Record of the Mowat Administration

THE TEST OF TEN YEARS

Gratifying Exhibit of Useful and Beneficent Legislation.

A SERIES OF VALUABLE REFORMS.

Judicious, Economical, and Progressive Administration.

SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The best answer that can be made to the charges formulated against the Liberal Admin istration of Ontario at the late Conservative 'onvention is a plain, unvarnished record of what that Administration has, during the last ten years, been enabled to do for the Province. That record we now propose to give. In order the more clearly to comprehend the work, it is necessary to understand definitely the sphere within which it has been accomplished. That sphere is defined by the British North America Act. Under that Act the Provincial Legislatures are given exclusive power to make laws relating to direct taxation and borrowing money (if necessary); to property, civil rights, educe ment and sale of public lands, woods, and timber; to the establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons, spitals, asylums, and charities; to the inco poration of companies, the control of licenses, and olemnization of marriage; to the establishmen of Provincial offices, with Provincial officers, the administration of justice and the undertaking o local works, and generally all matters of a local and private nature within the Province. By the same Act they were precluded from taking any gation, the imposition of a tariff, and customs generally; criminal law and many other subjects. These matters were relegated to the No Provincial Legislature could touch them. But within the sphere laid down for the action of the Local Legislatures there was ample scope. The matters enumerated affect the material progress, moral well being, and social happiness of every citizen. How have they been dealt with by the present Liberal Administration of Ontario? Ten years have clapsed since they entered office. What, dursphere worked out for them by the British North America Act to increase the material progress, moral well-being, and social happiness of the people of their native Province ! It is this question that we now propose to

The sphere of governmental activity is twofold - legislative and administrative. The record of any Government, therefore, is a record of legislation and administration. What, then, in the first place, has, during the past ten years, been the

1. LEGISLATION OF THE MOWAT ADMINISTRA-

During each of those ten years the number of Bills passed has averaged about ninety. As charmen of Private Bills, Railway, Municipal, wills and to the mortgages and sales of perand other Committees of the House, the members of the Administration have carefully revised all legislation, and all those bills have passed under their supervision. But annually they have introduced on an average some thirty-five public bills, many of which have been measures of the greatest Provincial importance. By them every class of the community has been benefitted. (a) Election Law and Reform.

Immediately upon coming into power the

Liberal Administration turned its attention to perfecting the means whereby the people give effect to their will in the election of representatives to the Legislature. As the result we have the present election law of Ontario. Vote by ballot, the preparation and publication of the voters' lists, independence or parhament, and the speedy trial of controverted elections by the andges, quickly received attention. Two days' polling in one polling place in a township, a

to the utter derangement of business, and the that of election cases before partisan committees of the Legislature, are things of the past. Defects found on trial have, session hy session, been remedied until we can proudly boast that the Election Law of Ontario is one of the most thorough anywhere to be found. And to complete the progress in this direction, they have passed measures conferring the right to the exercise of the franchise, under certain conditions, on those enjoying fixed incomes and

eneral election extending over weeks

on farmers' sons. (b) Law Rejora.

At the same time they have inaugurated and successfully carried out great law reforms. These began with the passing of the Adminis tration of Justice Act, which was the first attempt at the fusion of law and equity in any

ONTARIO A TON YOURS

THE MOWAT COVERNMENT.

law reforms ever attempted in Canada. By means of it the whole of our existing system was remodelled, the distinction between the courts of law and equity abolished. and the procedure made identical in all our existing courts. By this simplification of legal procedure there has been a consequent reduction of expenditure to suitors. Nor have their law reforms stopped here ; but the whole of the laws dealing with the administration of justice have from time to time been amended and increased ac occasion demanded. By the later Juror Acts and amendments the process of selection has been simplified, the labours of the selectors lightened, and the cost to the municipalities lessened. Witnesses in criminal cases are now paid ; stamp duties in the lower courts have been repealed ; the jurisdiction of the lowest court has been extended provision has promptly been made for the administration of justice in each new section of the Province that has been opened up.

(c) Municipal and School Law Reform. The statutes of some twenty-five years relating to our municipal institutions have been consolidated, and every session has seen some important point added to our municipal law until it merits the encomium passed upon it by the late Chief Justice Harrison, who declared it to be after its consolidation "the most com plete and perfect code of the kind that he knew of in any country of the world." The statutes relating to High and Public Schools have been thoroughly revised and incorporated two Acts which the late Rev. Dr. Rverson leclared were "so important and valuable as o constitute a new era in school legislation. Laws establishing a new Normal School and Training and Model Schools in each county have been passed. By other enactments, he training and examination of teachers, the inspection of schools, and the course of study in all classes of schools have een made at once more elastic and more thorough, and by a revision of the Acts relating to the Provincial University its graduates have been given a voice in its government.

(d) Reforms in Laws Relating to Companies and Classes of the Community

A general Act, skilfully drawn, has been passed, whereby all Joint Stock, Co-operative, Building and Loan, Benevolent, Provident, and like Socie ties can become incorporated at small expense and trouble. And not only have they thus facilitated trade and manufactures, but the inerests of stock and policy holders are carefully guarded. Especially is this true in the case of Insurance Companies, where, by laws establishing annual reporting and continual in spection, the interests of the public are proserved, and those interests have continually been sought. In laws establishing prisons for the vicious and additional asylums for the afflicted, providing for the assistance of every laudable private charity, and ensuring the thorough maintenance and inspection of all public institutions, is this fact shown. In enactments facilitating the adjustment of dis putes between masters and workmen : in se curing to mechanics, labourers, and others a ien on the property on which their labour is expended or their materials used; in preserving the rights of boarders and lodgers : in providing for immigration and the easy solemnization of marriage; in encouraging the development of agriculture and horticulture. and by many other enactments of a like nature, is it proven. By the License Act it has faced the great social question of temperance, and by the Board of Health Act that of public health whilst by the Civil Service Act it has attempted the solution of the question of civil service reform.

(e) Reforms in Law of Real and Personal Property.

No improvements in the laws of real and personal property adopted in English-speaking countries have failed to be incorporated into ours. whereas numerous enactments peculiar to our own have been passed. The laws relating to sonal property are examples. Neither our space nor our readers' time will allow the list to be lengthened, and we must conclude by men tioning the fact that all the statutes of the old Province of Canada before Confederation and of Ontario since that time, so far as they relate to this Province, have, under the direction and supervision of the Mowat Administration, been consolidated into the admirable code known as the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

Such is the record - the proud record - in legislation of the Liberal Administration of Ontario for the past ten years. Every question has been met, every public want satisfied, every class bene itsed every reform anticipated. It is with the utmost pride that every friend of that Administration can point to such legislationlegislation that, as we have already said, has done so much in these ten years to advance the material progress, the moral well-being, and the social happiness of the people of

Not only, however, has the legislation been thorough, but success has attended the prudent

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOWAT GOVERN-

Neither the Dominion nor any of the Pro vinces can speak of foreign affairs. But in their place there are inter-provincial matters. With all of those that have come up in our history as a Province this Administration has had to deal. The first was

The Ontario and Quebec Assets Award. At Confederation it was agreed that the public should be apportioned between the Dominion, Ontario, and Quebec. Arbitrators were ap-State using the English law. It was followed by pointed and an award was made. On taking the Judicature Act, one of the most extensive office the present Government found that of the greatest public utility. In this way, by This free grant territory of Northern Ontario sides those duties they make the outline plans

was decided that the Award was a perfect valid one, as Ontario had always The second of these questions was

The Inter-Provincial Box This was the unsurveyed boundary be Ontario and Quebec. That, too, was the Liberal Government. entered upon and far northward as no satisfaction of both Provinces. The third of inese questions related to the

Northern and Western Boundaries The subject in debate was as to how far vest and north Ontario extended. She came into Confederation with the territory of old Upper Canada, and therefore the question was not new. For it was in dispute between Old Canada and the Hudson Bay Company. Chief Justice Draper had argued it before a committee of the British House of Commons. Immediately on the Liberal Government being formed steps were taken by them to have it solved. The Dominion and Ontario did not at first gree as to the mode of settling it. Ultimate ly they agreed to appoint arbitrators. Ontario selected Chief Justice Harrison, Quebec Sir Francis Hineks The third was Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador at Washing ton. Our Government prepared the case for Some of the questions had been in debate for two centuries, the documents and papers had to be gathered from hundreds of old volumes ; scores of old maps were to be consuited, and the archives of London, Paris, Washing ton, Albany, Ottawa, and Quebec were ransacked. The case was heard. An award-and a tac first the Government did the drainage animous award was made. Ontario did not and charged the munic get all she claimed, but it was now for the first ime officially declared that she possessed and had always possessed a territory of 200,000 square miles. North-Western Ontario was declared to be as large in area as the older settled portion of the Province, and to contain ome 98,000 square miles. Owing to the ealousy of a few of the Quebec politicians, the Dominion Government has never ratified this award. Through their dishenourable and owardly action Ontario has not as yet entered into possession of her Great North-West, declared to be hers mainly through the energy and ability of the present Liberal Administra

Not alhed to these interprovincial questions. but yet an extraordinary question of admini tration and one which we will therefore consider in this place, was

The Distribution of the Surplus.

The essential functions of Government are egislation, civil government, and the administration of justice. The due and economical performance of those functions absorbs but oneifth of the annual revenue of Ontario. For some time after Confederation little else was done. Gradually a great deal more was undertaken, but, however, at the end of the adminstration of the Hon, John Sandfield Macionaid in 1871 there had been saved out of revenue a surplus of some 3,000, 000 dollars. The Hon. J. S. Macdonald, acting at last on the sound principle that "hoarding is not true economy," proposed to spend \$1,500,000 of it on railways. Defeated n the objectionable features of his scheme, the motion fell to his successors, and the handling of the measure has been done by the Mowat Administration. The surplus of \$3,000,000 mentioned has been increased year by year by various annual sums saved out of revenue, and the whole has been again distributed to the

(a) Extinguishment of the Municipal Loan

(b) Aid to railways ; (c) Municipal drainage.

We will explain each of those schemes order, and so take up in the first place

(a) The Municipal Loan Debts.

The municipalities of the Province had berrowed from Old Canada various sums of money to make their gravel roads, build bridges, town halls, court-houses, gaols, and such other works of public utility. These debts amounted in 1872 to over \$12,000,000. Some municipaliites were paying the interest, others were not. Many owing large sums had paid nothing for years, and the body of the people, including, of course, the unindebted municipalities, were paving the interest of their borrowed money. Important sections of the Province were retarded in the march of unprovement. Some municipalities could never pay their a condition placed many of them under the control of the Government of the day.

That was the problem. And it was solved. By means of a portion of the surplus the indebted municipalities were relieved of their liability without injustice to the unindebted. They paid to the extent of their ability, and on certain well-defined principles. What they could not pay the Province did, proportionately, to the unindebted municipalities. In the settlement no party preferences were observed. The scheme was comprehensive, just, popular, and successful. The Municipal Loan debts are almost extinguished, and the evils of debt and assets of the old Province of Canada in building, roads, bridges, town halls, schools, been received and checked. railways, in town and village improvements, in

haset the only railways serving the Pro-ps in 1871 were the Grand Trunk, the Western, the Northern (half what it

riturny through almost every county in the l'ovince the sum of \$3, 145,649. The expenditure of this amount of money during the last try years has tended greatly to encourage in the sum of \$3, 145,649. distry, give markets, stimulate trade, and re-if we depression. And it was directly brought arout by this second mode of the distribution the surplus.

The third mode was

pecially those along Lake Erie and Lake St. tie last two cases, It was two-fold. Under inder the second the Government lent municipalities the money on twenty sterest. In both cases the money is to be repaid, is being now repaid. Under the first sthod there has been spent, up to the 31st Lecember last, the sum of \$364,981, and under the second the further sum of \$239,094, making all, as advances for drainage, the total of 04,075. With this amount there has been taked under the first method about 250,000 res, and under the second about 225,000 vin all, 475,000 acres of valuable land added the cultivable area of the Province within to counties of Kont, Lambton, Middleox, Regin, Lanart, Leanox, Grey, Addington, Herbore, Back, Leads, Valland, Haron, Bruse, Durham, Perth. Hastings, and hatti-

mand. And within the last three years municipalities are enabled to borrow out thus emulating the action of Great Britain. It of the arable land here may be as great as it has 31st of last December \$21,652 had been so bor-

Altogether there has been distributed out of ways mentioned, the total sum of \$7,092,763; and yet the surplus of our assets over our liabilities is \$4,509,591.

When any thoughtful man, no matter what 000,000 equitably wiped out, 2,121 miles of mercial and agricultural classes thereby securof arabi land in the Province, surely he must be constrained to give credit to the Administration which has finds that the bitterest opponents of that Ad- four years after Confederation, ministration can find nothing in all those extensive and wide-branching schemes to criticize. ar less condemn, he will surely take it as convincing proof that the Government is worthy of his most implicit confidence.

Having recapitulated what may be called the extraordinary matters of administration. we pass to the consideration of the more ordinary departments of administration fulfilling the duties imposed upon the Local Legislatures. and consider in the first place

1. Crown Lands ; Colonization ; and Immigra

We commence with this department of administration not because it is the most important, but because it is most closely connected with what we have already been describing And we include immigration because of its close relation to the occupation and property there was depreciated in value. of lands. During the last ten years lum in Toronto. These represented our public the whole of Northern Ontario has been opened institutions. During the first four years after debts, and a great many would not. And such up. It includes the districts of Muskoka, Confederation there were projected and partly policy pursued has been a very liberal one. two lunatic asylums, institutions Free homesteads have been given to every the deaf and dumb, and for actual settler. Not only so, but the districts blind, and an Agricultural College. built through them at the public expense. tion, management, and maintenance of these Outside of this by a glance at the British and additional ones have fallen upon the pre-North America Act it will be seen that to the sent Liberal Administration. Since their ad-Local Governments is left "the management vent to power all these matters have been the ber and wood thereon."

erage of over 77,000 acres per annum, exercise the general supervision and control

9,000,000 acres are now surveyed in 122 town purposes. The total acreage located during the ten years was 2,195,331 acres, and the these lands more readily available, colonization hose districts of our fair Province, which at that into the whole Province. During the ten immigrants. Many of those were of the better class and brought money with them. But taking the rate at which the best statisticians value an immigrant, namely, as worth \$800 to a country, and we have the sum of

\$202,903,200 added to the wealth of the coun-

try by that immigration. As each cost about

\$3 to the country, representing a capitalized

value of \$60, there will be left \$187,685,460 as

net amount of the additional national wealth. And the increase of business has naturally kept pace with the rapid progress of the ountry. Taking the first four years after Confederation as a basis, we find that the sales of Crown Lands have during the last ten years ncreased 66 per cent., and of woods and timber 94 per cent. The number of colonization roads constructed has increased 184 per cent., and of roads repaired 125 per grants brauch has been 190 per cent.; whilst in hat of the whole Department it has been within a fraction of 80 per cent. 'And during those ten years not a single allegation has been heard on the floor of the House of an irregular or improper sale of land; an improvident of improper issue of patent; or a corrupt, or imnot pass from this Department without pointing settling Northern Ontario with its free grants and colonization roads, and that taken by th Dominion in settling the great North-West by taking away from actual settlement millions acres in the shape of railway and colonization

2. Public Works.

A mere enumeration of these during the last ten years will be sufficient. We have built one new asylum and doubled-in some cases trebled-the size of four others. The Central is to be hoped that the result in the improvement | Prison, Andrew Mercer Reformatory, School of Practical Science, Ottawa Normal School, been there in consequence thereof. Up till the and the Agricultural College have been built. The Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutes and the Penetanguishene Reformatory have been greatly enlarged. Many registry offices, gaols, and lock-ups through all the four northern disthe surplus up to the date already given, in the tricts have been erected. On our inland lakes and rivers, to make them navigable and floatable, has been spent \$305,173. The whole of the under the charge of this department of adminnis polities, thinks of a municipal debt of \$12,- istration. The surveying, levelling, cutting and opening, and paying out of the \$604,075 railway built with the advantages to the com- has been done through it. In the same way. on the certificate of the Engineer and report of ed, and of 475,000 acres added to the area the Commissioner, has been paid out on the completion of the 2.121 miles of railway aided the sum of \$3,145,649, which during the ten years has been drawn from the surplus for that so greatly assisted in the development and pro- purpose. And here, too, the work has been gress of the country it governs. But when he about 82 per cent. greater than during the first

> Speaking of the public institutions that have been erected leads naturally to the consideration of the next head of administration

3.—THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC INSTITU-TIONS.

By the British North America Act there is committed to the care of the Provincial Governments "the establishment, maintenance, and management of public and reformatory prisons ; and of hospitals.

"asylums, and charities." To what extent this work should be performed by private charity, the municipalities, or the Government is one of the economical questions continually recurring. In Ontario it is done almost wholly by the Administration of the day. At Confederation there was a gaol in each county or union of counties, a boys' reformatory at Penetanguishene, and one lunatic asy-Parry Sound, Nipissing, and Algoma. The brought into operation a Central Prison, have been opened out by colonization roads But the completion, development, organizaand sale of the public lands and of the tim- subjects of express statutory enactments, thus giving to the Legislature its rightful powers During the last ten years there have been and authority. They were until quite recently old of the public lands 774,035 acres, or an av- governed by one Inspector-now by two. They their continuance have gone with them. Under During the same time there have been the ten institutions already mentioned, viz., the Act there was distributed up to the 1st issued 5,830 timber licenses, covering 15,612 the five asylums, two institutions for the deaf of January last the sum of \$5,321,337. This square miles, and an annual average of some and dumb and for the blind, the Central Prison, money has been spent in building, or assisting 3,506 saw-log and square timber returns have boys' reformatory, and the female reforma tory prison. Besides, they attend to the in-But one of the most difficult portions of the spection of 37 county gaols and 5 district lockimproving harbours, buying show grounds and work of this department of administration has ups, 13 hospitals, 14 houses of refuge, 5 Magparks, in drainage, and many other works—all been the opening up of the free grant lands. dalen asylums, and 19 orphan asylums. Be

and specifications for all new structures, make to for supplies, and frame by-laws and regulations for the government of the various netitations. We are all unfortunately aware of the growth of the number of the vicious and flicted with the growth of population, and even beyond the growth of population. And we all know how our institutions have had to be inreased to keep pace with it. It will astonish e. to learn that, taking the four years after Confederation as a basis umber of public institutions spected has increased 80 per cent., annumber of annual inspections 53 pe cent. The number of prisoners committee to the gaols and prisons has increased by 10: ople under care, 53 per cent.; that of the deaf, dumb, and blind, also under care, 150 per cent.; and the number of patients and mmate of hospitals and charities, 65 per cent. The expense of the maintenance of the public netitutions has increased by 80 per cent., and that of the charitable ones by 59 per cent. whilet the cash revenue received has grown by 92 per cent. The whole moreage in the husi ness of the department has been 300 per cent No wonder that two men have been found necessary to do the work of inspection

the principal of the public institutions, we may

All citizens are anyma of the difficulty of inding labour at all—fire less inhour of a remu-erative character—for the prisoners in our centy gaols. Hence the design of hava Central Prison, which, with its superior disciplinary and industrial arrangements, should meet the want mentioned, and make imprisonment, in some sense at any rate, both a punishment and an attempt at reformation. It has been built in Toronto at a total cost of \$510,282 37. This includes all the machinery, plant, and other appliances necessary to fit it for an industrial institution and all the needful provisions for the perfect security of the prisoners, combined with the neasure of freedom incidental to their employment in mechanical and other laborious occ pations. The work has all been done since the advent to power of the Mowat Administratio and the institution was opened in June, 1874. Since that time for longer or shorter sentences there have been committed to it 4,604 prisoners and at the date of the last report there were 338 incarcerated within its walls. There have been very fow escapes. The annual cost of naintenance is about \$48,000. The labour of prisoners last year represented some \$44,335. The avocations of the prisoners are chosen as to interfere as little as possible prejudicially with free labour. They have been principally the domestic and ordinary repair work of the prison itself, the manufacture of suits, boots, and shoes for the inmates of all the public institutions, the work of the Mercer Reforma tory beside it, and the manufacture of prooms and brushes, pails, tabs, churns and hollow woodenware. It is speedily becoming self-supporting, has relieved the counties of great crouble and expense, and by its superior industrial and disciplinary arrangements has had : salutary effect in checking the progress of

But for the Convert Polices, na locall or her h of Provincial care for the vicious, must be

(b) The Ross' Reformatory at Penetanavishen

All walls have been taken down, and the dis cipline has been made of a completely reformatory rather than of a punitive character work, with necessary drill and recreation, rather than stone walls and iron gratings, have been depended upon. The result upon the been of the most successful and salutary character. The number of boys received since drainage works already mentioned have been Confederation has been 840, and the number at the Reformatory in 1881 was 250. The annua cost for maintenance is about 835,000, and the amount spent on it since Confederation in improving and enlarging the building has been

> Leaving the administration of establishments for the care of the vicious, we may pass on to those kept up for the care of the afflicted, and

(c) The Lunatic Asylums,

At Confederation, as we have said, there was but the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto. During the first four years thereafter it was enlarged and the one at London built. Since the advent of the present Administ ation both have been greatly enlarged, a new one at Hamilton erected, the Rockwood one at Kingston purchased from the Dominion refitted and enlarged, and the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia opened. On these works, for building alone, since Confederation has been spent \$1,377,990. The development of accommodation and the maintenance and management of the unfortunate inmates on the best and latest curative humane, and sanitary principles have con stantly been aimed at and, with unanimous tion. The annual amount spent on those five asylums is about \$522,970, and the average cost of each patient is \$135. The total number of inmates last year was 2,650. Of these, 414 were paying patients, from whom was received \$41,066, leaving the actual cost to the Province of these humane institutions as \$281,905. The utmost diligence has been used in making all pay that can, and four times as much is received now as was got a few years ago. Did the Province not maintain these unfortunates the municipalities or private individuals would be obliged to do so. The relief, therefore given by the Province in this way is about \$320,000 per annum. But when we consider further the skill and latest appliances used in curing as many as possible, the incal culable value of those institutions becomes all the more apparent. And we must not forget to mention the Asylum at Orillia for the caring. and if possible curing, of idiots. The number there last year was 156. The amount spent annually in maintaining it is about \$20,000. Few, if any, States in the world have shown such a national anxiety for the care of the afflicted and unfortunate as has Ontario. And few, if any, Administrations have met and overcome the difficulties incidental to the management of such institutions so promptly and successfully as the present. We have but to read of the heartless, pareless, and seandalons

tions in other parts of the world, and contrast it with the satisfactory treatment here, as eviaced by the total silence even of adverse criticism, to understand the success of the Mowat Administration in its care of these

Closely allied to these institutions are the

(d) The Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and

The Belleville Institution for the care and education of the deaf and dumb portion of our population was established by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, as was the Brantford one for the care, education, and training of the blind. Since the advent of the Mowat Administration both institutions have been more than doubled in size and in the numbers of those unfortunates in attendance. These have grown in Belleville from 100 in 1871 to 296 in 1881 : and in Brantford from 34 to 201 within the same time. The average cost of each pupil in Belleville is \$157; and in Brantwhere, of course, more attendance is needed for the blind, it is \$176. The cost of maintenance was at Belleville in 1381, \$37,200; and at Brantford, \$30,034. The amount spent in the former place on building and grounds since confederation has been \$187,877; in the latter, \$182,239. And in both the results have been most satisfactory. Hundreds, indeed thousands, of deaf, dumb, and blind are now earning comfortable livings by theirown industry and by the exercise of trades and the education obtained at these invaluable institutions whilst hundreds of others, not working be supported by friends, are enjoying all the blessings of life as they never could have done but for the zealous, diligent, and enthusiastic exertions of the officers of these institutions, and the paternal care of the present Adminis-

Besides these there are the

(e) Hospitals and Charities.

The 13 Hospitals, 14 Houses of Refuge, 5 Magdalen Asylums, and 19 Orphan Asylums of the Province received as an annual grant during 1881 the sum of \$78,092 75. That amount was given on the recommendation of the Inspector, who examines each twice a year at least, makes an annual audit of the receipts and expenditures of each-whether those receipts be from the public treasury or private charity-and reports to the Government as to the management and condition of each.

We will leave the Agricultural College and School of Practical Science, which are sometimes spoken of as public institutions, to the head of Education where they properly belong. 4. EDUCATION.

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

In 1876 the Education Department, constiand a member thereof as Minister of Education, were substituted for the Council of Public Instruction and the Chief Superintendent. The additional interest imparted to the discussions in the House by the presence of the responsible head of the Department, and the very exhaustive explanations given by the Minister of the working of the system and the measures he has adopted for giving it increased efficiency, is one of the benefits of the change. By that means every facility is given for criticism and for bringing public opinion to bear directly upon every measure intended to advance the cause of education. In 1877 various amendments were made and the whole once more consolidated into chaps. 203, 204, and 205 of the Revised Statutes of Outario. By this important Act the foundation was laid for the establishment of County Model Schools ; for the separation of the professional from the non-professional training of teachers ; for giving the High Schools the work of the non-professional training : for giving second as well as first class certificates by the examination and report of the Central Committee only; and for encouraging Teachers' Associations and Institutes. The work of doing all this and seeing that those changes were faith. fully made has tallen to the lot of the present numbered 141, and comprised carpenters, join-Administration. Under it, indeed, it may be said that the whole programme of study, ex- artizans of almost every class. The appliances tended work, and high state of efficiency of are still scarcely what they ought to be, but our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes has are steadily improving. The annual cost is been wrought out. And the friends of educa- about \$4,500. tion who remember the old County Board certificates, the inflexible programmes and time tables, the wide differences in examination standards between counties, and the perfect and despotic independence of the Education Department to any requests or appeals, will be the first to recognize and acknowledge the advance that has been

(a) General Statement of Progress of Public.

Separate, and High Schools. For that advance has been marked. In 1871 there were in Ontario 4,598 Public and Separate Schools with 5,466 teachers; in 1880 there were 5,123 such schools, with 6,833 teachers. In the former year 445,326 pupils attended these schools; in the latter 487,012. The we may mention is amount paid in 1871 for teachers' salaries in the Public and Separate Schools was \$1,191, 476; in 1880 it was \$2,113,180. For new school-\$249,389 in 1880. The total Public School exwas \$2,822,052. In 1871 there were in operation 102 High Schools, having 7,490 pupils in attendauce; in 1880 there were 104, with 12,910 in at-

One of the most essential and important ele ments in a successful school system is the complete efficiency of the teacher, and hence we

(b) The Normal and Model Schools. The Normal School at Toronto continues to do its work as carefully and successfully as it has done for 20 years. In 1880 there were 284 students in attendance, in 1881 there were 244. There are 8 masters on the staff, and the total cost for 1881 of the Normal and Model Schools ogether was \$22,724 55.

Instead of tollowing out the recommendation of the Chief Superintendent of Education in 1872 and erecting three new Normal Schools, the County Model Schools were established and only one new Normal School was estab lished at Ottawa. The cost of building it and the Model Schools attached ha been \$140,536. In the Ottawa Normal School there are seven marries. The number of pupils in 1950 was 160; in 1951 it was 174. The cost of maintenance of both Normal and Model School was, last year, \$19,084.

Some 50 County Model Schools have bee established since 1877, in which intending teach ers after passing their non-professional exami nation are required to spend some months in training to fit themselves for teachers. I 1877 there were in them 1,277 pupils; in 1878 there were 1,391; in 1879, 1,295; and in 1880 there were 1,413. Of these, 1,255 in 1877, 1,339 in 1878, 1,217 in 1879, and 1,317 in 1880 passed and received certificates. To give an idea of the advance in this matter and the raising of the standard re quired for obtaining a certificate, we may point out that in 1871 out of 3,733 applicants for certificates 1,846 succeeded: in 1880 out of 5,589 applying only 1,801 succeeded. In conclusion, we may remark that the total cos of these County Model Schools was in 1880 some \$5,200 to the Province, and about the same sum to the municipalities.

As the crown of our whole educational system stands

c) The University of Toronto, Universit

College. These are endowed institutions, governed by partly elective body called the Senate. A great deal has been done by the present Ad ministration to place the management on better footing. By the Act of 1873 the gradu ates were given a voice in its management They were to form a body known as Con vocation. They elect fifteen members of the Senate and the Government appoint nine Three of each number retire annually. Th powers of the Senate were greatly increased And the security and investment of the Perma nent Fund of the University and the prope system of management and administration of the property have been secured by Orders-in-Council passed from time to time. During the year 1880-81 no less than 857 candidates presented themselves for examination-40 in law 117 in medicine, 605 in arts, and 95 at the loca examinations for women-an increase of over

150 per cent, in ten years. University College does its work with eight professors and six lecturers. The number of students in attendance during 1880-81 was 351. In University Coilege the increase of attendance in ten years has been about 60 per cent. Both are endowed and receive no appropriation from the Provincial Treasury.

Following closely upon the heels of general of technical. Its consideration brings us to:-

(d) Means of Technical Education. In enumerating the agencies which the Province has established to accomplish this end we will place first of all :-

(d 1) The School of Practical Science.

This institution was established by the Hon. S. Macdonald in 1870. He spent some \$38,500 in purchasing the Mechanics' Institute ouilding in Toronto. It was, however, very leficient in itself, its location, and its appli nces, and hence was sold, and a new building erected near the University, which was opened n September, 1878. The number of professors and instructors is eight. The number of regu lar students in attendance is 16 in engineering. 53 in mineralogy, 58 in biology, and 197 in

As the Act specially provides for "instruction to be given to artizans, mechanics, and "workmen by evening classes" that has been given steadily for ten years. The attendance of these classes during the winter of 1881-82 ers, machinists, smiths, and other skilled

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

(d 2) Mechanics' Institutes. These are established in 75 of our cities. towns, and villages. They furnish libraries of current, standard, and technical literature; and in all cases are expected to have evening classes and lectures for the benefit of artisans and other members of the industrial classes during the winter season. Each of those 75 institutes receives a grant of from \$80 to \$400 per annum according to the work it does. During 1881 they received from the Province \$23,652. From local sources they received in the same year \$48,321.

The last means of technical education which

(d 3) The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

The organization and management of this houses and sites \$251,833 was paid in 1871, and highly important institution has fallen to the lot of the Liberal Administration though it penditure in 1871 was \$1,803,294, and in 1880 it was established by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald. The farm of Mr. F. W Stone, near Guelph, was purchasel for the purpose. On it was an ordinary two-storey house and extensive outtendance. The salaries paid the masters in the buildings. The former has been gradually con- tration of births, marriages, and deaths in

ter to \$247,894. The total amount paid for schools of all kinds in 1871 was \$2,297,694; in 1880 it had risen to \$5,435,210. Of that the amount paid by the Legislature in the former year was \$551,306; in the latter \$505,104; in unnicipal taxation produced the rest. We have taken the year 1880 because it is the last year reported upon. Such a record is one any people may proudly show. Not only has the State been liberal in its assistance, but the people may proudly show. Not only has the State been liberal in its assistance, but the people may proudly show. Not only has the state been liberal in its assistance, but the people may proudly show. State been liberal in its assistance, but the people may proudly show. Some thirty acres in front of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the barns and stables, mechanisms. The farm has been registered; or 580,000. The been registered; or 580,000. The been registered; or 580,000. The been marriage, 50 per cent. of the deaths in the Province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the barns and stables, mechanisms. The farm has been and cleaning. It consists of 550 acres on it have been registered; or 580,000. The been registered in the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the barns and stables, mechanisms. The farm has been and the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent. In the province of the births, and 60 per cent treatment of similar classes in similar institu- ter to \$247,894. The total amount paid for containing been improved and very faithfully administer- Act have been paid during the same five explains itself, and is revenue derived from and orchard. Fiteen acres are used for particle and orchard. So this means our Province can for salubrity whole farm and all the stables are used for the comparison of general experiments. So compared with any other country in the purpose of general experiments. So compared with any other country in the purpose of general experiments. So compared with any other country in the purpose of general experiments. So compared with any other country in the purpose of general experiments. So compared with any other country in the purpose of general experiments. three of pigs, for the purposes of education and experiment, are kept. The cost of the wiple stitution-farm, buildings, and stock-de peen \$220,932.

been \$220,982.

The institution was opened in 1874.

that time 597 pupils have entered to During 1831 there were 217 entered to the state of the sta During 1831 there were 217 entered a tree to And at the date of the last result.

January, 1832, there were 189 in tendance. The work done by this income. n the way of experiment is of isothers value. There are annually carried on the or 40 experiments in breeding and fields. It, sheep, and pigs; and experiments on best methods of cultivation and magnificants. 350 different varieties of grains and massive undertaken every year. And the rendered published. The effect of the second residence of the second resi published. The effect on the progress of Chan han agriculture cannot be over-es

And the work of technical education in a culture is carried on by means of lestered side and work and instruction in the states yards, shops, gardens, and fields outside. There are six lecturers and five foremen of departs are six lecturers and five foremen of des nents. The annual charge is about \$22,000. The institution is doing a good work, and as years flow on and its graduates pass into the anks of the farmers of the Province, as some eighty per cent. of them are at present doing, we may expect the direct effect to be highly beneficial. Even the indirect effects have already been felt upon the progress of the great agricultural industry of the Province.

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

There now remain to be considered but he administration of justice and some other miscellaneous matters of administration. Because of its importance we shall consider the fermer last, making it an appropriate ending of this hasty review of administration; and now proceed to consider what may be classed as :-5-MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF ADMINISTRA-

The first that seems appropriately to come under this division is :-

(a) Government Aid to the Adva

The object the Government has in view is the advancement of the national wealth, which can best be done by any aid rendered the greatest wealth-producing industry in the land. The first method of rendering aid is by making grants to Electoral Division Agricultural Societies to assist them in holding an annual exhibition and for other purposes. Besides these, grants are made to Horticultural Societies, which are usually in towns and villages. county Agricultural Societies divide up with the township ones if there be any, so that the benefit is universal. In this way, and to the Mechanics Institutes, there was last education comes, in these modern days, that year distributed no less than \$106,936. The increase has been great, for in 1871 the amount spent in this way was only \$76,382. But the ncreased benefit to the agricultural producer, and to the consequent amount of additional wealth, amply justifies the increased grant.

Besides the amount to these societies there was granted to the Agricultural and Arts Association the annual sum of \$10 000 . to the Fruit-Growers' Association, \$1,800; to the Entomological Society, \$1,000 ; to the Poultry Association, 8700 ; to the Dairymen's Associations, \$3,000, and to other similar associations \$3,950. The grants have been amply repaid in increased knowledge and interest in those matters which lie at the foundation of agricultural progress. And none of these but the first three date back to 1871.

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

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

Another subject coming under this head of administration is

(h) Vital Statistics : Public Health The importance of collecting vital statistics is clearly recognized in every civilized community. The first Act, providing for the regisriage rate, the birth rate, and the prevailing

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

We may now place together as the last of these miscellaneous matters of administra-

(c) Insurance Inspection : Administration of the License Act.

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

We pass now to consider

(d) The Administration of the License Law. As this has been more than anything else as ailed, we may be allowed to go more fully

than we had intended into the matter.

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

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

It has been worked for six years. The first sound of complaint has come from a section of extreme politicians. It has not come from the people. Nor has it from any class of the people. Not from the municipalities, nor from the temperance people, nor from the licensed victuallers themselves has it come We may review the administration of the Act best by simply answering the charges that are brought against it. It is said that it has not assisted temperance. Now the number of drinking places have been decreased from 6,185 in 1374 to 4,119 in 1881 -- a decrease of 53 per cent. The number of committals for drunkenness has decreased from 4,032 in 1877 (the first full year of the operation of the Act) to 3.328 in 1881-a decrease of 21 per cent., or counting the increase of population, of 30 per ent. Facts are against the charge.

But, again, it is asserted that the expense of enforcing it is great. In 1881 the actual expenses for the Province were \$46,449 96 -about the figure they have been for the five years. The amount of fines collected was \$18,937, leaving the total expense for the whole Province as \$27,512 96, or \$323 68 for each riding-about \$44 02 for each municipality.

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

	No. of Licenses. A
Electoral Division.	Licenses. A
East Simcoe	. 193 \$3.
South Bruce	. 272 4
North Renfrew	150 3
South Waterloo	. 650 4
Glengarry	. 174 2
West Hastings	. 218 8.
South Essex	127 1
Muskoka	. 159 1

Electoral Divisions.	Licenses.	Amount.
Fast Simcoe	193	\$ 9.703 01
North Renfrew	272 150	14.122 57 8.481 61
South Waterloo	2-9	12,361 38
Glengarry	174	5.841 65 25.713 51
West Hastings	218	5 573 94
Muskoks	159	3,728 86
_		

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

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

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

And now as a worthy close of such a creditable record of administration we place :-6. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

A mere enumeration must here suffice. It is the Department that has to deal with all our Courts. The whole machinery of our Superior Courts is in its hands. The County Court and Division Court officials ; the gaolers, sheriffs, registrars, and magistrates, are responsible to it. It has to take charge of the administration of justice in the outlying districts of the Province. The latter has been added in this decade, and all the work has doubled in ton years. Registry offices and Division Court offices are now inspected. There is not a part of the machinery that has not been improved. And the municipalities have been relieved of great deal of work and expense in connection with criminal justice. It is the department of work presided over specially by the Attorney-General and Premier of the Province. It has, therefore, a supervision trates and the Stipendiary Magistrates of therefore, of interest to the general public ; and the great progress, improvement, and increased work and responsibility are universally admitted.

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

(A) THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION. Few countries in the world can exhibit so satisfactory a financial condition as Ontario after fourteen years' of separate existence. ten of which have been under the fostering care of the present Liberal Administration. Its revenue has been more than ample for all purposes; the ordinary business of administration has been thoroughly carried on; not one object legitimately claiming the encouragement of the Government has gone unaided; a wise liberality has dictated the management of the public funds; many matters that in other countries are left as a burden on the municipalities or on private benevolence have been undertaken; and, after providing for all obligations, a handsome surplus remains in the Treasury, whilst not one cent of Provincial debt has been contracted.

The matters of administration already considered constitute the objects of expenditure. and it becomes our duty now to show what, and from whence, is (a) The Provincial Income and Expenditure.

The following was the income, and the ources of income, for the years 1871 and 1881

Sources.	1871.		1881.	
Crown Lands. Public Institutions Casual	859,535 20,675 23,567	36 07 20	\$1,333,569 992,504 98,782 32,752 289,165	000
	\$2.333,179	62	\$2,746,772	9
	Dominion Crown Lands. Public Institutions. Casual	Dominion	Dominion \$1,055,466 00 Crown Lands 859,535 36 Public Institutions 20,676 07 Casual 23,567 20	Dominion \$1,055,466 00 \$1,333,569 Crown Lands 859,535,36 992,594 Public Institutions 20,675,07 98,782 Casual 25,567,20 32,752 Miscellaneous 353,835,99 289,165

The amounts received from the Dominion include the grant of 80 cents per head on the basis of the population of 1861, amounting to \$1,116,877 80; the specific subsidy of \$80,000; and interest on the special funds belonging to Ontario lying in its hands amounting to \$136,696 62-all in 1881. From Crown Lands it includes the moneys received from the sales of lands amounting to \$321,354 66, and from dues on and sales of timber limits amounting and controllable expenditure has greatly increased, former year amounted to \$115,862; in the lat- verted into a large college building capable of Ontario, went into operation in 1869. It has The same constituencies under the "Crooks to \$559,985 20—both in 1881. The next item and argue that therefore there has been extrave

paying patients in the asylum, presoners' work, and sales of farm produce at the Asylums and Central Prison. The casual revenue in . cludes fines, fees from the Courts and Provincial Secretary's Office for marriage licenses, charters, private bills, and such things. The item of "Miscellaneous" includes interest on investments, license fees, law stamps, and Algorna taxes. In 1871 we paid interest onour share of \$10,500,000, which was the debt supposed to be owing between Ontario and Quebec over and above the \$62. 500 000 of Old Canada's debt assumed by the Dominion. It was wiped out in 1873. The revenue from the asylums is greater in 1981 because of the greater number of paying patients. The revenue does not vary much rom year to year, except what is received from 'Forests," and that during the years of the depression of the lumber trade was very low, On the whole, our sources of revenue are those stated in the preceding table, and are to a great extent fixed. The following are the amounts of revenue and expenditure out of

at	16	,	Í¢)	7	t	ł	1	è		l	3	3	t	ten years :-	
															Revenue.	Expenditure.
	٠.													.!	\$3,060.747 97	1.847,956 57
															2.962,315 56	2.460,212 23
	• •		* 1	• •		*	٠			*		,			3,446.347 89	2,342,339 77 2,063,560 61
* *	* *	-	*				٠	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.156,605 81 2.589,222 83	2.155.135 05
															3,227,599 37	2,363,806 17
							ı								2,308.925 66	2.408.534 02
	٠,								٠					*	2,250,269 73 2,451,935 49	2,285,282 10 2,243,663 54
• •						•				*					2.746,772 98	2,296,304 29
															298 200 843 22	\$20 456 934 35

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

	Surplus.	Deficit.
772 773 774 775 776	502,103 33 1,104,038 12 1,093,055 20 434,037 78	
778 80	203.271 95	99.608 36 36,012 3 7
	\$5,878,629 67	\$134.620 73

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

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

ır.																									6	Ü	ŕ	nt su	rp	la	48.		
2		,					,	,		,			k			,	,	6		,		,	,					\$	37	2.	78	6	0
٠. ١	٠,					٠		٠.																					48	30,	.59	1	2
																															15		
																												À			97		
					٠			٠					e.																		44		
			٠	٠					٠																						09		
											į.		į.																		35		
	,																												65	Ŕ,	43	2	1
١						 																							27	4.	52	3	21
			4		,			,				,			,				,		٠				,				29	8,	74	9	07
																											•	97	7.0	1	6.0	7	5.1

In speaking of the aids to railways, drainage, and settlement of municipal loan debts, the moneys paid out of the surplus to them was stated, and that given to the few other over that of all the rest. The details of objects added to this sum makes up the total progress have to deal with courts, their officers \$7,381,603 50. The amount of the surplus on nd their duties, the practice and procedure in the 1st day of January, 1872, was \$3,810,965 the Courts, the Crown prosecutions, the ad- To this add the \$5.744,008 94 of surplus until ninistration of civil and criminal justice, and 1st January, 1832, and the sum total is \$9,554. the questions arising before ordinary Magus | 973 94. From that subtract the \$7,381,603 50 paid out of the surplus and there is left \$2.073 . Algoma, Thunder Bay, Nipissing, Parry Sound. 370 44. But to this has to be added, accord-Muskoka, and Haliburton. They are not, ing to the Treasurer's statement, the amount of money invested in draipage in the shape of debentures and rent charges, the trust funds held for us by the Dominion, and a few other debts due the Province, less some liabilities to railways and municipalities. When these are all counted in, the surplus on the 1st of January, 1882, has been the means wherewith the matters of was, according to the Provincial Treasurer, \$4,509,591 13.

> The following table will show the financial nosition of the Province still more clearly :-

I. Assets.			
. Investments. 2. Money in banks 3. Trust funds in hands of Dominion	\$1,122,613 1.137,885	01 22	
Government, on which it pays in- terest Miscellaneous	2.786.418 194,071		
	\$5,240,988	05	
II. Liabilities.			
. Railways and municipalities	\$266,440	96	
Fund	340,270 124,685		
	\$731,396	87	

In explanation of the table it may be said that the 3rd item, "Trust Funds," under Assets are moneys of the old Province of Canada which belong to us and on which the Dominion pays us interest, but which we cannot get in eash until all old matters between the Dominion, Ontario, and Quebec are settled. Of those funds we are but trustees for a portion. One section of that part forms the 2nd item of the liabilities; another section the 3rd item, which is held in trust for the municipalities. The rest of the table explains itself, and shows our surplus on the 31st day of December, 1881. to have been \$4,509,591 18.

But some financial critics would add all the items paid out of surplus to those met out of the annual revenue and charge the whole against that revenue. Thus in 1831 there was paid, outside of expenditure on surplus, on ordinary and controllable expenditure, \$2,281. 053 21, whilst out of surplus there was paid \$304.001 14, making in all the sum of \$2,585, 053 35. This is still less than the income, which was \$2.746,772 89. But that method of calculation is so palpably wrong and absurd that it needs but to be mentioned to be condemned.

Fair and plausible, if not impartial, critical point to the fact that in ten years the ordinary gance. Now, so far from such being the case, we are prepared to show that every increase has been necessary and for the public benefit. That the matter may be put as strongly for the critics as possible we choose the years 1871 and 1881, and contrast the ordinary and controllable expenditures of those two years :-

I. Ordinary Expenditure.

Service.	1871.	1881.
1. Civil Government	\$111,413 29	\$174.803 12 178,954 85
2. Legislation	. 74,761 47	178,954 85
4. Maintenance Public II	182 621 71	251,119 10
stitutions	. 171 423 17	561.663 61
6. Miscellaneous	. 60,815 23	43.820 24
6. Crown Lands	45,900 94	£7,592 98
7. Refunds	3,187 50	42.207 35 5,251 08
11. Controllabl	e Expendit	ure.
Service.	1871.	1881.
9. Education	\$351,306 40	\$502,824 31
10. Immigration	29.712 56	34 826 37
11. Agriculture and Arts.	. 76.381 90	106,936 01
12. Hospitals and Charitie	s 40,260 00	78,092 75
13. Public Buildings	. 296.071 83	126,552 28
14. Public Works	134.543 47	24.369 94
15. Colonization Roads	55,409 04	97,289 80
	\$1.816,866 78	\$2,286,304 29

Now, prior to any explanation of the increases let it be noted that the increased expenditure was \$460,473 69 under the income, and the estimated surplus of 1882 is \$520,515 03. So that whatever the increase may be it is still within the income. That increase in ten years is \$450,000. How is it explained? In general, we might answer, by the growth of the Province, the great increase of business in all the departments, the settlement of the back country, the vastly increased number of the afflicted, and the largely increased grants for education. But we will take each increased item by itself and explain it. And in doing so we will commence at the

15. Colonization Roads. - During 1868-71 the average number of miles of road built annually was 53, and of road repaired 110, whilst the average annual cost was \$44,500. During the ten years 1872-1881 the average number of miles constructed annually was 162, and of road repaired 314, whilst the annual average cost was \$97,351. So that during the latter period three times as much road has been built and repaired as during the former, at double

12. Hospitals and Charities .- So long as the Government has the money fee will object to expenditure on such objects. In 1871 they contributed to the maintenance of 8 hospitals, 4 houses of refuge, 1 magdalen asylum, and 9 orphan asylums. In 1881 they contributed towards the support of 12 hospitals, 15 houses of frefuge, 5 magdalen asylams, and 25 orphan asylums. The number of inmates has proportionately increased.

11. Agriculture and Arts. - In the first place, annual grants are now given to the Dairymen's Association of \$3,000, to the Poultry Association of \$700, and for miscellaneous purposes of \$2,000. The grant to the Fruit Growers' Association has been increased from \$500 to \$1,800, and to the Entomological Society from \$500 to \$1,000. And to the Agricultural and Arts Societies have been granted nearly \$18,000 per annum more.

If any class of a community should receive Government grants to the full extent of the Treasury's ability, that class is the industrial. For it is that class which produces the national wealth, the increase of which is the end sought by the increased liberality.

10. Immigration. - In 1871 nothing was paid for the carriage of immigrants from Quebec, and although the arrangement with the Dominion Government to that effect has now been rescinded, there was paid in 1881 \$14,803 55 on the disputed balance from 1878, 1879, and 1880.

9. Education .- The money paid to Public, Separate, and poor schools in 1871 was \$178,975 10; in 1881 it was \$253,497 37. The unt paid to High Schools in 1871 was the cost of inspection of Public and Separate unfortunates. Schools fell on the counties : in 1881 the Government paid half, amounting to \$31,022 44. This as well as the Superannuated Teachers' share of the administration of justice in them, Fund Act was passed under the previous Ad- \$104,049 66; in 1881 there was paid \$122 .in 1871. \$6.143 88: in 1831. \$54.962 56. Of spent in governing the outlying districts of the course a great deal more was received from Province. In 1881 so much had they grown these teachers in 1881, but that is shown under revenue, not here. On account of the Normal | Muskoka, and to the northward generally, that and Model Schools in Ottawa, which were not \$27.045 67 was needed for the purpose. Shortin existence in 1871, was paid in 1881, \$19. | hand reporters for the Courts to expedite busi-083 88. For the training of teachers was paid nothing in 1871. And for departmental ex- \$3,000. The county judges received for was paid \$9,448 95-nothing in 1881. Every item-and these are the principal ones that account for the increase-shows the care with which the progress of our educational system has been assisted.

6. Crown Lands .- In 1871 the number of number of land agencies 17. The increase of the business in this branch has been exactly acres located; in 1881, 1,170,486 located. Since 1871 thousands of square miles of timber limits have been placed under license, requiring additional inspection. The average annual number of saw log and square timber returns checked in 1368-71 was 1,381; in 1872-81 it was 3,-586. The annual average sales in the first period were 59,400 acres, in the latter 77,-

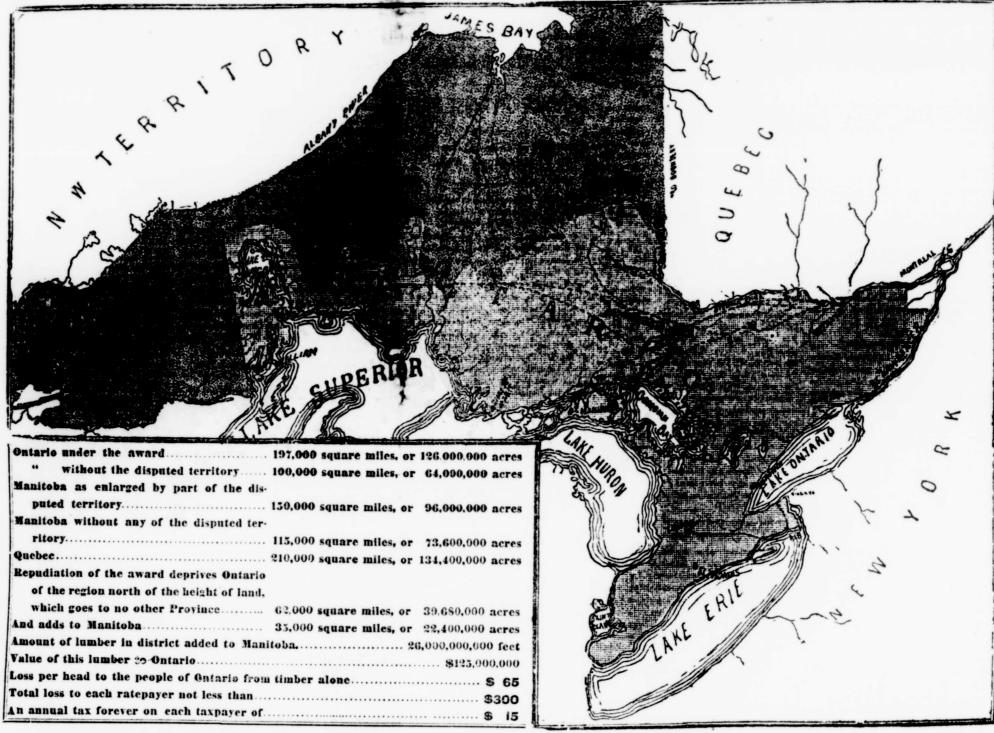
4. Maintenance Public Institutions .- The follow lowing in existence in 1881 were not in 1871: and the tollowing are the sums spent

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,,
Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton	\$ 43,508 99	g
idiot Asylum, Orillia	19.581 52	
Central Prison. Toronto	49,195 85	1 -
Industries at Toronto	. 16,627 61	
Lunatic Asylum, Kingston	. 38,328 10	
Blind Institute, Brantford	30,878 59	١.
School of Practical Science		l e
Agricultural College	25,354 49	
Mercer Reformatory		r
	\$252,434 81	1 -

Nothing was paid the Dominion on account of Kingston Asylum in 1871, nor was anything paid for Brantford. Of course we are considering the maintenance at present, not the building of the institutions.

Besides these new institutions the old ones have been doubled and trebled in size and accommodation. The number of inmates has also increased in proportion. The cost per patient in Toronte Asylum (the only one in full working in 1871-London only being sary. The ordinary and controllable expendihalf built) was \$125 09. In 1381 the cost per ture has increased no faster than was needful for

ONTARIO AND THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.



COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE LARGER PROVINCES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area 400,000 Square Miles, Or 256.000.000 Acres

QUEBEC.

Area 210.000 Square Miles Or 134.400,000 Acres.

ONTARIO. MINUS THE AWARD. Area 100.000 Sq. Or 64,000,000 Acrs

ONTARIO. WITH THE AWARD. Area 197.000 Square Miles Or 126,000,000 Acres.

MANITOBA, WITHOUT DISPUTED TERRITORY, rea 115.000 Square

Or 73.600,000 Acres

MANITOBA, WITH ONTARIO TER-Area 150,000 Square Or 96,000,000 Acres

The above "squares," based upon a scale of 100,000 squares miles to the inch, show at a glance the relative sizes of the four Provinces of British Columbia. Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba; of the Province of Ontario, with and without the disputed territory; and lastly of the Province of Manitoba, as enlarged (without disputed territory), and with the disputed territory,

\$69,986; in 1881 it was \$84,469 32. In 1871 pense is simply from the extra number of the

3. Administration of Justice. - In 1871 there was paid to the Counties as the Government's | cent.; whilst the \$1,816,866 of 1871 has grown ministration. Under the latter, there was paid 733 16. In 1871 the sum of \$7.092 05 was through A goma, Parry Sound, Nipissing, ness were in 1881 paid \$9,798 56-there were the county treasurers in 1881, \$10,336 02- none in 1871. Three new judges were paid aminations, principally for teachers' certificates, travelling in doing Provincial work \$1,855 93. And, generally, the increased work in the Courts has required an increased number of assistants and increased expenditure.

2. Legislation. - In 1881 the sum of \$63,000 was paid for printing the Agricultural Commission Report. The sersional indemnity of townships opened up under the Free Grants Act | members has been increased from \$400 to \$600 was 54, and the number of land agencies was per annum. The Speaker's salary is now 10; in 1881 the number was 122, and the charged. Additional returns and reports are not only brought down, but printed and distributed. The sessional papers have increased to 257 per cent. In 1871 there were 348,870 three volumes instead of two. Additional sessional writers have in consequence been needed. More books have been bought for the library. And, by the consent and approval of both parties, salaries were raised.

1. Civil Government. - This was so fully explained in 1879, when the Civil Service salaries were so thoroughly criticised, that we will do no more than indicate the general reasons. By the consent of both parties salaries were raised in 1873. There has been a vast increase of business in all the departments. It has been occasioned by the general progress of the counon their maintenance in the former year :- | try; the distribution of the surplus; the aid given to railways; the general management of the license system, including the supervision and audit of all their accounts; the receiving and taking charge of deposits of insurance companies and tabulating and publishing their returns ; the constantly increasing area of lands sold and located; the larger number of public institutions, and a host of such things. So great has it been that an additional building had to be rented for two of the departments, involving extra charges for rent, fuel, gas, and water. In addition to all this many officials previously \$25,579.277 07. charged to buildings under construction are now paid directly.

We hope that we have now fully explained the causes of increased expenditure, and that has patient over the whole of our Asylums was the judicious and economical management of years the annual average surplus has been public interest.

but to consider the fact that the same expenditure which in 1868 was \$1,199,030 had risen in 1871 to \$1,816,866, or an increase of 51 per to \$2,286,304 29 in 1881, an increaseof about 38 per cent.

Had the Administration contented itself with

arrying out simply the legislative and executive functions of Government, and left on the shoulders of the people the burdens that in other countries they carry, instead of showing a surplus of \$4,509,591 18, they could show one of nearly \$30,000,000. For they will have distributed to the people outside of the money directly necessary to carry on the strictly legitimate functions of Government, by th end of this year during the eleven years they will have been in power, something about \$25,500. of which the people might be called upon to provide, they will have given \$4,344,558 07 and for the administration of criminal justice in counties and districts \$1.897.050 76-an have had to meet. Towards maintaining the afflicted and the vicious, the care of which would otherwise have fallen upon the municipalities and private benevolence, they have contributed \$4.481,062 94. In erecting the buildings for their accommodation, and public works to assist internal navigation, they have spent \$2,836,863 01. To supplement the work of private charity in our hospitals and similar institutions they have given \$683,-270 24. To aid the great agricultural industry and the advancement of the industrial classes they have contributed \$1,063,794 22. In placing settlers in the country they have spent \$725.030 44, and in building roads to open up the Province there has been spent \$1.079.—211 34. They have given to the counties to assist them in altering and perfecting their goals \$36,209 70; to the funds of the municipalities. \$547.898.74; and in improving their \$547,828 74 ; and in improving the palities, \$547,828 74; and in improving lands, \$197,949 20. To wipe out, in the equitable manner, a debt of \$12,000,000 due by the municipalities to the Government, the have paid to the unindebted municipalities \$3,389,828 89, every cent of which has gone to help on valuable local improve-ments. To aid in bringing every producer nearer the market for his produce they have assisted in building some 26 railways, aggregating 2,121 miles of rail, by giving \$3,362,970 57 towards their construction. They have distributed to eighteen counties, to increase their arable acreage by nearly 50,0000 acres, the sum of \$659,402 07. By all these means, and one or two minor ones not mentioned, they will during eleven years have distributed to the people, besides carrying on the legiti-mate functions of Government, the sum of

the surplus for 1882 is confidently expected to be about \$525,000; and the actual surplus o Land is \$4,509,531 13.

We are certain that after so thorough a review and satisfactory an exhibit every one of our readers will agree with us in the truth expressed by words with which we commenced it: - "The revenue has been more than ample for all purposes; the ordinary business administration has been thoroughly carried on; not one object legitimately claiming the gone unaided; a wise liberality has dictated the management of the public funds ; many matters that in other countries are left as a burden on the municipalities or on private benevolence have been under-taken; and after providing for all obligations, a handsome surplus remains in the 'Treasury, whilst not one cent of Provincial debt has been contracted.

Government can, after ten years, fearlessly submit to the people whose servants they are. And they can dely their opponents to pu their finger on any one of the many matters enumerated as a matter in which there has there has been extravagance or corruption. Economy has reigned through every department; has reigned through every department whilst they have kept pace, within their income, with every legitimate want of the country. The voice of scandal has not for a long time been heard. Even that of criticism has been almost silent. Their opponents on the floor of the House have been content

ten years do the people of this Province largely owe the moral and material pro-gress that during that time has taken place, These laws have, in no small degree, tended to ameliorate the sufferings and difficulties of a period of universal depression. They have lightened local burdens; they have provided for the relief and protection of the afflicted; they have made justice more accessible; they have opened new fields for enterprise and labour. Never in the history of any country did so short a period witness the accomplish ment of a larger amount of useful and beneficent legislation.

To this legislation the fullest effect has been

given by a vigorous, but at the same time prudent, administration of the public affairs. Long-standing contentions have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; controversies in-volving territorial rights of great mag-nitude and importance have been suc-cessfully maintained; large numbers of thrifty and industrions settlers now people lands that ten years ago could claim but a mere handful of population; a judicious ap-propriation of the surplus revenue has in all improvements; districts not long ago regarded as note, and all but inaccessible, are now ought within reach of commerce; the wants of every class of the people and the just claims of every section have been regarded, course to pursue was to hoard this money up and, as far as possible, satisfied. The needs of so as to show a surplus, instead of the present have been supplied without leaving using it as the Mowat Administration any burdens for the future to bear. And at and, as far as possible, satisfied. The needs of the causes of increased expenditure, and that has done, to assist the material pro-those causes are shown to be just and neces-gress, moral well-being, and social happiness can, with no sacrifice of truth, assert that sary. The ordinary and controllable expendihostile critic must see that it is impossible to to a decelection of duty or one stain upon its condemn when he finds that at the end of ten record of fidelity and honest devotion to the

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES Defence of the Territorial Rights

of Ontario.

PLAIN AND IMPARTIAL STATEMENT

Patriotic Position of the Mowat Administration.

If there be one thing more than another or which the Mowat Administration can claim the earty and united support of the people of Ontario, it is their determined and spirited desence of the territorial rights of their native Province. We shall, in as few words as pos sible, define those rights, show how they were equired, how attacked, and how defended. We proceed in the first place to consider

(a) The Question Prior to Confederation.

Old Canada as successor of France claimed that to her belonged the right of ownership in the North-West Territories. That claim was disputed by the Hudson Bay Company, to whom a right to trade over that region had een given by a charter of Charles II. As the territories lay beyond the limit of settlement in Old Upper Canada, the question remained in abeyance until the Company applied to the Imperial Government for a renewal of their lease in 1856. That Government determined to bring the whole matter in dispute before the British House of Commons. The Colonial Secretary promptly invited the Canadian Government to appear and state their rights. In esponse Chief Justice Draper was sent to Britain as the representative of our interests. He appeared before the Committee of the House of Commons having the matter in charge. In his report to the Canadian Government on returning, Chief Justice Draper gave as his opinion that Canada had a clear right under the Act of 1774 and the proclamation of 1791 to the whole country as far west as the line of the Mississippi, and to a considerable distance north of the water-shed. In August. directions promoted public undertakings and 1858, a joint address of both Houses was forwarded to the Queen, stating that Canada had a right to a considerable portion of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company, and praying for an immediate settlement of the boundary. But the matter was not urgent, and with the usual heedlessness of Governments to any matters not pressing for settlement, it was allowed to stand. At Confederation the whole claim to this portion of Canada was given to Ontario, for by the the Dominion, and Chief Justice Richards by British North America Act she came Ontario, and they chose Sir Edward Thornton,

formerly constituted the Province of Uppe Canada.

b) The Question after Confederation up to the time of the Award.

After Confederation the claims of the old Province of Canada continued to be asserted by the Dominion Government. In 1868, Sir George Cartier and the Hon. W. McDougall proceeded to England to press our claims. So strong was our case that the Hudson Bay Company gave up their claim to 1,300,000 square miles of territory, in consideration of being allowed to retain 12,000 square miles of it and get £300,000 sterling. This North-West Territory was admitted into the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of 23rd June, 1870, but subject to the provisions of the British North America Act. By that Act, as we have pointed out, all the territory "which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario." To Ontario therefore belonged what to the north and west had belonged to old Upper Canada, and the matter in dispute was to be settled between her and the Dominion. In 1871, commissioners were appointed by the Governments of the Dominion and of Ontario for the purpose of defining the boundary. On the 6th of January, 1872, Mr. Blake asked for the draft instructions that had been given the Dominion Commissioner. These were given on the 14th of March, and then for the first time it became known that the Dominion Government insisted on a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers as the westerly boundary, and on the height of land between Lake Superior and James' Bay as the northerly boundary of the Province. This was contrary to every position we had ever taken before. The Ontario Government could not accept those limits. They proposed a conventional or compromise boundary in the meantime, pending the settlement of the true boundary. On the 1st May, Sir John Macdonald suggested that the case should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the 31st the Outario Government in reply pointed out that the settlement of the question depended on evidence that was procurable only in America, that the collection of it would be best done here, and that the expense would be less and the expedition greater by having a Commission of Arbitration here. The Dominion Govern ment did not agree to that, but they sent any bill of expense incurred in the disputed territory to the Outario Government to pay. In 1874 both Governments agreed to leave the question to arbitration. Ex-Governor Wilmot, of New Brunswick, was chosen by

third. Each Government went to work and prepared its case. That took four years. The mises. archives of London, Paris, Washington, Albany, Quebec, Ottawa, and Toronto were (c) The Present Position of the Ontario Op ransacked and all the possible evidence procured. By that time one of the Arbitrators had died, and another resigned, so that Sir Francis Hincks represented the Dominion, Chief Justice Harrison Ontario, and as before, Sir Edward Thornton was the third. Able counsel were engaged by both sides, all the evidence was taken, counsel spoke, and after carefully considering the evidence and the arguments, the arbitrators gave a unanimous award. Afterwards Sir Francis Hincks, the Dominion arbitrator, informed the public that each of the arbitrators came to the same conclusion independently of the rest. By that award it was for the first time declared in the history of Canada that old Canada, old Upper Canada, the present Province of Ontario, extended to the west to a line drawn due north from the north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods; and that the northern boundary was James' Bay, the Albany River, and the English River. This, it may be said in passing, was far less than Ontario had contended for though more than the Dominion had contended for.

(c) The Question after the Award.

By Order-in-Council of 1874, each Government agreed with the other for concurrent action in obtaining such legislation as might be necessary for giving binding effect to the Award. Indeed by every principle of national honour they would be obliged to do that. They were in the same positionas England and the United States in the cases of the San Juan, the Geneva, and the Halifax awards. Though England did not like the first two, nor the United States the last, neither Government dreamt of repudiation. Their respective national honour was at stake. And in this case, though Sir John Macdonald preferred an appeal to the Privy Council, he had said in the House that the Arbitrators were accept able to himself, and he did not object to a gract of \$15,000 to meet the expenses of the arbitration. But the faith of the Dominion Government was pleaged to the Award, and though Mr. Mackenzie went out of office four months after it was made, that faith could not change with changing Governments. As well might our financial pledges be altered on that

The Government of Ontario, respecting our good faith and public honour, promptly accepted the Award. The Dominion Government did not. For three years, to eight despatches from the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province they returned evasive replies. A ninth despatch was sent on the 31st of December, 1881, and at last, on the 27th January, 1882, the first despatch in tour years giving any definite information was received from Ottawa, formally repudiating the Award. National faith and nat honour was sacrificed; and why?

(d) The Present Position of the Dominion

One of Sir John Macdonald's first acts as Minister of the Interior when he came into power was to publish a map giving the boundaries of Ontario as they were fixed by the Award. But no Act has ever been passed ratifying the Award. The first session at Ottawa nothing was done, the second a partisan Committee took charge of the matter, and, of course, found by a majority report that the Award was a bad one.

During the session of 1881 an Act was passed cularging the boundaries of Manitoba, giving the lowest calculation, there is \$60,000,000 was the western boundary of Ontario, including 39,000 square miles of territory which the Award had declared to be the property of Ontario. Sir John Macdonald, in introducing the measure, said that it would "compel" Ontario not to insist on the Award, and declared that her people would "come to terms quickly enough when they find they must do so."

The Dominion Government now want another award before the Supreme Court. or that Lord Cairns or Lord Eldon should come out here and act as arbitrator. Their excuses for not ratifying the Award are tew in number. They say in the first place that the award is an arbitrary award-meaning thereby, not according to evidence. Sin Francis Hincks distinctly states that such in not the case, that the award was found on the evidence-that they did not, as alleged, make a line. The second excuse is that Parliament did not refer it, but only the Government Certainly, because it was a piece of executive business. But Sir John did not object to it when announced to Parliament, and voted the money to pay the expenses of the reference The third is that the Dominion Parliament cannot render it valid. It certainly can by the Imperial Act 34 Vict., chap. 28. And the last excuse is that the case can only be "legally " settled through the Courts. Why, then, a second arbitration before Lord Cairns or Lord Eldon? There is a quibble also on the word "legal," which they use in the technical sense of a decision arrived at through the Courts as opposed to one got by arbitration. Hence the expression in this case is but a truism.

The real reason is that a section of the Quebec Conservatives are jealous of Ontario. They have no business in the matter, as we came into Confederation with this territory. Even with it, as will be seen, we are not so large as Quebec. But they hold the whip-hand, and Sir John is forced to yield. They boast of it themselves. They did so through all the last general election. That there may be no mistake, the new Quebec Premier, boasting to his constituents of what he had done for his Province, says :-"I laid down the condition on which we would be members of the Government at "Ottawa, I said that if the Province of On-" tario is to acquire an additional territory of "62,000,000 acres more than she was given " under the British North America Act, Que-"bec would have the right to demand an " equivalent.

Of course that Act gave us the territory. But Mr. Masson and Mr. Mousseau entered the Cabinet, the bargain must have been made, for the award is now repudiated. And yet the Government that, led by fears for its own safety, has succumbed to the jealousy of a section of the Quebec politicians, broken solemn

the British Ambassador at Washington, as the dares to tamper with the people of Ontario by using legal technicalities and vague pro

It would scarcely be thought that even the exigencies of party would lead any of those to whom the people had especially committed the care of their honour and their Provincial interests to betray those interests and declare themselves ready to disgrace that honour. But they have. During the first two sessions o this present Ontario Parliament the Opposition were at one with the Administration in the ab solute necessity of demanding that the Do minion should ratify the Award. During the session of 1881 they all voted for the follow

"That this House deeply regrets that notwith "That this House deeply regrets that notwith-standing the joint and concurrent action of the respective Governments in the premises, and the unanimous Award of the arbitrators, the Govern-ment of Canada has hitherto failed to recognize the validity of the said award, and that no legis-lation has been submitted to Pailiament by the Government of Canada for the purpose of con-firming the said award."

That was conduct becoming the represent tives of the citizens of Ontario. But the next summer there was a Conservative Convention held at Toronto, and evidently pressure was then brought to bear upon the members of the Opposition, for in the session of 1882 they refused to vote for that for which they had unauimously voted the previous year. They now stand in the position of those who at the bidding of the extreme politicians from Quebec are willing to betray the rights of their own Province. That position is best described in the words of their leader, who, in the tones of conscious guilt, savs :- "It will be said that I and the Opposition I lead have proved trait-'ors to the best interests of Ontario, and false 'to our true position as her representatives."

(F) THE PATRIOTIC POSITION OF THE MOWAT ADMINISTRATION.

In striking contrast to the dishonourable and inconsistent position of both the last two, stands that of the present Liberal Administra tion. From first to last, whilst doing everything short of sacrificing the bonour and good faith of the Province, they have jeasously guarded our rights and interests. Though the Award did not give all we sought, yet as bound in honour to abide by it, it was at once ratified by an Act as far as we could ratify it. Despatch after despatch was for three years sent to the Dominion Government without avail. The Premier sought an interview with the leader of the Dominion Government, and the result of from Ottawa of the 27th January, 1882. They refuse to call in question what has been under the award declared to be ours. By that award they stand. They ask for the vindication o national honour and good faith in the ratification of it. They are not willing to enter into a new arbitration, for they have no guarantee that the result of it will be more honourably dealt with than that of the last. They are not willing to have years frittered away in a fresh farce. They say that if we are to do anything we must first be allowed possession under the award. Then we will consent to make provisional arrangements, not till then. In the meantime a territory of 97,000 square miles is allowed to go without being governed 39,000 square miles of it have dared to be given by the Dominion to Manitoba; miners, lumberers, and settlers are unable to know with whom to deal; the whole progress of the country is retarded. In the territory, according to worth of timber alone without a legal owner This is what the Mowat Administration desire to have ended. But they adhere to the rights of their native Province. One jot or one tittle of those rights they will not give up. They will submit to no dictation and no compe They will only yield when the people com-

mand them to yield, and that will be never The position taken by the Liberal Administration is best shown by the following short extract from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Mowat during the last session of the Local Legisla-

"We are asked now to have a new arbitration and the decision of those in whom we have con fidence we are asked to throw to the winds, and to refer the matter to arbitrators chosen by the other side. More than that, the Lord Chancello other side. More than that, the Lord Chancellor in discharging the judicial duties that appertain to his office is always subject to appeal. He can not decide a matter involving one foot of land that is not subject to appeal. His decision would not be arrived at an early day, and without an enormous expense, much greater than if we had to refer it to the Privy Council. A reference to the Privy Council has not been proposed to us as yet. It is true Ministers have expressed opinions in favour of that mode of settlement, but a reference to the Privy Council can not be had without consent as to the facts, and the material upon in favour of that mode of settlement, but a reference to the Privy Council can not be had without consent as to the facts, and the material upon which they would decide the question. I have been much more concerned, as well as my colleagues, that we should have provisional arrangements, for in the meantine the country is suffering. (Mr. Mowat then read extracts from the reports of magistrates in the locality. They showed that explorers and miners had suffered great loss on account of the territorial dispute, some of them having expended all their money in surveys; clear titles could not be got to land, and there was no registry office; several places had been surveyed several times, the surveys covering each other, the magistrates having no doubt that there would be tighting and perhaps murder over the disputes about the surveys; and whiskey sellers were plying their illicit calling with great success.) We do hope to prevail upon the Dominion Government to make arrangements that will remove these evils, or at least minimize them. They seem not to have taken that interest which any Government with a right sense of its own duties would have been very glad to take. But I have some information as to what the object of the Dominion Government is in allowing that territory to remain in that condition, what the object is in aggravating the dispute. He told what the object is in aggravating the dispute The First Minister disclosed his object. He tok the House, and we do not find the statement re the House, and we do not find the statement repudiated, in answering objections that were made to the turning of the territory over, as far as they had the power, to Manitoba, that that Act would compel the present Government of Ontario to be reasonable. What did he mean by reasonable? To give up our rights; he did not pretend to make any other meaning. I now say we have a reason why he takes this course. The reason why he gives this territory to Manitoba is to compel Ontario to give up part of her rights. I do not know what he means by being reasonable except that ne gives this territory to Manitoba is to compel Ontario to give up part of her rights. I do not know what he means by being reasonable except that—and to compel us not to insist upon the boundary. The statement was made that we would come to terms quickly, when we found that we must do so. Well, it is for the people of Ontario to say whether they will yield or not. I have no doubt that there is an impression on the part of the lominion authorities, and perhaps in some of the lominion authorities, and perhaps in some of the other Provinces, if there is that jealousy, that the people of Ontario are indifferent in this matter. They seem to suppose that the people of Ontario were asleep with regard to the importance of having their rights recognized. If they have been asleep, I venture to say that they are aroused now—and that they will be asleep no more, and that they will not rest until every mile of awarded territory is surrondered to us—and our constitutional freedom and our Provincial rights are both respected and secured forever."

Rights of Ontario.

DEFENCE OF THOSE RIGHTS

The Mowat Administration Upholds Home Rule.

It will be necessary here to conside a) The Constitution

By the British North America Act of 186 'exclusive right" to make laws on, among ther things, "Property and Civil Rights. This home rule, or power of local self-government is the key-stone of Confederation. The Dominion Government, under the B. N. A., has however the same power of disallowing any Acts of a Local Legislature that the Imperial Government has to disallow any Act of theirs. This prerogative of disallowages has to be used within constitutional li Those were set by examining all cased in which the Imperial Government had disa Acta. In 1868, Sir John Macconald Isid down those grounds as follows in a State paper :-

those grounds as follows in a State paper:—
"In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interest of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional: whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on the Local Legislature, and, in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent, whether it clashes with the legislation of the general Parliament.

the legislation of the general Parliament.

"It is of importance that the course of local legislation should be interfered with a little as possible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law and general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it."

In effect the Act

our country. Under it millions have been added to the national wealth. It has been the custom of our lumbermen to make arrangements with each other about improvements made by one another on streams. But no one thought of claiming the stream on which he had made improvements as his own private property. That was always supposed to be public property under the old Act mentioned, until the necessity of declaring the intent of the old Act anew arose under the following circumstances: —Two lumbermen owned large limits on the Mississippi-a tributary of the Ottawa. It seems that one of them, Peter McLaren, had made certain improvements on this river for his own benefit and at his own cost. H. C. Caldwell, the other, owned limits above McLaren, and in order to get his timber to the market it was absolutely necessary to pass through McLaren's slides. He was willing to pay for the use of McLaren's improvements, but was refused leave; and lest he should proceed to use them, McLaren applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain him. The case was before the Courts when the Streams Bill passed the Ontario Legislature. This Bill was brought in by the Commissioner of Crown Lands as a public necessity in the public interest.

(c) The Public Necessity of the Act and its Na-The justice and public necessity of such an Act must be apparent to every person. It would be monstrons to permit any man, taking possession of a stream and building works to mprove its floatability, to shut out from the markets of the world all owners of timber limits lying up the stream. The people of Ontario have direct interest in such legislation. The revenue which goes into the Provincia treasury from woods and forests amounts to over half a million dollars annually. To allow any person to shut out lumber that must reach the market, if it reaches it at all, through streams on which some other person has made improvements, would be to deprive the Province of a portion of its legitimate revenue

Attack on the Constitutional "original cost, as well as such other matters

party ; and no matter how much the public, as well as Caldwell, might be inconvenienced, or how much the revenue of Ontario might suffer, the disallowance of the Bill must be secured. Accordingly McLaren petitioned the Minister of Justice, and on the 17th of May, six weeks after the Bill had been assented to-without giving notice to the Government of Ontario, as Sir John Macdonald declared in 1868 should be done, and as had always before been done, and without waiting for the pending decision of the Court of Appeal, given on July 8 following against McLaren's claims -the Minister of Justice, the Hon. James Macdonald, recommended the disallowance of the Bill for the following reasons :-

1. That it interfered with private rights. 2. That it was retrospective.

3. That it set aside a judgment of the Court. Since then the Court of Appeal has held that McLaren could have no property in the stream, and anyone could run his logs over those improvements without paying a cent for the use of them, so that the last reason may be omitted. Since then, too, the Local Legislature has again passed the Streams Bill, which has again been disallowed. No reasons have as yet been given, but we suppose they are the same as before. Regarding those we have but to remark:—

It is quite clear that the disallowance of the responsible of the further fact that no notice had been given, but we suppose they are the same as before. Regarding those we have but to remark:—

It is quite clear that the disallowance of the responsible of the further fact had no notice had been given, but we suppose they are the same as the force of the collection was likewise one of the ablest and strongest friends of that Government, would have been made by this Government. But the fact that no notice had been given patterns that the fact that no notice had been given patterns the fact that the fact that his solicitor was likewise one of the ablest and strongest friends of that Government, would have been made by this Government. But the fact that no notice had been given patterns the fact that the fact that his solicitor was likewise one of the ablest and strongest friends of that Government, would have been made by this Government. But the fact that no notice had been given patterns the fact had the fact of the person who had given such opposition to the Bill when it was before the House being so high and powerful a supporter of the Ottawa again been disallowed. and anyone could run his logs over those im-

sa before. Regarding those we have but to remore interested with a sittle as exposent with a state as a serior. Regarding those we have but to remore interest caution, and only in cases where the
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In effect the Act must be condensed on the
following grounds, and on those alone :
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Throne contained such important questions as on the present occasion. Two subjects referred to in that speech—the right of veto by the Dominion Government, and its right to take away from Ontario no less than 100,000 square miles of territory rich in forests, minerals, and agriculture—were two of the most important questions that had been brought before the House since 1867. Upon the answer to one of these questions depended the maintenance of Provincial autonouv and representation, and in a sense, responsible government; and on the other depended the question whether or not Outario shall be deprived of one-half of its territory. It had been charged should not even be aked to intervene in matters depended the maintenance of Provincial autonous and representation, and in a sense, responsible government; and on the other depended the question abstract and the second of the control of of public of a most important right, a Act the intention of the old Act was but made more clear. The right public to float sawlogs and timber down reams in the spring, summer, and autumn lets was shirmed. But it was to be "subcet to the payment to the person who has asked improvements on them of reasonable tolls. He was to have a lien upon the logs or timber passing through the improvements for his tolls, and should also have the right to make rules for passing the timber over them." It was labout to the power of the Dominion Government, it was to have the right to make rules for passing the timber over them." It was labout to show the whole the log intended that the right is the leutanant-Governor in Council may fix the Lieutanant-Governor in Council may fix the Lieutanant-Governor in Council may fix the amounts which any person entitled to the mounts which any person entitled to the mounts which any person entitled to the mounts of the lieutanant was addifferent kinds of the lieutanant of different kinds of the lieutanant of the logs of the

"Governor in Council, in fixing such tolls, "shall have regard to and take into considera" toon the original cost of such constructions and improvements, the amount required to main-"tain the same and to cover interest upon the "original cost, as well as such other matters "as under all the circumstances may to the "Lieutenant-Governor in Council seem just "anai equitable."

(d) The Disallowance of the Bill.

Immediately on finding that the Streams Bill had possed McLaren bethought himself of getting the Dominion Government to disallow it, He is a well known and instances of getting the Dominion Government to disallow it, He is a well known and instanced by the Dominion Parliament, then as the section in the British North America Act as to disallowance between the lamperial and the Dominion and the Provinces was one and the Dominion Parliament, then as the section in the British North America Act as to disallowance between the lamperial and the Dominion and the Provinces was one and the same section, they were forced to put the same construction of law upon the power of disallowance (Cheers.) It was laid down in the nemotrandum which Sir John Macdonald prevalent to had decided that the Bill was merely decision could be arrived at by that Court, the day that the Legislature, led by that Court, the depting occult be also which provided that "every rezistava." No disallowance had taken place by the Legislature, led by the Legislature, led by the Legislature, led by that Capital Macdonald prevalent to the streams and repeated to hereafter to be apposited or here

of what the law was at the time it was passed. Conservatives had been in the habit of charging the Reform party with want of respect to the judges on the Bench, and here they were found pronouncing as outrageous a Bill which the highest judges in the Province had declared to be right. The Chief Justice had given it as his opinion that the construction put upon the law in Beale v. Dickson was legislation, not construction.

allowance. (Cheers.) It was laid down in the memorandum which Sir John Macdonald prepared in 1848 that no Provincial lecislation could be disallowed unless it was in whole or in part illegal, or unless it clashed with Dominion legislation, or was detrimental to the interests of the Dominion as a whole. Sir John went further, and said that even in those cases where the legislation was wholly or in part beyond Provincial jurisdiction, no disallowance should take place until the Government of the Province had received due notice and been afforded full opportunity of showing cause why the measure should not be disallowed; and in case a decision to disallow was come to, the Provincial Government should be offered an opportunity of amending or repealing the objectionable Act. In this case there was no pretence that any notice was given, and the first intimation the Government had on the subject was through the Mail newspaper, unless indeed it might be said that a statement made by a cortain gentleman at Osgoode Hall was notice; and here it would be seen that the Dominion Government, in the face of the rule so clearly laid down by Sir John Macdonald, thought it consistent with their dignity and duty to impart information in an important State matter between the Dominion and the Province to a solicitor in a cause before they even communicated to the Province the fact that the subject of disallowance was under discussion. The leader of the Opposition had asked what difference it would have made supposing the notice had been given? Perhaps it would not have made any Mr. MEREDITH—Where was the necessity for legislation if such was the nature of the Bill.

Mr. PARDEE—Public and private interests demanded that the people of this country should have the means of bringing the wealth of their forests to market. It could only be brought through the rivers and streams, which are the natural highways to market for our forest wealth. It was evident that if one man got possession of a portion of the stream he was able to dictate to the public upon what terms they should be permitted to float their timber over it, and refuse such right altogether if he so pleased. Having found out what construction was being put on the law on this subject, it was impossible for the Government to delay dealing with it. Coming to the question of compensation provided in the Bill, he proposed to show to the House that it was ample and just in every respect. And that was the main cause of the Bill ing to the question of compensation provided in the Bill, he proposed to show to the House that it was ample and just in every respect. And that was the main cause of the Bill having been disallowed. Only fancy the Minister of Justice of the Dominion Government disallowing a Bill passed in the Legislature of Ontario by a majority of thirty odd members, on the ground that the method of compensation was not in accordance with his view. The case was not such as would justify or warrant the Government in buying up the improvements, and the Bill provided the fullest and most ample and complete compensation to the owners of these improvements. What was the nature of that compensation? It was provided that tolls should be levied, and in fixing these tolls they were to take into consideration the cost of the improvements, the interest on the money, and the cost from year to year of maintaining them, in order that the compensation might be fully complete. Was not that ample provision, or was it such as to justify the Minister of Justice in saying it was so inadequate as to call for disallowance. Mr. Justice Burton, who dissented from the judgments, in dealing with this question of compensation, had expressed himself as follows:—"In the main appeal I am pleased to find that the other members of the Court have seen their way to the allowance of the appeal, as a contrary conclusion could not have been otherwise than disastrous to one of the most important industries of the Dominion. The result is the public become entitled to use the plaintiff's improvements without compensation, which was most properly secured to him under the Act which has recently been disallowed." (Cheers.) Here was one of the ablest judges of the highest Court in Ontario saying that the compensation was most properly secured by that Act, yet hon. gentlemen contended that the Act was unjust in this respect, and sufficiently so to justify a Minister of Justice in recommending its disallowance.

Another important point regarding the Bill

(Hear, hear.)

hon, gentlemen seemed to overlook. It was in-troduced early in the session, but at the request of hon, gentlemen opposite the second reading was delayed week after week to enable them to ascertain the feeling of the lumbermen and the drift of public opinion regarding it. The lum-bermen of Ontario were an intelligent and shrewd class of men, and yet, notwithstanding all the bermen of Ontario were an intelligent and shrewd class of men, and yet, notwithstanding all the delay and the fact that they were appealed to and copies of the Bill were sent them, not a single petition or protest against the passage of the Bill was presented to that House, and unless the protest came from Mr. McLaren, not a member of the House received a complaint against the provisions of the Bill. (Loud appraise.) What more conclusive evidence than that could they have to prove that the people of this country demanded such an Act? Would it not have been supposed at all events that the Dominion Government would have taken more care in considering ment would have taken more care in considering ment would have taken more care in considering its disallowance, and have asked if any petitions had been presented to the House against it. When it was certain that the Bill would pass through the House and become law the cry came from hon, gentlemen opposite, "The Act will be disallowed when it goes to Ottawa," and that threat was doubtless inspired by a gentleman who knew his political power at Ottawa. There was a Bill passed by this House some years ago at the instance of this very Mr. McLaren. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McLaren owned certain timber limits in the East, and he supposed he had a right to all the timber on the road allowances which were included in the surveys. He cut the timber on those road allowances, but it was claimed by the municipality, and they went to law about it and got a judgment of a court against McLaren for the value of the timber. The Hon. Mr. Richards, sitting in this House, and at the time Commissioner of Crown Lands, introduced a Bill at the request of McLaren for the purpose of releving him of that judgment. That was ce post facto legislation indeed. Who would now say that McLaren, a man of great wealth, duced a Bill at the request of McLaren for the purpose of relieving him of that judgment. That was ex post facto legislation indeed. Who would now say that McLaren, a man of great wealth, was not able to control Governments? They found him at one time controlling a Government in Ontario, and at another a Government at Ottawa. He deemed the action of the Dominion Government in disallowing the Streams Act a blow at representative, and in a sense at responsible, Government. He understood up to this time that the members of this House were responsible to the country for the legislation they time that the members of this House were responsible to the country for the legislation they enacted. That was what he understood by responsible government. But he found that was not the case at all. Instead of being responsible to the people the venue was changed, and they were simply responsible to the Dominion Government. (Loud applause.) Let them suppose that it was a Conservative Cablnet at Ottawa which sat in judgment on all the Acts of this present Legislature, and that the people took the Ontario Administration to task for what they had done. It would lie with them to say, "Our Acts cannot have been wrong because the friends of the Ontario Opposition at Ottawa have passed upon them and approved of them or they would or the Untario Opposition at Ottawa have passed upon them and approved of them or they would have disallowed them." He said, therefore, that when they went to the people and were charged with bad legislation, they might consistently shield themselves behind the Dominion Government and say, "The Bills you complain of were allowed by that Government."

In the argument that the principle of responsible government was preserved because the Dominion Government was preserved because the Dominion Government was responsible to the people, the responsibility of the Local Government was ignored altogether. It wiped them out and did not leave them even the status of a County Council, because there was no power which could review County Council legislation, and allow or fisallow it on its merits when it is within the provisions of the Act creating such Council. He would revert to the theory of hon, gentlemen opposite, that responsible government was preserved because the Dominion Government were responsible to the people. He would put the case of a measure relating to Ontario being passed by this House and disallowed at Ottawa. Suppose the people of Ontario condemned the action of the Ottawa authorities and returned to the House of Commons a majority of her representatives pledged to that condemnation. But assuming that a number of other Provinces having no interest in the disallowed legislation returned a number of members sufficient to wipe out the Ontario majority, then what would become of the responsibility of the Dominion Government to the people of this Province.

In conclusion he asked which party, or the course of which rearty was likely to take the summer of the province of which rearty was likely to the province of the course of which rearty was likely to the province of the province of which rearty was likely to the province of the province of which rearty was likely to the province of the province of which rearty was likely to the province of the province of which rearty was likely to the province of the provin In the argument that the principle of responsi

the people of this Province.

In conclusion he asked which party, or the course of which party, was likely to prove most detrimental, he would not say treasonable, to the best interests of the country? Was it the party which would not surrender the rights of Ontario, or the party which admitted the power of the Ottawa Government to interfere with those rights and supported that Government in such interference? (Cheers.) He would, once more, before taking his seat, make an earnest appeal to his hon. friends opposite, to stand true to Ontario's rights and interests, which were of such vital importance to her future existence and welfare rights and interests which overshadow all party considerations, and for which any man and any leader would be justified, if necessary, in severing from his party in order to maintain them.

The hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amide loud and prolonged applaces.