subject. Usually it takes ten years to complete the Public School Course. As the cost of the complete set of text books is \$5.77, the average cost per annum for text books for each pupil would not exceed 58 cents, or to be accurate, $57\frac{7}{10}$ cents.

Average Cost for the Whole Province.

From the figures obtained by the Education Department of the total number of authorized Public School text books issued by the publishers during the past three years, it is found that on the basis of the average annual enrolment of pupils in the Public Schools for those years the average annual cost of such books to the pupils attending the Public Schools of Ontario, was $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pupil.

Cost in Toronto.

In the city of Toronto text books are purchased for the pupils by the School Board under what is known as the Free Text Book System. From the Inspector's report (see page 17 of the Report of 1900) the following statement is taken :

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The cost per pupil for text books on the basis of average monthly attendance, omitting Kindergarten pupils, was 8½ cents. The cost on the basis of total enrolment, omitting Kindergarten pupils, was 7½ cents.

Cost of Text Books in the United States.

In the United States the publication of text books is not in any way controlled by the Departments of Education. Publishers therefore fix their own prices and the school authorities have power to change text books, from time to time, as they may deem expedient. In some States the Free Text Book System has been adopted, i.e., the trustees purchase the text books for the use of pupils, charging the cost to the ratepayers in the same way as the salaries of teachers and other school expenses are charged. The following statement, based upon the latest data known to the Education Department, shows the cost per pupil in a few States and cities that have adopted free text books:

*Massachusetts, average cost per pupil	\$1 55
Illinois, " " "	1 25
Rhode Island, " " "	1 13
*New York, " " "	1 10
New Hampshire, " " "	0 60
Delaware, " " "	0 40
Maryland, " " "	0 48
Maine, " " "	0 48
Missouri (rural), " " "	1 00
Missouri (urban), " " "	1 40
New Jersey, " " "	0 92
Pennsylvania, " " "	1 04
*Cambridge, Mass., " " "	1 47
*Somerville, " " "	1 70
Boston, " " "	0 90
Trenton, N.J., " " "	0 35
Philadelphia, Penn., " " "	1 04
Hamilton, Ont. average " " "	0 32 ⁷ / ₁₀
Hamilton, " " " (including 5th form)	0 29 ⁴ / ₁₀
Brantford, " " " (exclusive of ")	0 22 ⁹ / ₁₀

NOTE.—Where marked with an asterisk the figures include text books and supplies. In other cases text books only.

Provincial Model Schools.

The Education Department supplies the text books used by pupils in the Provincial Model Schools free of charge.

The Toronto Model School is attended by over 500 pupils. The average of the last three years shows that the cost of text

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books per pupil amounted to 42 cents, the books furnished ranging from a primer at 10 cents per copy to the Public School Geography, at a cost, retail, of 75 cents, over 50 per cent. of the pupils using the more expensive books of the series.

Changes in Text Books.

The first series of Readers used in the Public Schools of Ontario was authorized by Dr. Ryerson in 1846.

The second series of Readers was authorized by Dr. Ryerson in 1867.

The present series of Readers was authorized in 1884.

There have been, therefore, but two changes in the Readers since our school system was organized, *i.e.*, in 55 years.

The following statement gives the dates at which the text books now in use in the Public Schools were authorized :

First Reader, Part I	} 1884.
First Reader, Part II	
Second Reader	
Third Reader	
Fourth Reader	

High School Reader, 1886.

Public School Arithmetic, 1887 ; revised 1900.

Public School Algebra and Euclid, 1894.

Public School Geography, 1887 ; revised 1900.

Public School Grammar, 1887 ; revised 1900.

Public School History of England and Canada, 1892.

History of Canada (for Fifth Form), 1897.

Public School Drawing Course, 1891 ; revised 1900.

Public School Physiology and Temperance, 1893.

Public School Writing Course, 1891, Angular ; 1896, Vertical ; revised 1899.

Practical Speller—Gage, 1899.

Public School Bookkeeping (Black), 1900.

Public School Agriculture, 1899.

Public School Domestic Science (optional), 1898.

Authority of Trustees.

Although the Department exercises the right of changing the text books when deemed necessary, trustees are empowered to continue the use of a former text book so long as it appears on the authorized list. Sec. 97 of the Public Schools Act provides as follows :—" Any authorized text book in actual use in any

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public or model school may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized text book in the same subject, on the written approval of the trustees and the inspector, provided always such change is made at the beginning of a school term, and at least six months after such approval has been given."

Number of Text Books Used.

In 1875 (under Dr. Ryerson's administration) there were used in the Public Schools 55 text books.

In 1883 (under Mr. Crooks' administration) there were used in the Public Schools 53 text books.

In 1901 there were used in the Public Schools 13 text books.

Great Reduction Made.

Prior to 1883 there were several text books authorized in each subject, the consequence of which was that a pupil moving from one school to another, or from one municipality to another, would be obliged to purchase new text books in several of the subjects of the Public School Course. For instance, in 1883 there were 11 different Grammars, 9 different Geographies, 4 different Arithmetics, and 3 series of text books in Reading, in use in Public Schools. The present policy of the Department is to authorize but one text book in each subject, so that pupils changing from one school to another may not be required to purchase new books.

High School Text Books.

In 1875 there were used in the High Schools of Ontario 80 text books.

In 1883 there were used in the High Schools of Ontario 131 text books.

In 1901 there were used in the High Schools of Ontario 23 text books.

NOTE.—Of the 23 text books in use now two are common to both the Public and High School Course, and with the exception of Algebra and Composition, three is but one text book in each subject.

Canada for the Canadians.

The policy of the Education Department is to encourage the production of text books in Canada, and to accomplish this as far

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as possible, the Canadian author has been given the preference over a foreign author.

In 1883, out of the 184 books used in the Public and High Schools, 49 were written by Canadians and 135 were written either by American or British authors.

In 1901 every book used in the Public and High Schools, with two exceptions, is the work of a Canadian author. The two exceptions are the Euclid and the Greek Beginner's Book, both used in High Schools.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

In 1883, 87 of the text books used in the Public and High Schools were imported from abroad

In 1901, every text book used in the Public and High Schools is manufactured in Canada, thus giving employment to our own printers, binders, paper manufacturers, etc.

Reduction in Price.

The following statement shows the cost of the text books mentioned therein in 1883 and in 1901:

	Price in 1883.	Price in 1901.	No. of Pupils in Subject, 1900.	Money Saved.
Drawing Books.....	\$.15	\$.5	436 070	\$43,607 80
Writing Books.....	.10	.7	453 930	13 617 90
2nd Reader.....	25	.20	88,836	4,441 80
3rd ".....	.35	.30	94,069	4,703 45
4th ".....	.45	.40	84,507	4,225 35
5th ".....	.60	.50	17,468	1,746 80
Total saved in above.....				\$72,343 10

Cost of Text Books in some States and Cities of the United States.

A comparison of the cost of text books used in the majority of the Elementary Schools of some of the States of the Union may be useful in satisfying the reader as to low cost of similar text books authorized in Ontario for our Public Schools.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	California.	City of St. Louis.	Kansas.	Missouri.	State of Washington.	West Virginia.	State of New York.	City of St. Paul.	Montana.	Idaho.	Ontario.
Readers	\$ c 1 65	\$ c 2 45	\$ c 1 32	\$ c 1 55	\$ c 1 62	\$ c 1 28	\$ c 2 57	\$ c 1 58	\$ c 2 06	\$ c 2 40	\$ c 1 65
Arithmetic	75	75	80	1 11	95	1 37	95	1 30	1 25	80	25
Geography	1 80	1 50	1 85	1 23	80	1 91	1 80	1 85	1 33	1 85	75
Grammar	85	1 10	55	86	95	68	1 00	1 50	2 04	1 45	25
History	1 35	80	90	2 12	2 70	2 10	1 00	1 80	2 00	2 40	80
Drawing		90	50			65	1 05	1 15		1 00	25
Writing			35	35	64	35	48	30	35	38	52
Physiology											
Temperance	60		50	45	75	55	1 10	30	1 20	81	25
Algebra			50								
Euclid											
Spelling	30		10	19	30	10					25
Book-keeping			40			35		20	35	35	25
Agriculture									70		25
	7 30	7 50	7 77	7 86	8 61	9 33	9 95	10 98	11 28	11 48	7 77

Growth of Education.

Notwithstanding the criticisms of the Opposition, there is no doubt as to the steady progress of education under the present Minister. Since 1883 the following evidences of growth are worthy of notice:

	1882	1901	Increase.
Number of Public Schools			
Number of Teachers	5,203	6,010	807
Number of First-Class Certificates	6,587	9,440	2,853
Number of Second-Class Certificates	246	581	335
Number Trained in Normal School	2,169	3,851	1,682
Number of Pupils Passed Entrance Exms	1,873	4,175	2,302
Number of High Schools	4,371	12,229	7,858
Number of New High School Buildings since 1882	104	131	27
Number of High School Teachers		54	54
Number of Pupils in High Schools	332	573	241
Number of Pupils who left for Agricultural Pursuits	12,348	21,723	9,375
Number who left for Mercantile Life	646	757	111
Number of Public Libraries	881	1,331	450
Number of Volumes taken out by Readers	94	432	338
Number of Students—School of Science.	251,920	2,534,711	2,282,791
Number of University Students	18	290	272
	342	862	520

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Victoria and Trinity were never more prosperous than they are now. In fact, the attendance at higher seats of learning of every description has greatly increased. Where then is the deterioration?

The interest of the Government in education is also shown in the expenditures as compared between 1871 and 1901, according to the following statement, representing an increase of 175 per cent.:

	1871	1901
Total grants for all Public, High and Separate School purposes.....	\$ 351,306	\$743,142.33
Total grants for School of Science.....		37,050.58
Total grants for University of Toronto.....		35,964.14
Total grants for Mining Schools.....		42,069.45
Total grants for Agricultural Education....		110,725.00
Grand Total grants for Education.....	\$ 351,306	\$968,951.50

BUILD UP ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON SURPLUS.

Receipts and Expenditures, 1867-1901—Assets and Liabilities.

On the 2nd day of November, 1899, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Government (1) to examine the books of the Treasury Department in order to test the accuracy of the receipts and expenditures as shown in the Public Accounts; (2) to submit a statement of the moneys expended out of revenue on public works and buildings and on railways for each year since Confederation; (3) to examine and report upon the assets and liabilities of the Province; (4) to report whether the methods of book-keeping adopted by the Department set forth clearly and with such reasonable details, as are usual in the case of large financial institutions, the business affairs of the Province.

The Commission was composed of John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., President of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation; Byron E. Walker, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce; and Angus Kirkland, Manager of the Toronto Branch of the Bank of Montreal. The Commissioners employed as an expert accountant, W. H. Cross, a member of the Chartered Accountants' Association. All the books and papers of the Treasury Department were placed at the disposal of the Commissioners and the accountant, and the utmost liberty was allowed them in conducting their investigations.

Their first report showed the receipts and expenditures to the 31st of October, 1899. Subsequently these figures were extended so as to include the whole of the calendar year down to the 31st of December, 1899, as it was considered more convenient that their statement should terminate with the year.

Methods of the Department.

On page 5 of the report of the Commissioners they state as follows:—"The methods of the Department and its financial records are excellent, and have been so for many years. The receipts by the various departments of government are evidently paid over to the Treasurer with promptness. All expenditures are made by cheque issued from the Treasury."

Accounts Given in Detail.

On page 21 of the Commissioners' Report they state "the methods of book-keeping are excellent, and exhibit in as full detail as in an ordinary financial institution all of the financial transactions of the Province."

Importance of these Statements.

When it is remembered that these statements were made by men who have in charge three of the largest financial institutions of the Province, their importance will be quite apparent. Had there been bad book-keeping or bad methods they, no doubt, would have said so.

Receipts and Expenditures.

On March 31st (see page 24 of the Commissioners' Report) the Commissioners reported that the receipts of the Province up to the 31st of December, 1899, were \$104,615,783.96. The expenditures to the same period were \$103,779,588.57. Cash on hand 31st December, 1899, \$836,195.39.

Account on 31st December, 1901.

Since the report of the Commissioners was made, now more than two years ago, the Treasury Department has carried forward the statement of receipts and expenditures, following the rules laid down by the Commission. The receipts and expenditures of the Province, made out in that way, stood, on the 31st December, 1901, as follows:—

Receipts.....	\$113,274,240 49
Expenditures.....	111,805,747 50
Cash on hand 31st December, 1901.....	1,468,492 99

Detailed Statement of Receipts.

The following statement carries the report of the Financial Commission in detail, on the lines submitted on page 24 of their report, down to the 31st December, 1901:—

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PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

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Receipts from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1901.

From Dominion Government.....		\$50,024,865 09
Grammar School Lands.....	\$ 185,306 24	
Common School Lands.....	1,360,452 70	
Clergy Lands.....	1,185,782 69	
Railway Lands.....	39,539 92	
Crown Lands.....	3,383,127 54	
Sundry Receipts.....	542,538 81	
Rentals.....	612,596 31	
Woods and Forests.....	27,720,965 75	
Mining Licenses since 1897.....	21,525 55	
Crown Lands Department Returns.....		\$35,051,835 51
Municipal Loan Fund.....	2,373,393 30	
Toronto Asylum Land.....	\$301,122 61	
New Parliament Building Land..	174,210 04	
Agricultural Hall.....	101,250 00	
Mimico and other Land Sales....	114,266 21	
Algoma Land Taxes.....	690,848 86	
Fisheries for years 1899 to 1901.....	158,944 30	
	162,271 58	
Territorial Revenue.....		38,377,293 85
Revenue from Prisons and Asylums.....	\$2,584,735 00	
Revenue from Educational Institutions.....	1,520,215 77	
From Underwriters' Property Burned.....	73,115 10	
From Sale of Provincial Statutes.....	50,199 05	
From Ontario Gazette.....	297,176 30	
Interest upon Investments.....	3,814,558 18	
Annuities Sold.....	2,066,529 27	
Swamp Drainage Assessments.....	270,961 95	
Drainage Debentures Redeemed.....	1,094,748 81	
Earnings and Repayments.....		11,772,239 43
Liquor Licenses.....	\$6,381,147 79	
Law Stamps.....	2,378,492 58	
Succession Duties since 1892.....	1,839,802 40	
Charter and Secretarial Fees.....	428,115 40	
Official Surplus Fees since 1880.....	267,834 55	
Marriage Licenses to 1873.....	214,540 96	
Marriage Licenses since 1874.....	78,801 67	
Private Bills.....	141,217 15	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	139,036 91	
Insurance Company Fees since 1876.....	217,564 42	
Loan Company Fees since 1897.....	48,638 30	
Supplementary Revenue Act, 62 and 63 Vic..	684,341 21	
Game Licenses since 1882.....	62,616 17	
Licenses, Stamps and Fees.....		12,881,949 51
Casual Receipts Unclassified.....		217,892 61
		<u>\$113,274,240 49</u>

BUILD UP ONTARIO

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Expenditures from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1901

Dominion of Canada.....		\$ 2,836,165 83
Civil Government.....	\$ 6,515,968 15	
Gratuities.....	385,569 98	
Legislation.....	4,322,772 19	
Statute Consolidation.....	230,665 73	
Elections and Voters' Lists since 1874.....	725,418 02	
N. W. Boundary and Arbitrations to 1885....	76,631 11	
Administration of Justice.....	10,796,784 78	
Scott Act (years 1882 to 1890).....	45,445 81	
Governmental Services.....	23,099,255 77	
Aid to Railways.....	7,097,031 12	
Colonization Roads.....	3,528,330 19	
Municipal Drainage.....	1,208,364 00	
Swamp Drainage.....	366,581 44	
River, Lake and Bridge Works.....	1,160,620 12	
National Parks since 1885.....	89,993 53	
Public Works other than Buildings.....	13,450,949 40	
Public Buildings—construction outlay.....	9,945,476 26	
Repairs and Maintenance since 1884....	1,304,292 03	
Fire Premiums, 1872 to 1887.....	136,141 86	
Maintenance of Public Institutions.....	19,426,273 77	
Yearly Grants to Hospitals and Charities...	3,692,361 30	
Miscellaneous Grants.....	387,769 23	
Loan to Toronto Hospital in 1869.....	4,000 00	
Education.....	19,480,246 64	34,896,314 45
Toronto University, Fire Grant.....	160,000 00	
Crown Lands, surveys, ranging, improve- ments, agencies and compensations.....	3,591,352 45	19,640,246 64
Crown Lands Refunds.....	596,933 10	
Province of Quebec, as interest upon collec- tions of Common School Land Sales, on account.....	250,000 00	
Miscellaneous Refunds.....	97,924 01	
Surplus Distribution to Municipalities under Acts of 1859 and 1873.....	3,388,777 47	
Municipalities Fund—Distribution of Clergy Lands under 50 Vic., Cap. 5.....	931,382 86	
Land Improvement Fund—Distribution of portions of certain Crown Land Sales be- tween 1853 and 1861.....	628,431 34	
Charges upon Revenue.....	9,484,801 23	
Agriculture and Arts.....	4,647 945 21	
Factory Act since 1887.....	71,056 70	
Colonial Exhibition in 1886.....	10,073 29	
Columbian Exhibition in 1893.....	93,492 97	

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Immigration.....	1,045,522 29	
Pan-American Exhibition, 1901.....	21,606 54	
	<hr/>	\$ 5,891,767 00
Unforeseen and unprovided for.....	321,141 95	
Expenditures unclassified.....	977,235 23	
Annuity repayments.....	1,207,850 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,506,227 18
Total of Expenditures.....		\$111,805,747 50
Cash on hand, 31st December, 1901.....		1,468,492 99
		<hr/>
		\$1,274,240 49

Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.

In paragraph 3 of the instructions given to the Commissioners they were directed to examine and report upon the assets and liabilities of the Province on the 31st October, 1899, and by subsequent instructions they were asked to extend their report down to the end of the financial year, for the reasons given in the statement with regard to the receipts and expenditures. The Opposition has contended very strenuously that the liabilities of the Province for railway subsidies and other purposes were greater than the assets of the Province, and that if our accounts were properly balanced, instead of there being a surplus as the Liberals allege, there would be a deficit. In dealing with the assets and liabilities of the Province (see page 18 of report) the Commissioners say:—

The statement submitted limits the assets to \$7,140,418.22, being the actual cash on hand and the funds upon which the Province actually receives interest from year to year. The direct investments form only \$305,100.59. a sum which is justly owing to the Province by Ontario municipalities, as to whose ability to discharge the obligation there is no doubt.

More than six million dollars consist of five funds held by the Dominion of Canada. Three of these, the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, the U. C. Building Fund and the Land Improvement Fund have been so held since Confederation, and they have been declared by the Inter-Provincial Arbitrators to be intact and unimpaired and to be held exclusively for the benefit of Ontario.

The fourth fund, \$2,848,289.52, also held exclusively for the benefit of Ontario, was created under a Dominion statute in 1884. It is practically a refund to Ontario of various amounts retained as interest by the Dominion upon an assumed excess debt of the late Province of Canada, with interest upon said retentions to 1884, capitalized. The amounts appearing in the 1884 statute are:

Principal moneys.....	\$1,663,239 00
Interest accretions.....	1,185,050 52
	<hr/>
Fund created.....	\$2,848,289 52

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The principal moneys appear in the Ontario books as \$1,604,166.63. The fifth fund is held for the joint benefit of Ontario and Quebec, and consists of the proceeds of Common School land sales which have been the subject of much discussion. Two of the four awards upon this question made by the Inter-Provincial Arbitrators are; et in appeal, although we understand that neither the amount of the trust nor the apportionment of interest thereon is involved.

Among the expenditure transactions with the Dominion appears a claim made by the Province upon the Dominion for interest, viz.: \$207,962.40, but this claim of the Province was not allowed.

The rate of interest upon the entire amount held by the Dominion for Ontario being settled at five per cent. per annum without termination or date for repayment, the question of the eligibility of the principal amount due by the Dominion should not require consideration, as it is obvious that it would be a great misfortune for the Province if the Dominion Government had the power to pay the debt. What we have to deal with is the fact that the Dominion is required to pay Ontario interest to the extent of \$312,000 per annum. The debt on which this interest is payable is \$6,237,791, but the actual present value of the income of \$312,000 per annum at the moment is about **\$9,000,000, considering money to be worth 3½ per cent. per annum**, the value assigned to it in calculating the obligations of the Province.

It might occur to those unacquainted with the manner of fixing the present value of semi-annual payments of interest where the principal sum does not become payable at a fixed date, or never becomes payable, that such an asset is not as available for the purposes of the Province as if the principal sum could be obtained and the interest payments be terminated. If any hold such a view, we venture to say that it is quite unsound with reference to the obligations of the Dominion Government to the Province of Ontario. It is quite clear that the **semi-annual payments can be hypothecated**, and the present money value be thus obtained, and we have shewn that if the Dominion Government cannot force the Province to take the principal sum **the asset is enormously increased in value** because of the high rate of interest fixed by statute. But in order to set at rest such a view, the Commissioners requested the Provincial Treasurer to communicate with the Minister of Finance in order to ascertain whether the Dominion would pay the sum of \$2,848,299.52, being the fund created under the Act of 1884, provided the Province requested it to do so. We subjoin the correspondence, which leaves no doubt that if the Province should desire to forego the privilege of receiving 5 per cent. per annum in interest on this amount the Dominion will be quite willing to repay the principal.

“TORONTO, Dec. 29th, 1899.

“MY DEAR SIR,—The Government of Ontario have appointed a royal commission for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting on the financial affairs of the Province. For the purpose of assisting the Commission in the prosecution of their enquiry, I am desirous of ascertaining how your Department regard the sum of money (\$2,848,000) which has been placed to the credit of the Province by Chap. 4 of the Statutes of 1884.

“Although we have not called on the Dominion for payment of this

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money, we have assumed in our accounts that it belongs to the Province, and that if we had desired to use it for Provincial purposes we would have been free to do so.

"Kindly let me know the view which your Department takes of this question.

Yours truly,

"G. W. ROSS.

"Hon. W. S. FIELDING, M.P.
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa."

"OTTAWA, January 12th, 1900.

"MY DEAR MR. ROSS,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo on the subject of certain moneys placed to the credit of your Province in the accounts with the Dominion.

"The advantages to the Province in permitting these moneys to remain to the credit of the Province in the Dominion, where they yield to the Province five per cent. interest, are so obvious that I do not suppose you are contemplating their withdrawal. As a pure matter of finance between the Dominion and the Province, it would of course be profitable to the Dominion to pay you the money, as we could easily raise it at much lower rates.

"I do not think your Government have any unconditional right to demand this money from the Dominion. There are certain limitations provided by the statutes; **but no doubt if you desired to obtain the money, you could easily comply with these conditions.**

"In the earlier history of confederation it appears to have been contemplated that the moneys placed to the credit of the provinces in what was called the Debt Account should remain in that account, and the annual interest be paid to supplement the allowances for the support of the Provincial Governments. I find, however, that in 1874 there was a change of policy in this respect. Sec. 2 of Chap. 17 of the Statutes of that year provides as follows:

"The Governor-in-Council may in his discretion advance from time to time to any Province of Canada such sums as may be required for local improvements in the Province, and not exceeding in the whole the amount by which the debt of the Province for which Canada is responsible then falls short of the debt with which the Province was allowed to enter the Union, such advances to be deemed additions to the debt of the Province, with permission to the Province to repay them to Canada, on such notice, in such sums and on such other conditions as the Dominion Government and that of the Province may agree upon, any amount so paid being deducted from the debt of the Province in calculating the subsidy payable to it."

"Under this statute it appears to have been intended that the moneys at the credit of the provinces could be withdrawn for the purpose of assisting in the construction of provincial public works. Considerable sums were so drawn by the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba.

"By chap. 4 of the Acts of 1885 the section above quoted was re-enacted with a further limitation placed upon the action of the provincial governments by requiring the passage of a provincial statute as a basis for an application to the Dominion Government for payment of these moneys.

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"I think that practically the Act of 1884 operates as an extension of the Acts relating to the Debt Account, and that, therefore, the moneys credited to Ontario by the Act stand in the same position as a balance of debt account favorable to a Province under the B.N.A. Act. This was the view apparently taken by this Department in 1884, and since continued, as appears by the Public Accounts.

"Looking at these several Acts, I am of opinion that you would not have the right to draw these moneys for the ordinary purposes of government; but that Parliament intended that they might be withdrawn by a provincial government, with the previous sanction of the Legislature for local improvements. I have no reason to doubt that if, instead of raising the moneys for your public works by the issue of securities, you had seen fit to make application, under the Acts above cited, for a portion of these moneys from the Dominion, the government of the day would have recognized this as a proper use of the moneys, and would have authorized the payment of the sum required.

"If you desired now to withdraw, subject to the above conditions, any moneys standing to the credit of the Province, there would not be any objection to your so doing.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. S. FIELDING,
"Minister of Finance.

"The Honourable G. W. Ross,
Premier of Ontario, Toronto "

This statement as to the nature of the Provincial assets disposes once and for all of the contention of the Opposition that such assets are not as good as cash, and should set at rest all doubts as to the actual surplus of assets over liabilities held by the Province.

Assets and Liabilities.

The following statement (see page 28 of the Report of the Commissioners) shows the assets and liabilities of the Province on the 31st December, 1899:—

Assets 31st December, 1899.

Current Bank Accounts.....	\$374,796 62
Special Deposits.....	461,398 77
	<hr/>
	\$836,195 39
Funds held by the Dominion on behalf of Ontario—	
U. C. Grammar School Fund.....	312 769 04
U. C. Building Fund.....	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund.....	124,685 18
Settlement of 1884 Fund.....	2,848 289 52
	<hr/>
	4,758,135 15

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Common School Fund, on behalf of Ontario and Quebec by the Dominion—	
(Finance Dept. Figures).....	2,528,484 39
Less share of Quebec upon basis of 1891 census.....	1,044,653 89
	<hr/>
Share of Ontario as of 31st Dec., 1899.	1,483,830 50
Direct Investments—	
Drainage debentures.....	112,231 87
Tile debenture coupons.....	113,421 82
Municipal drainage assessments.....	34,877 99
Sault Ste. Marie debentures.....	29,152 65
	<hr/>
	289,684 33
Stationery Office—statement No. 12 in Public Accounts.....	25,617 37
	<hr/>
Total of Treasury Assets.....	<u><u>\$7,393,462 74</u></u>

Liabilities 31st December, 1899.

Suspense account—	
Return by Commissioners as probable aggregate of amounts to be paid by Ontario under various awards of the Interprovincial Arbitrators.....	\$2,000,000 00
Deposit with the Dominion of net collections by Ontario to 1st January, 1899, from Common School sales.	6,983 14
	<hr/>
	\$2,006,983 14
Common School Lands—	
Portion of \$9,179.59 collected during 1899, of which the amount to be paid to the Dominion is	6,804 79
Deduct Ontario share.....	3,993 37
	<hr/>
	2,811 42
Certificates outstanding as per statement No. 13 in Public Accounts—	
Railway grants.....	1,156,831 18
Annuity repayments.....	1,897,044 94
	<hr/>
	3,053,876 12
Asylum Land Mortgages with interest.....	61,297 62
	<hr/>
Total of Treasury liabilities.....	5,124,968 30
Consolidated Revenue Fund—	
Difference between assets and liabilities, or surplus 31st December, 1899	2,268,494 44
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$7,393,462 74</u></u>

BUILD UP ONTARIO

Assets and Liabilities to 31st December, 1901.

Following out the lines laid down by the Commissioners, the Treasury Department reports the following as the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1901:—

<i>Assets.</i>		
1. Direct Investments—		
Drainage debentures.....	\$	76,077 70
Tile debenture coupons.....		99,204 81
Municipal drainage assessments.....		20,043 04
Sault Ste. Marie debentures.....		25,572 50
		\$220,898 05
2. Funds held by the Dominion in behalf of Ontario, upon which interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. Per Annum has been settled as Payable to the Province Half-Yearly—		
U.C. Grammar School Fund..	\$	312,769 04
U.C. Building Fund.....		1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund....		124,685 18
Fund created under Act of 1884.....		2,848,289 52
		4,758,135 15
Common School Fund held by the Dominion on behalf of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec upon which interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is payable, divisible as between the Provinces in ratio of last decennial census.....		
		2,552,923 18
Upon basis of 1901 census, Ontario's share being.....		1,454,362 19
		6,212,497 34
3. Bank Balances—		
Current Accounts.....		175,561 74
Special Accounts.....		1,292,931 25
		1,468,492 99
		\$7,901 888 38

Liabilities.

- 1.—Balance of Account current with the Dominion from Confederation to date, including Common School Fund and other Transfers, capitalization of the Bounty of the Crown under tribal treaties assumed by the Dominion, the capital having been apportioned to the Provinces under vari-

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ous awards with interest upon the said account current, and including interest as between Ontario and Quebec, as finally adjusted.....		\$1,815,848 89
2.—Railway Certificates, Present Value.....	1,688,691 64	
Annuities “ “	1,822,099 17	
		<u>3,510,790 81</u>
3.—Common School Fund Collections by Ontario, from 1st January, 1901, payable to the Dominion, in trust for both Provinces Less Ontario's share upon basis of last census ..	9,193 18	
	5,237 21	
		<u>3,955 97</u>
Total.....		<u>\$5,330,595 67</u>

Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities..... \$2,571,292.71

Money Returned to the People.

The policy of the Liberal Party has been, and still is, to contribute as liberally as possible towards such public purposes as would relieve the people from direct taxation, and at the same time encourage those great public interests on which the prosperity of the country depends.

Out of a total expenditure of \$103,960,277.66 since 1871, the following sums might be fairly taken as contributions either for the relief of taxation, or for the improvement of the country:—

Education.....	\$18,205,323 42
Toronto University, fire grant.....	160,000 00
Hospitals and charities	3,526,591 30
Maintenance of Public Institutions	18,797,211 88
Surplus distribution, 1873.....	3,988,777 47
Distribution of clergy lands	931,382 86
Refunds land improvement fund.....	534,172 91
Agriculture and arts	4,358,809 70
Immigration	966,127 08
Administration of justice	10,084,694 73
Aid to railways, including annuity repayments.....	8,304,901 12
Colonization roads	3,338,743 28
Municipal drainage.....	1,208,364 00
Swamp drainage.....	238,405 09
River, lake and bridge works	1,008,542 04
National parks since 1885	89,993 53
Public buildings—construction outlay.....	8,971,873 28
Repairs and maintenance since 1884	1,304,292 03
Total	<u><u>\$85,418,205 72</u></u>

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PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Proposed Reductions by the Opposition.

The best evidence that the annual expenditure under the Liberal Administration is unimpeachable is the character of the proposals made by the Opposition, from year to year, in the form of amendments to the Supply Bill. Taking the years 1883-1900, the proposed reductions were, year by year, as follows:

In 1884 the sum of	\$ 2,750 00
" 1885 "	24,900 00
" 1886 "	1,400 00
" 1887 "	15,100 00

In 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 no reduction was proposed by the Opposition.

In 1892 the sum of	\$ 350 00
" 1893 "	42 275 00
" 1894 "	107,696 50
" 1895 "	13,550 00
" 1896 "	10,700 00
" 1897 "	36,775 00
" 1898 "	47,050 00
" 1899 "	102,775 00
" 1900 "	52,475 00
" 1901 "	31,200 00

Out of a total proposed appropriation, in 18 years, of \$61,631,833, the Opposition objected to only \$488,996.50, equal to a fraction over three-quarters of a cent on the dollar.

Comparisons with Quebec and the Dominion.

The following table shows the rate at which the cost of civil government and legislation increased in Ontario, Quebec and the Dominion, respectively, from 1873 to 1900, inclusive:

	1873.	1900.	Increase.	Percentage.
Civil Government.				
Ontario	\$175,914	\$ 265,347	\$ 89,433	50
Quebec	135,103	285,872	150,769	111
Dominion	750,874	1,420,997	670,123	89
Legislation.				
Ontario	119,650	142,773	23,123	19
Quebec	163,569	192,213	28,644	17
Dominion	529,343	830,302	300,959	56

Debts of the Different Provinces.

The following statement, from the Canada Statistical Year Book of 1900, shows the debts of the several provinces, the assets, the net debt, and the debt per head of the population:—

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Provinces.	Gross Debt.	Assets.		Net Debt, including Col. 3.	Debt per Head.
		Dominion Governm't Debt Allow'ce.	*Other Assets.		
1900.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ o
Quebec.	36,120,393	2,549,214	1,339,324	22,231,855	13.73
Nova Scotia.	4,059,518	1,056,129	290,087	2,713,302	5.90
New Brunswick.	3,349,966	529,628	69,252	2,751,086	8.56
Manitoba.	8,815,863	3,707,196	5,858,860	.....	.....
British Columbia.	8,866,868	583,021	2,515,283	5,768,564	31.64
Prince Edward Island	492,751	181,932	†	†	†

*Not including public buildings. †Not given.

During 1900 Ontario received the sum of \$281,923.62 as interest on investments, while the Province of Quebec paid in interest and charges on her public debt no less a sum than \$1,538,059.20. Both Provinces at Confederation started with a clean sheet.

Railway Subsidies.

In addition to the expenditure for the improvement of high-ways in Ontario, large sums have been expended by the Government in aid of railways. The question of transportation is of the utmost importance to the farmer and manufacturer, and the Government has not been wanting in enterprise in meeting the demands of localities to which a line of railway would be of material advantage. In this policy the Government has been generously supported by municipalities.

Aid granted by the Government since 1871..... \$10,058,942 07
 " " municipalities " 11,970,164 37

Or a total by Government and municipalities of.. \$22,029,106 44

The following table shows the various railways aided by the Provincial Government, and the mileage aided in each case up to 31st December, 1901. In some cases the aid has been granted by cash given direct from the Public Treasury; in other cases by railway certificates. The amounts in this table, applied by

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way of railway aid, include the cash payments as well as the certificates paid and outstanding.

Name of Railway.	Miles.	Total Amount.
Belleville & North Hastings	22	\$ 114,206 40
Brantford, Norfolk & Pt. Burwell	33	129,353 60
Canada Central	48	125,957 15
Canada Southern	63	244,559 20
Central Countries	17	68,747 26
Central Ontario	21	117,534 40
Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora	9	18,740 00
Credit Valley	153	807,350 85
Canada Atlantic	66	454,887 60
Erie & Huron	41	123,834 87
G. T., Georgian Bay & Lake Erie	79	231,446 00
Grand Jnnetion	66	278,067 60
Hamilton & North Western	144	727,697 20
Hamilton & Lake Erie	33	66,960 00
Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa	35	195,888 00
Kingston & Pembroke	89	606,945 70
Lake Simcoe Junction	26	53,900 00
London, Huron & Bruce	69	268,839 60
Montreal & Ottawa	50	186,560 00
Midland	55	215,511 90
North Simcoe	33	144,241 60
Northern Extension	70	196,188 00
Ontario & Rainy River	125	932,800 00
Ontario, Belmont & Northern Ry	10	35,725 60
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound	149	817,692 00
Pembroke Southern	18	103,540 80
Prince Arthur's Landing	6	20,747 20
Prince Edward County	32	155,520 00
Port Dover & Lake Huron	63	126,000 00
Port Arthur, Duluth & Western	80	463,315 54
Parry Sound Colonization	48	267,247 20
Stratford & Lake Huron	27	55,000 00
Toronto, Grey & Bruce	151	461,364 40
Toronto & Nipissing	46	105,212 00
Tilsenburg, Lake Erie & Pacific	19	71,295 20
Victoria	56	537,317 20
Wellington, Grey & Bruce	121	241,276 00
Whitby, Pt. Perry & Lindsay	46	129,790 40
Ottawa & N. Y. (International Bridge.)		65,297 60
Inter-Provincial Bridge at Ottawa		93,284 00
	2,219	10,058,942 07

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Many of the appropriations voted in aid of railway construction have not yet been earned, and so do not appear on this list.

Drainage Work.

As far back as 1869 an Act was passed, authorizing the Government to advance money for drainage, the works to be carried out under the Public Works Act, the improved land to be as security for the repayment of the advance by means of a rental charge.

This Statute was repealed by an Act passed in 1878, which made still more liberal arrangements for the construction of drainage works. It was also provided that the Government might advance money at the rate of five per cent. to municipalities for drainage purposes, leaving the work to be done by the local authorities. The method of investment under this system is the purchase of municipal debentures to the required amount, the municipality being responsible for the payment of the debentures, and being left to collect for itself the amounts charged against the lands benefited.

The maximum amount invested under either system cannot at any time exceed \$350,000, but the money, as it is repaid by one municipality, may be lent to another. In this way the total amount invested under both plans up to the end of 1901 was \$1,283,251. The area drained is made up of tracts scattered over the counties of Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Lanark, Lennox, Grey, Addington, Peterboro', Essex, Leeds, Welland, Huron, Bruce, Durham, Perth, Hastings, and Haldimand.

Tile Drainage.

Another application of the same form of investment was made in 1878, by an Act authorizing the Government to advance money at five per cent., through the medium of municipal debentures, for tile-draining purposes. The whole amount so invested at any one time must never exceed \$200,000; the total amount invested up to the close of 1901 was \$210,500.

In 1887 the Government reduced the rate of interest on all drainage loans to four per cent.

Provincial Drainage Aid Act.

The Provincial Drainage Aid Act of 1900 was another important step in assisting municipalities to provide drainage works by local assessment, supplementing the provisions of the Municipal

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Drainage Act so as to encourage and assist in the construction of main or trunk channels, and pumping or artificial outlets in cases where the cost would be greater than the lands affected would bear. Power was taken under this Act by which the Province, based upon carefully prepared reports and estimates, might assume a proper proportion of the cost of such undertakings. By this means large areas of land in the Province, hitherto useless, will be reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

PRAISE OF THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ONTARIO.

The Montreal Witness.

The *Montreal Witness*, in its review of Ontario's budget speech of December 14, 1897, said: "The Province of Ontario is to be congratulated on its splendid financial position, which has been preserved by careful, business-like, honest administration since Confederation."

The Mail on the Financial Administration of the Province.

In an editorial on February 13, 1890, the *Mail* said: ". . . The Ontario Government's management of the finances has been *thrifty, judicious and clean.*"

The Toronto Telegram.

The *Toronto Telegram* (Independent) whose proprietor was recently the Conservative representative of one of the constituencies of Toronto in the Dominion Parliament, said:—"The financial critics of the Opposition may go through the motions of an attack on the financial and administrative records of the Ontario Government. But their speeches are not likely to alter the general public belief that the record of the Liberal party in Ontario in these respects is, on the whole, creditable. It is as truly the duty of honest journalism to praise the good work of a party as to condemn its evil deeds. The resources of the Province of Ontario have been on the whole wisely handled. The revenues of the Province of Ontario have been fairly distributed and in its expenditures there has been a constant endeavor to secure efficiency in results without extravagance in outlay.

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There is no profit for the Opposition in wholesale denunciation of the Government in regard to administrative dealings, which have been creditable to the dominant party and profitable to the Province. It would be well for Toronto if its administrators had guarded the public resources as carefully and spent the public money as frugally as the resources of Ontario have been guarded and the money of Ontario has been spent. It would be good tactics for the Conservatives to try and prove that they would do as well or better than the Grits have done in handling the public resources or spending the public money, but the Opposition does not strengthen itself by its feeble and ineffectual attempts to prove that the Liberals have handled the public resources unwisely, or have spent the public money either rashly or dishonestly."

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Statement showing the amount of benefit derived

	Brant.		Bruce.		Carleton.		Dufferin.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lunatic Asylums.....	225,022	71	276,215	19	439,593	12	33,067	11
Central Prison.....	43,065	09	9,980	30	69,673	00	1,750	04
Reformatory for Boys.....	40,184	27	13,165	12	32,584	54	2,289	60
Reformatory for Females.....	6,966	66	3,212	10	60,375	42	206	62
Blind Institution.....	30,020	05	29,107	53	23,776	25	11,046	85
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	20,430	60	30,069	19	50,361	27	2,876	57
Public, Separate and High Schools	201,065	00	235,673	00	323,205	00	86,511	00
Administration of Justice.....	113,387	34	88,747	13	143,638	47	26,484	68
Agricultural Societies.....	45,780	00	53,775	00	28,803	00	19,100	00
Mechanics' Institutes.....	26,490	98	36,835	20	9,546	32	9,186	59
	768,332	70	827,679	76	1,181,558	39	192,509	06

	Leeds.		Grenville.		Grey.		Haldimand.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lunatic Asylums.....	181,500	47	109,105	82	318,736	76	166,236	39
Central Prison.....	24,734	66	14,868	78	19,126	79	10,145	97
Reformatory for Boys.....	12,416	17	7,463	77	19,204	43	5,100	79
Reformatory for Females.....	6,471	43	3,890	20	8,132	67	120	42
Blind Institution.....	12,962	33	7,792	09	24,595	73	14,706	34
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	16,871	88	10,142	24	40,088	75	9,976	27
Public, Separate and High Schools	210,876	00	126,765	00	314,404	00	146,422	00
Administration of Justice.....	45,133	96	27,131	48	93,011	37	75,552	74
Agricultural Societies.....	52,549	00	33,301	00	62,800	00	28,741	33
Mechanics' Institutes.....	9,067	85	11,352	19	27,066	77	12,682	82
	572,583	69	351,812	57	927,167	27	460,735	07

	Leunox, Addington.		Lincoln.		Middlesex.		Norfolk.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Lunatic Asylums.....	180,470	27	230,508	90	795,611	47	179,940	47
Central Prison.....	6,819	69	32,354	73	97,290	97	13,320	67
Reformatory for Boys.....	5,696	72	37,746	01	66,326	46	23,034	01
Reformatory for Females.....	3,068	00	4,246	68	26,150	67	2,916	85
Blind Institution.....	7,528	80	10,132	68	35,213	75	20,008	10
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	25,366	64	12,175	15	42,370	72	26,137	63
Public, Separate and High Schools	164,898	00	238,188	00	481,885	00	178,422	00
Administration of Justice.....	43,736	57	87,322	24	234,878	00	76,218	25
Agricultural Societies.....	43,799	00	39,558	31	77,925	00	43,835	00
Mechanics' Institutes.....	10,723	91	23,984	84	32,399	58	11,570	73
	492,107	60	716,217	54	1,890,051	62	575,403	71

by each county during 30 years—1871-1900.

Elgin.	Essex.	Frontenac.	Stormont.	Dundas.	Glengarry.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
206,210 92	232 175 38	431,251 60	146,604 09	108,282 80	121,204 05
31,409 41	69,340 42	40,627 50	8,004 59	5,912 24	6,622 66
32,795 06	24,356 24	46,043 05	6,562 95	4,847 45	5,429 91
11,804 52	12,624 90	20,205 93	1,158 36	855 57	958 38
22,084 88	36 831 85	27,731 69	8,614 75	6,362 92	7,127 49
28,111 85	29 040 80	17,048 30	13,439 71	9,926 69	11,119 45
246,258 00	222 451 00	242,660 00	133 414 00	98,542 00	110 382 00
132,870 26	127,052 84	75,191 40	27,336 07	20,190 60	22,616 70
43,970 00	41,100 00	28,250 00	32 348 00	21,900 00	21,831 50
18,334 77	8,295 52	15,175 95	2,429 00	5,389 90	2,789 45
833,909 67	803,269 13	944,786 42	379,911 52	282 210 14	310,171 59

Halton.	Hastings.	Huron.	Kent.	Lambton.	Lanark.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
170 965 37	259,039 30	362,213 72	254,053 10	364,393 84	227,613 00
4,864 13	29,310 10	9,031 80	48,401 38	28,208 68	8,682 83
8 472 59	27,131 23	8,312 27	27,721 00	45,819 69	4,747 51
120 42	7,534 15	317 14	12 691 57	4,531 43	578 96
5,329 28	17 329 54	22,852 85	16,933 63	28,439 11	5,583 13
14,951 97	65,254 60	52,967 24	33,280 31	37,595 62	15,321 71
113,858 00	303,891 00	349,147 00	244,188 00	240,445 00	242,932 00
47,443 19	103,921 89	77,286 61	129,680 10	103,653 68	42 459 48
21,900 00	64,567 50	62 861 00	42,443 00	42,400 00	43,756 00
13,948 18	12,230 95	46,093 81	25,148 90	25,102 76	20,055 18
401,853 13	890,269 26	991,683 44	834,540 99	920,589 81	611,730 40

Northumberland.	Durham.	Ontario.	Oxford.	Peel.	Perth.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
229,831 34	183,777 08	334,455 38	310,080 60	190,034 74	280,371 36
21,093 03	16,870 36	22,385 07	42,441 64	6,417 58	11,038 23
14 365 74	11,487 10	30,086 35	26,483 49	2,238 81	13,986 70
3 860 06	3,086 58	3,582 87	11,197 74	447 46	2,759 95
11,073 18	8,854 37	22 280 86	12,636 34	4,404 24	12 934 59
27,885 89	22,298 04	22,911 42	32 425 95	12 376 51	46,489 00
247,804 00	198,148 00	298,988 00	258,256 00	136,371 00	312,756 00
63,151 59	50,497 08	88,908 33	87,078 27	56,790 58	80,214 80
43,800 00	43,725 00	43,800 00	43,800 00	34,461 00	43,800 00
12,995 62	14,478 00	26,600 00	28,881 16	27,216 94	28,692 59
675,865 45	553 921 56	893,998 28	853,281 19	470,758 86	833,043 21

	Peterboro'.	Prescott.	Russell.	Prince Edward.
Lunatic Asylums.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Central Prison.....	168,374 89	59,644 03	44,745 71	85,453 69
Reformatory for Boys.....	14,905 36	1,283 83	948 14	3,303 31
Reformatory for Females.....	12,583 50	1,604 90	1,304 00	2,432 68
Blind Institution.....	7,500 13			
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	13,186 81	2,989 95	2,243 11	12,628 70
Public, Separate and High Schools	15,409 30	16,672 27	12,507 76	7,555 05
Administration of Justice.....	206,091 00	107,085 00	80,336 00	101,512 00
Agricultural Societies.....	52,495 91	26,252 03	19,696 06	46,523 58
Mechanics' Institutes.....	44,221 00	21,900 00	21,900 00	21,900 00
	13,304 52	247 15	1,604 55	3,158 60
	547,261 42	237,659 16	185,185 33	283,567 62

	Wentworth.	York.	District of Algoma.	District of Muskoka.
Lunatic Asylums.....	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Central Prison..	566,259 68	1,880,458 82	38,168 13	36 828 16
Reformatory for Boys.....	165,857 26	476,353 82	16 170 87	8,773 66
Reformatory for Females.....	89,643 45	148,750 76	3,297 69	6,035 64
Blind Institution.....	63,074 07	198 539 31	1 562 75	1,982 51
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	56,457 74	149,494 15	3,896 50	5,032 58
Public, Separate and High Schools	42,987 14	97,382 08	2,606 43	13,696 25
Administration of Justice.....	385,168 00	865,093 00	130,096 00	83,028 00
Agricultural Societies.....	184,249 98	643,820 04	377,097 23	143,511 31
Mechanics' Institutes.....	54,645 00	82 012 00	36,459 00	24,382 00
	17,136 63	45,374 78	8 359 70	9,734 73
	1,625,478 95	4,567,278 76	617,714 30	339,012 54

	Northerly and Westerly Parts of the Province.	Domicile not known and other Provinces.
Lunatic Asylums.....	\$ c.	\$ c.
Central Prison.....		182,841 24
Reformatory for Boys.....		
Reformatory for Females.....		
Blind Institution.....		
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....		2,299 82
Public, Separate and High Schools		849 68
Administration of Justice.....		
Agricultural Societies.....	17,959 73	
Mechanics' Institutes.....		
	17,959 73	185,990 74

Renfrew.	Simcoe.	Victoria.	Waterloo.	Welland.	Wellington.
\$ 143,232 82	\$ 500,054 29	\$ 172,300 33	\$ 215,267 26	\$ 177,388 24	\$ 330,565 58
7,377 10	30,757 52	12,661 28	20,232 80	66,534 16	27,277 20
15,376 08	23,169 23	10,280 02	17,463 70	23,147 04	16,967 48
2,501 97	13,836 80	4,951 19	4,571 01	2,637 16	6,643 09
28,780 32	26,857 27	13,435 56	13,304 15	8,817 51	26,707 64
23,906 69	44,766 76	17,285 30	32,105 57	13,668 79	35,745 01
250,103 00	446,096 00	262,720 00	262,643 00	172,314 00	354,416 00
75,036 81	144,996 36	63,709 96	80,004 80	83,619 67	103,078 10
44,127 00	72,514 00	44,143 00	43,741 00	29,744 36	65,700 00
9,964 80	42,261 79	17,463 22	50,739 89	24,709 43	49,967 91
600,496 57	1,354,310 02	618,949 95	755,133 36	602,480 66	1,026,068 01

District of Nipissing.	District of Parry Sound.	District of Thunder Bay	District of Manitoulin.	District of Haliburton.	Rainy River.
\$ 15,816 90	\$ 12,372 05	\$ 11,605 54	.....	\$ 7,453 60	\$ 5,105 83
2,390 53	6,558 65	3,591 78	.....	.....	.....
.....	232 34	220 10	.....	.....	2,276 40
3,981 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,315 07	1,624 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,094 24	2,836 32	.....	.....	5,231 40	.....
64,943 00	85,981 09	49,670 00	43,184 00	68,046 00	57,800 00
154,012 94	166,886 65	244,620 89	20,918 67	21,854 35	179,327 50
13,280 00	22,186 00	.....	6,479 00	9,437 00	.....
2,995 30	2,765 40	531 20	1,653 20	277 50	600 80
263,829 89	301,443 01	310,239 51	72,234 87	112,299 85	245,110 62

SUMMARY.

Lunatic Asylums.....	\$ 12,271,586 84
Central Prison.....	1,633,084 14
Reformatory for Boys.....	981,384 02
Reformatory for Females.....	535,824 70
Blind Institution.....	883,366 63
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1,174,708 16
Public, Separate and High Schools.....	10,836,030 00
Administration of Justice.....	5,256,323 95
Agricultural Societies.....	1,909,452 00
Mechanics' Institutes.....	857,617 55
	\$36,339,377 99

MISCELLANEOUS

Scrap Iron Assessment

The difficulty which has given currency to the term "Scrap Iron Assessment" arose out of a decision of the Court of Appeal "*in re* The Bell Telephone Company and the City of Hamilton (25 Ont. App. 351), in which it was held that in assessing by wards the poles, wires, etc., of a telephone company, such property cannot, under Section 28 (1) of the Assessment Act be valued justly, according to its actual value, having regard to the purpose for which it is used, but must be valued as materials, which, if taken in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor would have to be removed and taken away by the creditor."

Section 28 (1) has been in force since the year 1853 without particular attention having been called to its true meaning and had continued in force and property under it been assessed as other property without any question until the decision above referred to of the Court of Appeal.

When the Supplementary Revenue Act was passed in 1899, it was provided by Section 6 of the Act that telephone companies, railway companies, etc., "should continue to be assessable and taxable for Municipal purposes as heretofore, that is to say, as they were by law assessable and taxable on the 1st day of February, 1899." Therefore no change was made in the Assessment law applicable to these Companies.

The change in the assessment resulting from the decision of the Court of Appeal caused great dissatisfaction and so in the session of 1900 two Bills were introduced, one by Mr. Marter and one by Mr. Carscallen, by which it was proposed to amend the Assessment Act so as to do away with the effect of the so-called "Scrap Iron" decision of the Court of Appeal. These Bills were referred to the Municipal Committee, and after a brief discussion the Municipal Committee declared against the Scrap Iron Assessment.

Assessment Commission.

As the system of assessment has for years been considered anomalous and incongruous and the decision of the Court of Appeal gave prominence to only one of its many defects, the

Government thought best to consider a complete revision of the whole Act and so appointed a Royal Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Maclellan, Chairman; Mr. Justice MacMahon, T. H. Macpherson, of Hamilton; K. W. McKay, Clerk of the County of Elgin; A. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Ottawa; D. R. Wilkie, Manager of the Imperial Bank, and M. J. Butler, Civil Engineer; with instruction to consider such improvements in the Assessment law as would secure a more equitable assessment in the case of all classes of property than then existed. The Commissioners sat at Toronto and received evidence affecting every class of property to which the Assessment Act applied or to which it was thought it should apply. The question being so comprehensive, however, the Commission was unable to submit a Bill dealing with the Act in detail, but in view of the urgency of the demand for an amendment to the law as to Scrap Iron, a short Bill was reported for the purpose of disposing of that particular anomaly in the Assessment Act.

Draft Bill.

This Bill was submitted in the usual way by the Premier and on the second reading was very freely discussed by both sides of the House. In the course of the discussion it appeared that the Bill proposed more extensive changes in the Assessment law than were required in order to dispose of the decision of the Court of Appeal. This is quite apparent from Clause (2) of the Bill, which reads as follows:—

“(2) In assessing lands having any buildings thereon the value of the land and buildings shall be ascertained separately and shall be set down separately in column 12 of the assessment roll, and the assessment shall be the sum of such values. The value of the land apart from the buildings thereon, but including all other improvements, shall be its actual value, regard being had to its condition, situation and other advantages, and the use to which it is or may be applied; and the value of the buildings shall be their actual value, regard being had to the state of repair and the cost of reproduction thereof, and any other circumstances affecting their value.”

Had the Bill of the Assessment Commission been adopted, the effect would have been to greatly increase the assessment on real estate used for any purpose whatsoever and this the House did not seem to be prepared to acquiesce in.

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Provincial Municipal Association.

Accordingly the Bill was withdrawn and another Bill submitted, embodying the recommendations of the Provincial Municipal Association.

The Government, while admitting its full responsibility for the measure, felt that an Association representing all the municipalities of the Province could have no other object in drafting any amendment to the Municipal Act than to serve a public purpose.

Moreover, it may be remembered that Mr. Carscallen, member for the City of Hamilton, introduced a Bill containing the same clause for a similar purpose.

The substitution of this Bill for the one originally submitted evoked considerable criticism from the Opposition, and although the first Bill of the Government was severely criticised, the Opposition, in order to obtain a party advantage, took it up by way of amendment to the Government measure.

Action of County Court Judges.

The Government measure passed and was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 15th of April. The Companies, however, which it affected, did not accept it, and protested against increased assessment which it was expected would follow from its enactment. The question came up under the Statute before three County Court Judges, Judge Macdougall, Senior Judge County Court, York; Judge McGibbon, County Judge of Peel, and Judge McCrimmon, Senior County Judge of Ontario County, and on the 4th of Nov. they gave judgment to the effect that the decision of the Court of Appeal with regard to assessment was still in force and that the action of the Ontario Legislature was ineffective.

The Government Charged with Insincerity.

Now it is said by the Opposition that the Government in amending the Assessment Act, with deliberate intention played into the hands of the corporations.

As against this contention there may be urged :

(1) That such a course would be so palpably dishonorable that nobody except the most unscrupulous would impute any such intention to the Government.

(2) The clause dealing with scrap iron was in identical terms the recommendation of the Provincial Municipal Association and

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approved by its solicitor, Mr. F. MacKelcan, K.C., of Hamilton. Was the Municipal Association insincere?

(3) A Bill in precisely the same terms was introduced by Mr. Carscallen, member for Hamilton. Was Mr. Carscallen insincere?

(4) Were those who drafted the Assessment Act in 1853 and thus maintained it upon the Statute Book ever since, including the three Commissions who revised and consolidated the Statutes since Confederation, insincere when they allowed it to stand without alteration?

Everybody with any experience in the administration of the law knows that the intentions of Parliament as expressed in statutes are often frustrated by the decisions of the Court; that not only do lawyers differ, but Judges often differ as to the construction to be put upon an Act of Parliament.

For instance, Sir John Macdonald believed he had the right to control the issue of licenses for the Province of Ontario. Mr. D'Alton McCarthy concurred in that view and in 1885 a Bill was passed through the House of Commons for that purpose. That Bill was held by the Privy Council to be *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament, and yet Sir John Macdonald and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy were great lawyers.

In fact there is scarcely a sitting of the Courts of the Province or of Canada in which a construction is put upon an Act of Parliament not originally intended by the promoters.

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The Government and Corporations

Mr. Whitney and his friends are endeavoring to create the impression that the Government is in league with corporations and straining every point to promote their welfare regardless of the public interests.

So far not a tittle of evidence has been produced to warrant that conclusion, as the following statements of fact show:—

(1) For many years railway subsidies were granted unconditionally, that is to say, if the Government Engineer reported that a railway was constructed according to the conditions of the Railway Act as to roadbeds, culverts, etc., the subsidy was paid and the railway was left free to impose such charges for passengers, freight, etc., as might be approved by the Railway Committee at Ottawa.

Now if the Government wanted to strengthen itself with such corporations specially, it would not have altered the conditions upon which subsidies, amounting to about ten millions of dollars, had been granted prior to 1900. But, contrary to the practice of the previous twenty-five years, and contrary to the conditions of the subsidies promised by Sandfield Macdonald and the subsidies granted by the Dominion Government until a couple of years ago, the Government in 1900 imposed as a condition that all railways receiving subsidies should furnish special rates for prospectors and settlers going into New Ontario, and also that settlers' effects, such as their stock, household goods, etc., should be conveyed at reduced rates, such rates to be agreed upon before the subsidies were paid over. Is there any temporizing with railway corporations in this legislation?

New Provisions in Railway Charters.

(2) In the railway charters granted to Mr. F. H. Clergue for the construction of the Algoma Central and the Manitoulin and North Shore railways, Mr. Clergue is required as one of the conditions on which a land subsidy is granted to place 1,000 male

settlers a year, over 16 years of age, for a period of 10 years, on the lands so granted, and to erect stations and school houses at such points as may be designated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Clergue is also required to establish and maintain a line of not less than four steel ships of not less than 2,000 tonnage each, for carrying freight between Michipicoten, Sault Ste. Marie and other points on the Northern lakes, and to build pulp works and smelting works in addition to any previously undertaken. As a result of these conditions, about 50 miles of the proposed railway have already been constructed and \$15,000,000 expended on pulp works, rolling mills, steamships and other enterprises subsidiary to the railway. Conditions of settlement were also imposed in connection with the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, together with the erection of a smelter near Sudbury and a boat for freight and passengers touching along the western shores of the Province at all important points between Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie.

Can it be shown that any concession has been made to the great corporation of which Mr. Clergue is the head, in which the public interest has not been carefully guarded?

Supplementary Revenue Bill.

(3) In 1899 a Bill for the purpose of supplementing the revenue of the Province was introduced by the late Mr. Hardy. This Bill provides for the taxation of the following class of corporations: Life and Fire Insurance Companies, Banks, Trust Companies, Loan Companies, Steam Railway Companies, Street Railway Companies, Express Companies, Sleeping and Parlor Car Companies, Natural Gas Companies, Gas and Electric Light Companies, Telephone Companies, and Telegraph Companies. The capital of the Companies concerned would exceed a hundred millions of dollars. Their Directors and shareholders consist of the most influential men in Canada. They had enjoyed immunity from taxes ever since they were organized—some of them for forty or fifty years. It was believed to be in the public interest that they should contribute to the revenue of the Province as they derived an income from their business engagements from all parts of the Province and shared in the protection of legislation at every turn. The demands upon the revenue of the Government of Ontario for education and public institutions were urgent. These corporations could afford to pay, as their large investments and generous dividends attested. Accordingly a slight tax was

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imposed upon them—so slight as not to derange their business, nor seriously, if at all, interfere with the working of the Companies, with the following result to the Treasury Department :

Income from Corporations.

1899.....	\$217,059 94
1900.....	229,774 44
1901.....	236,511 49
Total in three years.....	<u>\$683,345 87</u>

When the Bill came up for a second reading on the 14th of March Mr. Foy moved, seconded by Mr. Miscampbell, the six months' hoist, for which Mr. Whitney and all his followers voted. Not satisfied with being defeated on the second reading of the Bill on Mr. Foy's motion, Mr. Whitney himself moved, seconded by Mr. Matheson, the six months' hoist on the third reading, which also failed. Now, had Mr. Foy and Mr. Whitney been successful, the Province would have lost in the last three years over \$683,345

Bill Taxing Brewers and Distillers.

In the same session a Bill was also introduced imposing a tax upon brewers and distillers, somewhat similar to the taxes imposed upon corporations. The sale of liquors has been a considerable source of revenue to the Province. In Great Britain and, in fact, in every country in the world intoxicating liquors are considered a fair subject for reasonable taxation. Everybody knows the influence which brewers and distillers are supposed to carry at elections as well as at other times. Had the Government been regardless of the public interest, it would have surrendered to these corporations. Nevertheless the Bill went on, stage by stage, until it reached its third reading, and here Mr. Whitney, who disclaims being friendly to corporations, in the sense in which the Government is, moved that the Bill (No. 164) taxing brewers and distillers, should also receive the six months' hoist.

Brewers' and Distillers' Licenses, Etc.

1899.....	\$ 65,183 32
1900.....	67,905 83
1901.....	6,141 66
Total for three years.....	<u>\$188,230 81</u>

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Had the Government yielded to Mr. Whitney with regard to either of these two measures, there would have been some ground for the complaint that it was controlled by the corporations. Was Mr. Whitney acting in the public interest when he opposed the Government in regard to these measures, and was he bidding for the support of the corporations concerned? Had he succeeded the Treasury would have lost \$871,576.68.

Mr. Whitney's Speech at New Hamburg.

Mr. Whitney has put himself on record, at least, as to one feature of his policy, should he be returned to power. At New Hamburg he declared that if the opportunity were granted to him, he would repeal the law by which Insurance Companies and Banks were taxed, that is, he would repeal the Revenue Act of 1899, from which, as above stated, we receive an average of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars annually. Is the country prepared to lose a quarter of million of dollars in revenue for the sake of returning Mr. Whitney to power? Are there no interests of the utmost urgency requiring the expenditure of considerable sums of money for which every dollar of the public revenue should be preserved? If the revenue is cut down, how is Mr. Whitney going to build four or five Agricultural schools, and how is New Ontario to be developed? If taxation is to be lightened, what necessity is there for beginning with the corporations, which, in proportion to their wealth, contribute so little?

Electric Power of Niagara Falls.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1885, the Government appointed a commission with power to remove the old buildings from the neighborhood of Niagara Falls and otherwise improve the grounds with a view to the establishment of a public park at the Falls in harmony with the other natural attractions of the place. To meet the expense of doing this, the commissioners entered into an agreement with the Niagara Falls Electric Power Company to install an electric plant for which the Power Company was to pay an annual rental of \$25,000, with such increases from year to year as the power generated would warrant. The residents of the town of Niagara Falls complained that this action of the Government delayed the erection of the works, and in the autumn of 1900, owing to the retirement of Mr. German from the Local Legislature, a bye-election was held for the

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County of Welland. The Government was strongly pressed to surrender its rental of this electric power, but steadfastly refused, although the apparent effect of the refusal might be to alienate some of its own supporters in the town of Niagara Falls which constituted part of the electoral district of Welland. At a meeting during a bye-election in the County of Welland in 1900, Mr. Whitney in a speech delivered in the town hall at Niagara Falls, advocated the remission of all charges by the Government for the use by the Power Company of the Niagara River, although the Government had entered into an agreement for the payment by the Company of the sum of \$25,000 a year. The power, Mr. Whitney said, should be "free as air." Was he bidding for the support of that Company and for the political support of the electors of Niagara Falls who were complaining because the Company was not proceeding with the work of development? Putting it in the mildest manner, it does seem that \$25,000 a year for all time to come was a large amount to pay for a single constituency. In order that his position might be perfectly clear, the exact words are here given as contained in the *Mail and Empire* of December 12th:—

"Mr. Whitney agreed with Mr. McCleary that the water of the Falls should be free as air. . . . He agreed with Mr. Ross that the town should have the power, but Mr. Ross had been careful not to say that the power should be free. Mr. Whitney declared his opinion that it should be free and anything that was ever in his power to make it free would be done."

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Railway Legislation.

Recent railway legislation has steadily progressed towards more complete Governmental control, with a view to avoiding the evils of monopoly and preserving public rights, and in so doing to impede private enterprise no more than is necessary. The most radical measure in this regard has been the survey of a line from North Bay to the agricultural districts at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, by the Government, with the intention of constructing it as a Provincial work. This railway will touch Lake Temiscamingue and permit the development of the rich mineral region adjacent to that Lake and its tributary waters. As settlement advances it is proposed to extend the railway to James Bay, thus opening a direct route from the capital of the Province to the northern seaboard, a project equally advantageous to new and to older Ontario.

Railways Incorporated.

Since 1898 there have been incorporated by the Provincial Legislature twenty-five steam railway companies. With but a few minor exceptions, the proposed lines will be constructed in Northern Ontario, where they will open up for settlement large agricultural areas as well as permit the development of rich timber and mineral resources. Four proposed lines now have as their northern termini Hudson Bay, their southern termini being respectively at Missinaibi, Sudbury, North Bay and Rossport on the C. P. R. During this period the Ontario and Rainy River Railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, opening up exceedingly valuable agricultural, mining and timber sections, has been subsidized and hastened to completion. Among other of the more notable lines has been the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway from Sudbury to Little Current, thence crossing Manitoulin Island and passing southerly through the Bruce Peninsula to Meaford, in the County of Grey. In spite of the apparently insurmountable engineering difficulties, work on this road is being pressed forward.

Other projected lines, such as the Algoma Central Railway from Sault Ste. Marie to Michipicoten Harbor, the Bruce Mines

and Algoma Railway, the Manitou and Rainy Lake Railway, the Camp Bay and Crow Lake Railway, the Nickel Belt Railway, the Nepigon Railway, the Nickel Range Railway, the Thessalon and Grand Portage Railway, the Thunder Bay, Nepigon and St. Joe Railway, and the Worthington and Onaping Railway, will open up districts hitherto valueless to the people of Ontario.

Railways Taxed.

The Revenue Act of 1899 provides that every steam railway company in Ontario shall pay a Provincial tax of \$5.00 per mile for each mile of line operated by the company; railways to continue liable, as previously, to municipal assessment.

Subsidy Conditions.

The granting of subsidies has been made the means of securing from railway companies a number of valuable concessions. In 1900 the General Railway Act was amended to provide as conditions attached to all unearned subsidies:

That subsidized railways shall comply with regulations hereafter imposed by Order-in-Council as to rates charged settlers or prospectors travelling on any such subsidized railway;

That workmen and laborers employed in the construction of subsidized railways shall be paid the current rate of wages;

That subsidized lines are to be built of material made and purchased in Canada;

That no laborer shall be employed who is a citizen of a country having an Alien Labor Law, operating against Canadians.

All companies receiving aid under the Act of 1901, in addition to previous requirements, must agree, among others, to the following conditions:

The Province reserves the right to expropriate all lines, the amount of the subsidy to be deemed part payment of the amount fixed as the price to be paid by the Province.

Secret special rates, rebates, drawbacks or concessions to favored shippers that will affect or prevent free competition, are declared unlawful.

Farm drainage must not be obstructed, and the railway companies aided are to be amenable to the Provincial Drainage Laws.

Workmen and laborers on construction work must be paid current wages, without exorbitant charges for board, clothing and the necessaries of life.

Companies aided are not to amalgamate with other companies without consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The provisions of the Act to secure payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works are to apply to subsidized railways.

Companies are required to erect stations where directed by the Commissioner of Public Works; comply with regulations for fire protection along the line of railway; use rolling stock, rails and other materials of Canadian

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manufacture ; maintain proper sanitary conditions for laborers in construction camps ; carry roadmaking material at the actual cost of handling and carriage.

Algoma Central Concessions.

As an inducement to the construction of the Algoma Central Railway, previously referred to, a land grant of 7400 acres per mile was offered for 200 miles of railway. In addition to the construction and operation of the road, the grant is subject to the usual subsidy conditions, and to the following further requirements :

The Lake Superior Power Co. is to develop an additional 40,000 h.p. at Sault Ste. Marie.

Smelting works, capacity of 300 tons daily, are to be completed within two years.

Chemical works, using 5,000 h.p. are to be completed in two years.

The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company is to erect an additional mill at Sault Ste. Marie, capacity 50 tons daily.

Stations are to be erected at request of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the centre of each block of land, a town plot is to be surveyed, and a school house and public hall erected at request of Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Immigration offices are to be established in Toronto and in Great Britain, and each year for the ensuing ten years the company is to place upon their own or Crown lands 1,000 male settlers, each to perform specified settlement duties.

The railway is to maintain a line of not less than four steel steamships between Michipicoten, Sault Ste. Marie and other points on the lakes, of tonnage not less than 2,000 each.

Pine and spruce from lands granted to the company are to be manufactured in Canada.

Rates for passengers and freight are to be subject to approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Concessions.

A grant of land, in place of a cash subsidy, as an aid to the construction of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway, was made subject to the usual subsidy conditions, and the following additional provisions :

That the company shall, within two years, establish a smelter of 300 tons daily capacity at a point convenient to the railway ;

That a steamship line be established between Windsor, Sarnia, Goderich, Kincardine, Port Elgin, Southampton and Little Current ;

That, at least, 1,000 male settlers shall be located by the company on the lands granted, or upon Crown lands, yearly for ten years ;

That the line be in operation between Meaford and Owen Sound by October 31st, 1903, and that the entire line shall be completed by December 1st, 1906.

Pine on the lands granted is reserved for the Crown, and spruce must be manufactured in Canada.

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The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Exploration of the Province has shown that in the district of Ontario, lying between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibi, and north westerly from Lake Temiskaming, there are large areas of arable land, well fitted for settlement, extensive tracts of merchantable pine and other valuable timber, and deposits of ore and minerals, which will, upon development, add greatly to the wealth of the Province. Although the district is now difficult of access from lack of railway communication, an increasing number of settlers are taking up lands. To bring this district into communication with existing lines of railway is therefore most desirable in the public interest, and to this end the Act, passed at the 1902 Session of the Legislature, provides for the construction, by the Province, of a railway from North Bay on Lake Nipissing to the head of Lake Temiskaming.

The construction and management of the railway will be vested in a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Commissioners will have power, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to appoint an engineer and other necessary employees; to decide the location of the line and plans of all necessary works; to fix tariffs and rates to be charged; and to enter into agreements with other railway companies to secure reciprocal running powers and traffic arrangements.

To meet the cost of construction and equipment, the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, set apart a tier of unoccupied townships adjoining the railway to an extent not exceeding 20,000 acres for each mile of the line, the proceeds of the sale of such land to be applied to the payment of debentures issued by the Commission.

The Act further provides that the railway must be built of material purchased in Canada; that current rates of wages are to be paid to all employees and labourers; that no person shall be employed in contravention of the Alien Labor Act; and that the Commission shall have powers conferred by the General Railway Act.

Suitable regulations are made for the guidance of the Commission as to rates of interest to be paid on debentures; the application of proceeds of debentures, the application of revenue, and other details.

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Care of Destitute Children.

At the Canadian Conference of Charities held in Toronto last September, the Ex-President of the American Conference of Charities, who was present, said in his address: "I consider that Ontario has the best Children's Protection Law on the Continent, and I say this with a full knowledge of the laws of the various States of the Union. In addition to right principles of action it unites Government assistance and private benevolent enterprise in a manner that is almost ideal."

This law, drawn up in 1893 by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, has been copied by many of the adjoining States, and has been put into operation in Manitoba and British Columbia with marked success, while other provinces are taking up similar methods.

Its two fundamental principles are, first, the protection of every child from cruelty and neglect; and second, the placing of homeless or dependent children in family homes instead of institutions.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, the Superintendent, deals with all matters pertaining to the thirty-five Children's Aid Societies that have been formed, Industrial Schools and Juvenile Immigration. In addition to this, many requests are received for advice and assistance regarding neglected children in various rural districts of the Province, and in finding homes for orphan or destitute children.

Through the instrumentality of the central office and the various auxiliary Societies, over two thousand children have been placed in foster-homes or situations where they are cared for without expense to the country—an immense saving as compared with institutional care.

To make sure that these children would receive every reasonable advantage in their respective homes, Mrs. L. J. Harvie and Mr. William O'Connor have been appointed to make personal visits to each of the children. Their reports are carefully considered by the Superintendent, and indicate that the children, as a rule, are doing remarkably well, and that an extension of this class of work would be desirable.

The annual report and other literature of the Department is furnished to applicants without charge, and in this way an extensive educational work is carried on in the interests of homeless or neglected children.

The influence of this work has made itself felt in a material reduction of the number of children sent to Reform Schools, and the improvement of home life for childhood generally.

Importation of Children.

Another important piece of legislation was the Act introduced by the late Hon. A. S. Hardy, regulating the importation of English children. For years this class of work was loosely carried on, and children were brought to Ontario whose proper place was in the institutions of the Old Land.

An Act was passed by the Government requiring careful selection of children intended for this Province, and the Ontario agent at Liverpool now personally inspects and passes each individual child. The work of supervising immigration on this side was intrusted to Mr. Kelso, and the result has been that the evils of the system have been removed without entirely prohibiting the work.

Undoubtedly there are many farms in the Province where the services of those growing boys and girls are in demand, and in time they become good citizens, adding to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

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Ontario as a Pioneer and Leader in Legislation and Departmental Organization.

Ontario under Liberal rule has long been recognized as a pioneer and leader in legislative reforms, and departmental work, but the extent to which this is true may not be generally known.

The following facts selected from a large number will be of interest :

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

The Ontario Crown Timber Regulations have been largely copied by the other Provinces.

The Ontario Fire Act has suggested similar legislation to Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

The Ontario Fire Ranging System (in which this Province was the pioneer) has been adopted, in whole or in part, by Quebec, New Brunswick, and the Dominion as regards the western timber lands still controlled by the Department of the Interior. The Government of the United States, in establishing a fire ranging system to cover its public lands, practically copied the Ontario system.

Culler's Examinations.—This system has been copied by Quebec.

Pulpwood Policy.—The Crown Lands Policy regarding Crown pulpwood lands of granting leases or concessions, conditional upon the erection of mills, the employment of a minimum number of men, and other features, has been adopted by Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Newfoundland, although the rights of the public are more carefully safeguarded under the Ontario system in that the rate of dues may be increased from time to time, whereas in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland a fixed rental is charged according to area, no dues being required. Quebec

has copied Ontario by imposing a net rate of 40 cents per cord as dues. The Ontario agreements are much more strict in every respect than the concessions granted by any other Province.

Saw Log Policy.—Ontario was the first Province to adopt the policy of requiring saw logs cut on Crown lands to be manufactured in Canada. British Columbia has followed suit by prohibiting the export of pine cut on their Crown lands and the export of pulpwood cut under lease.

Newfoundland stipulates, in her leases of timber lands, that the timber cut shall be manufactured at the mills of the lessee.

The Dominion has only recently (in May of 1901) prohibited the export of pine saw logs cut on Indian Reserves, and later still, logs cut on the timber belt of Dominion timber lands in British Columbia.

A TRIBUTE TO ONTARIO'S MANAGEMENT OF HER CROWN TIMBER.

R. H. Roys, of the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Co., at a recent meeting of the Saginaw Lumber Dealers' Association, said:—

"I cannot refrain from speaking about the wise system pursued by the Ontario Government in handling their timber, as compared to that of the United States, where the Government obtained only \$1.25 an acre for land and timber. In Ontario, they put up the timber separate from the land, at auction, the highest bidder obtains a license to cut whenever he chooses, but when the timber is cut he is obliged to pay the Government \$1 a thousand for the stumpage, or even more. In the sale of 1892 the Province of Ontario realized \$2,250,000 from the timber offered and still kept the land, such as it was."

FOREST RESERVES.

Pennsylvania is setting apart forest reserves for which she has to buy the land at from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre—land on which the pine and hemlock have been cut and burnt over.

Ontario has had a great advantage in this respect, having originally disposed of the timber only, but retaining the fee simple in the land for the Crown, and in such Ontario Reserves therefore as have been set apart, which were covered by timber licenses, the land has not had to be purchased back.

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New York State has spent six millions thus far in buying back land in the Adirondacks and other regions for the establishment of forest reserves and for the conserving of their water reservoirs, paying therefore at the rate of \$3.50 per acre.

Maine and Massachusetts are considering similar action. Strong agitations on the same lines are manifest in Michigan and Minnesota.

THE BUREAU OF MINES.

The Provincial Assay Office.

In 1901 the authorities of the Province of Quebec wrote for full particulars respecting the Provincial Assay Office at Belleville, stating that they had in contemplation the establishment of such an office for the Province of Quebec. Full particulars were furnished, and as to the benefits which the office in Ontario had upon the mining industry of this Province. Shortly afterwards the Quebec Government opened an Assay Office in Montreal, no doubt as the direct result of the example set by Ontario.

Diamond Drills.

Two or three years ago the Government of Nova Scotia applied for information respecting the diamond drills operated by the Ontario Bureau of Mines. About the same time the Government of that Province had authority from the legislature to purchase one or more such drills for use in testing the mineral deposits in that Province. It is most likely the example of Ontario influenced in this direction, although the idea of aiding the mining industry in this way was not original with this Province, having been some time before adopted in New Zealand and one or more of the colonies in Australia.

Praise of the Ontario Mining Law.

Dr. R. W. Raymond, of New York, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, recognized as the great American authority on mining laws, said in the *Ottawa Mining Review* of October, 1897, "The Ontario Mining Act, as framed in 1892, seems to me to embody a very judicious attempt to continue the encouragement of exploration and mining, with the retention of sovereign control and supervision." After dealing with the various provisions of the Act, Dr. Raymond remarks: "I trust also that the excellent features I have taken the liberty of pointing

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out will not be sacrificed either to paternal authority on the one hand or socialistic clamor on the other."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Agricultural Statistics.—Manitoba adopted the Ontario system; it is the only other Province that collects agricultural statistics. The other Provinces are considering the matter. Nova Scotia has confined her efforts in this direction to issuing merely general reports.

Ontario's Farmers' Institute System has been adopted by Manitoba and New Brunswick. Ontario is a pioneer in this matter. The Dominion Government is also sending delegations of Ontario Farmer Institute lecturers to the other Provinces.

The Ontario Live Stock Associations have been copied in all the Provinces as to general methods of working and organization.

The Ontario Winter Live Stock Show has been imitated by the Dominion establishing one, in 1901, for the Maritime Provinces at Amherst, N.S.

Ontario's Dairy Schools have been copied by one in Manitoba, one in Quebec and one in New Brunswick.

Ontario's Agricultural College is likely soon to be copied. The three Maritime Provinces have, in fact, already decided upon having one. Manitoba is considering the matter through a commission.

The success of the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College was such that the Dominion Department of Agriculture established a Dominion Dairy Department, taking Ontario's dairyman.

Most of the Instructors in Dairying in the other Provinces have been drawn from Ontario, and some have been taken to New Zealand—a tribute to the training they received here. Others again have been employed in Scotland.

Bulletins.—These are ahead of other provinces in number and variety of contents. They are eagerly sought for in other provinces, and by special arrangement some of the reports are circulated in British Columbia by the Government of that Province, the latter paying therefor.

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AN AMERICAN OPINION OF THE GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Prof. W. L. Amoss, Director of Maryland Farmers' Institutes and Professor at the Maryland Agricultural College, on returning from a visit to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, wrote: "I shall long entertain pleasant memories of my visit to Guelph. Dr. Mills' institution is, I think, the best of the twelve I have visited in the United States and Canada *for educating the farmers' son for the farm*. Each member of the Doctor's faculty seems to thoroughly understand his work and to be doing all in his power for the young men under his charge. The neatness of the place is also very noticeable. I quite agree with the Doctor in keeping before the students a high ideal in farming. In this respect, when compared with some of our northern institutions of the same kind, there is a very noticeable contrast."

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Ontario Public Health Act has been copied by Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Several of the American States have also drawn freely upon its provisions.

The Act respecting Sanitary Regulations in Unorganized Territories (with special reference to lumber and mining camps), has, although only passed during the session of 1900, already been utilized as a precedent by several States where similar conditions prevail, such as Minnesota, Michigan, Maine and Pennsylvania. Quebec has practically adopted the Ontario regulations.

The Law relating to the Supervision of Waterworks and Drainage has been copied by Ohio.

The Ontario System of Registration of Vital Statistics is far ahead of that of any other Province and, with possibly one exception, every State in the Union. Other Provinces have copied some of its provisions in so far as they have developed a registration system. The Ontario system has also been copied in whole or in part by several States, notably in methods of collecting vital statistics. The Conference of Vital Statistics, held in

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Washington, D.C., two years ago, commended especially the Ontario plan for collecting statistics, and the system as a whole was informally approved of.

The Ontario System has further supplied suggestions for the improvement of local registration systems in many cities of Canada, where Provincial Registration has not yet been adopted.

The Ontario plan of uniting the Registration and Public Health Branches is another forward movement, since the Health Branch can make constant use of the information regarding deaths to take measures for preventing outbreaks of disease.

The Act of 1900 re Sanatoria for Consumptives was an advanced step supplying provision for Government assistance to municipalities; dependent upon inspection and supervision of county sanatoria when established. No European country or State of the Union has as yet formally undertaken to deal with this important subject on these broad lines of legislation.

THE GOOD ROADS BRANCH.

New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia have followed Ontario's example in the formation of Provincial Good Roads Associations.

Quebec has also followed in Ontario's steps by appointing a Provincial Good Roads Commissioner.

PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

Manitoba and British Columbia are considering the appointment of a similar officer in their respective Provinces.

The Municipal World, January, 1902, says: "The appointment of a Provincial Municipal Auditor and the efficient manner in which he discharges the duties of his office, has had the effect of improving municipal treasurers' accounts throughout the Province. The special cash books are a success."

The Monetary Times, March 1, 1901: "It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Ontario Auditor of municipal accounts that there is a remarkable improvement in the methods of municipal bookkeeping since 1892. And not only this, but a

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marked lessening of loss to municipalities by the adoption of a uniform series of books and accounts for treasurers, added to regular inspection by officials of the Province."

The Bookkeeper, August 1, 1899: "In Ontario, within the past three years, great strides have been made along the line of an improvement in municipal account-keeping, to which end a uniform system of accounts has been adopted, and its use made compulsory by all municipalities."

NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

The Children's Protection Act of 1893 (under which 30 Children's Aid Societies have been organized, dealing thus far with over 2,000 neglected children) has been recognized as one of the most advanced measures of philanthropic legislation on any statute book. It has, moreover, accomplished these results at much less cost than similar efforts in the United States.

The Ontario System has been adopted by Manitoba and British Columbia, a similar law is now under consideration by Quebec, while no less than ten States have embodied some of its provisions.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES ACT.

The Joint Stock Companies Act of Ontario came into force in 1874. Quebec has since copied it to a certain extent, Manitoba almost entirely, and Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories in its entirety.

The Act relating to Extra-Provincial Corporations has also been copied by Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

SUCCESSION DUTIES ACT.

Ontario, among the Canadian Provinces, has taken the initiative in its Succession Duties Act.

ONTARIO'S SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

In his annual message to the Ohio Legislature, on January 6th, 1902, Governor Nash recommended a new system of taxa-

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tion based in general on the Ontario system, under which all taxes for State purposes are to be raised from corporations, franchises, liquor licenses, etc., leaving county and municipal taxes to be raised by the counties and municipalities.

ONTARIO SCHOOL BOOKS.

A comparison of the price of school books in the leading States of the Union and Ontario is very much to the advantage of the Province.

In New York State a full series costs \$9.96 as against \$4.96 in Ontario.

Ontario is ahead of the States in the matter of uniformity in its school books. Different sets of books are frequently in use in different counties in the same State.

The best tribute to the Ontario school books is that many of them are in use in other Provinces, viz:

In Quebec: McFaul's Drawing, Casselman's Vertical Copy Books, the Practical Speller, Spotton's Botany, Gage's practical system of Vertical Writing.

In Manitoba: The Public School Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, the High School Geography, the Practical Speller, Spotton's Botany, and the system of Vertical Writing.

In Nov. Scotia: McFaul's Drawing, High School Drawing, Practical Speller, Spotton's Botany, Vertical Writing system.

In New Brunswick: McFaul's Drawing, Practical Speller, Spotton's Botany, and Vertical Writing system.

In British Columbia: The same as in New Brunswick.

In Prince Edward Island: Model School Geography, Practical Speller, Spotton's Botany, and Vertical Writing system.

In Northwest Territories: Practical Speller, and Vertical Writing system.

The Ontario Public School text book on Agriculture is authorized in all the Provinces.

THE ONTARIO GAME LAWS.

The Province is becoming known as the sportsmen's paradise, mainly due to wise and common-sense laws enacted for the protection of all kinds of game animals and birds.

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In no other portion of this vast Continent can game be procured with so little trouble and expense. During the open season of fifteen days, in eight or ten of the northern counties of Ontario, there are ten thousand Virginia deer killed, at an estimated cost of not more than \$10 per deer killed, while the estimated cost of each deer killed by the tourist hunter in the State of Maine is \$200, and each moose \$500.

It is proposed to have an open season for moose and caribou in the northern portion of the Province each year, where these noble animals have become very numerous and can be found in close proximity to the railroads, from Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

Duck shooting at the numerous resorts cannot be excelled. Many bags of 100 ducks and upwards have been made by sportsmen per day to each gun. The abundance of wild fowl in the Province results from the prohibition of spring shooting, allowing them to nest and propagate in accordance with the laws of nature and common sense. The necessity for the adoption of this part of the Ontario Game Laws is fully realized by all true sportsmen in the United States, who are working hard to have similar measures passed in their respective States.

Ontario is far in advance of its neighbors in wise and restrictive game laws. The licensing of Cold Storage firms, Game Dealers and Hotel-Keepers to use and deal in game, giving the Chief Game Warden supervision of the most effective character over them, is a most advanced feature of game protection not yet adopted elsewhere.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

Ontario has been a pioneer in insurance legislation. It was the first Province to introduce statutory conditions in fire insurance contracts, by which unjust and oppressive conditions were eliminated, and in many other ways protecting the insured. The Act has been adopted, in whole or in part, by most of the Provinces, while it has become the basis of legislation in many of the States.

The feature of the Act allowing thirty days' grace on the payment of life insurance premiums, has also been largely copied, as has the clause protecting widows and children against creditors in the matter of life insurance.

A sound system of Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies was

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inaugurated by the Government, which has effected a substantial saving in agricultural insurance.

The Ontario system of insurance registration, enabling the Insurance Department to enforce necessary laws and regulations upon foreign insurance corporations, was a step in advance of the old licensing system, which is still in vogue in many States.

The codification of the insurance law in 1897 further made Ontario a leader in this department of governmental administration. This code covers more ground than any other insurance law, and not only relates to the formation and regulation of companies, but protects the rights of the insured under contracts of various kinds.

The Ontario legislation relating to building societies and loan and trust companies (by which they were brought under a system of annual registration, a proper audit of accounts and the publication of full returns), has been made the basis of similar legislation in Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

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