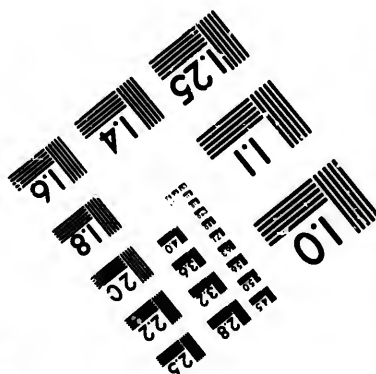
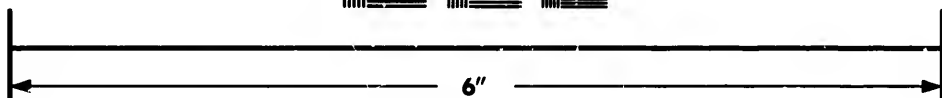
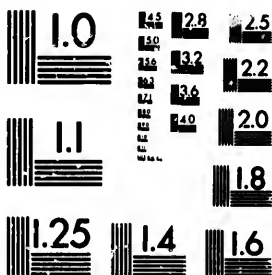


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

18 20 22 25  
E E E E  
E E E E

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

01

**© 1983**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachés
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement  
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,  
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à  
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

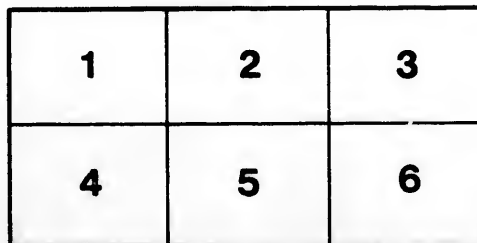
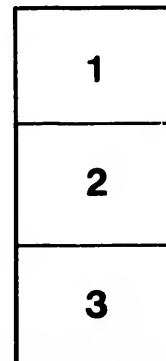
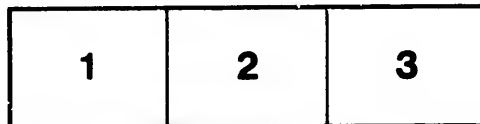
Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Lakehead University  
Thunder Bay

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ails  
du  
diffler  
une  
page

rata  
o

elure,  
à

SPEECH

OF THE

E. B. WOOD,

MEMBER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1869,

IN THE

Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

PRINTED BY W. COLBROOK.

Toronto:

W. COLBROOK & CO.

1869.

2056

SW 87N

1869

2-1

13-208

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
OF THE  
HON. E. B. WOOD.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
TORONTO, *Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.*

HON. MR. WOOD said—*Mr. Speaker*,—In rising to move that you do now leave the Chair for this House to go into Committee of the Whole, to consider of “the supply granted to Her Majesty,” it is expected I should make some observations on the present financial position of the Province of Ontario. As I have no new taxation to propose, and as the Province, in fact, has no debt to provide for, and as the Public Accounts for 1868, and the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the first nine months of 1869—bringing the operations of the Treasury Department down to almost the very day of the meeting of the House—were placed in the hands of honourable gentlemen almost at the opening of the Session, it seems superfluous that I should indulge in any very protracted remarks upon a subject which must be nearly, if not quite as well known to, and understood by every member of this House as by myself. This would appear to be all the more so from the full, and I hope clear and explicit manner, in which I have endeavoured to bring down, and lay before this House and the country, the estimates for the ensuing year. However, it appears to be expected, on an occasion like this, that the person occupying the position I do, should make a general statement of the present financial standing of the Province, and the results to be anticipated from the future operations of the Treasury Department. In the Dominion Parliament, in the House of Commons in England, perhaps there is more necessity for such a statement. But here, where our power of taxation is limited, our sources of revenue well defined, a clear financial statement of the Public Accounts in the hands of every member—every one taking any trouble to do so, understanding our finances, as I have already said, almost, if not quite as well as myself—I feel but little interest can be imparted to the subject by any



explanations that I shall be able to offer. However, I comply with the general custom, and, in the first place, I will call the attention of the House to the fact that we have now had an existence for two years and a-half. For that period, we have been an independent Province, having a Legislature of our own, and therefore we have had a two years and a-half experience in our finances. Previous to 1867, (the commencement of our separate existence,) this Province, along with the Province of Quebec, was said to be in a position of financial difficulty. No doubt, more or less, that statement was true, but from the financial arrangements resulting from Confederation, this Province, commencing its own individual existence on the 1st July, 1867, down to the present time, has had one unbroken course of prosperity. When we consider the fact that we had a new Government to start, new offices to establish, new machinery to put into operation, five different departments to organize; when we consider the increased demand for expenditure which all this required, an expenditure which, having once occurred, would not occur again; when we consider the further fact, that after meeting these extraordinary charges, besides all the ordinary expenses of government and of the Province, having expended on capital account more than half a million of dollars; when we consider all this and that at the end of two and a half years, we have still a surplus of invested funds of nearly two and a half million dollars, I think I may venture to say that the Government has reason to challenge the approval of all parties, and the country to congratulate itself and feel proud of its financial position. I propose, Mr. Speaker, in the very few remarks which I shall have to make, to consider, in the first place, the position we occupied a year ago, when I had the honour of bringing down the estimates to this House. I will next compare the year's operations with the present state of affairs, and I will then proceed to consider the estimates for the ensuing year. Not a year ago, in referring to the transactions of 1868, I stated to the House that I thought the estimates for that year would be more than enough to meet the services of that year by \$145,010.61. The year closed, and instead of there remaining unexpended of the appropriations of 1868, \$145,010.61, there was \$177,197.29. When the estimates for the current year, 1869, were prepared, with the Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1868 before me, I clearly saw that, at the end of the year 1868, after making due allowance for the three months up to the 31st December, there would, notwithstanding that during that year we had invested \$850,000.00, be a considerable surplus with which to commence the year 1869, and I then stated, in bringing down the estimates, that, after providing for all the services mentioned in those estimates, with all other demands upon the Treasury, there would still remain, at the end of 1869, upwards of half a million surplus for investment. It was doubted at that time, but the fact turns out, that instead of there being half a million surplus, I have, during the year, invested in the bonds of the Dominion, \$705,675.73, and I shall have a cash balance, at the close of



the year, of upwards of \$222,000.00, besides \$587,598.65 on special deposit, bearing 4 per cent. interest! (Hear, hear).

MR. BLAKE—That is after providing for the year's appropriations, I suppose?

HON. MR. WOOD—Yes.

MR. BLAKE—Then you will not expend all the money mentioned in the estimates?

HON. MR. WOOD—In my calculations, as I have already said, I have made ample provision for all the appropriations of the current year that will be expended; but, of those appropriations there will be a sum, which I estimate at \$336,074.14, that will lapse on the 31st December of the current year. I repeat, after meeting all expenditure of the current year, we shall still at the end of the year have, during the year, invested the sum of \$705,675.73 in Dominion debentures, bearing 5 per cent. interest; and, besides that, we shall have on special deposit \$500,000.00, bearing 4 per cent. interest in the Bank of Montreal; and the sum of \$87,598.65, bearing 4 per cent. interest on special deposit in the Royal Canadian Bank, which, added together, make the investments for the current year \$1,293,274.38, instead of half a million!—(hear, hear)—and still I shall on the 31st December, have a cash balance of upwards of \$222,000. (Applause). If we add to this \$1,293,274.38, the investments made in 1868—Dominion debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest, \$500,000.00,—and Dominion stock also bearing 6 per cent. interest, \$350,000.00—we shall at the end of the present year have invested \$2,143,274.38—(hear, hear)—and still we shall have a surplus, the cash balance I have mentioned. (Applause.) I may remark that when I say there is this surplus, nothing is withheld, nothing concealed, nothing remains to be provided for. It is a surplus overall payments, including interest on the excess of the debt of the late Province of Canada over sixty-two and a half millions. I wish honourable gentlemen to understand this matter. By the terms of the Confederation Act, each of the Provinces was permitted to enter the Union, bringing with it a certain debt; and I may repeat what is now, perhaps, a very stale statement, that the debt with which Ontario and Quebec were allowed to enter the Union was \$62,500,000, that of New Brunswick \$7,000,000, and that of Nova Scotia \$8,000,000, until it was increased by the Nova Scotia relief Act of the last Session of the Dominion Parliament to \$9,188,756. Now, it was provided that the excess of debt over \$62,500,000 should be divided between Ontario and Quebec. Upon the proportion falling to each, each was to pay 5 per cent. As an approximate division of the excess of debt, it has been assumed that 5-9ths would fall to Ontario, and 4-9ths to Quebec. This division has been assumed and acted upon by the Government of Canada, and yet it is not absolute, nor can it be, till so awarded by the Arbitrators. Now, all along, from the commencement of our career down to the present time, in our financial dealings with them, we have allowed them 5 per cent. on

the amount assumed to fall to Ontario of this excess of debt; it, in fact, being deducted half-yearly. It is now known that the excess of debt will be \$10,500,000. I assume that five-ninths of it will fall to Ontario. Under this supposition the account has been kept with the Government of Canada. When, therefore, I say that this Province, after discharging all its liabilities and making ample provision for all its wants, has a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, all of which, with the exception of \$587,598.65, is invested in Provincial funds: when I say it has that surplus, I mean, *it has that surplus, after having made ample provision for all liabilities, including the payment of the interest on the excess of debt over \$62,500,000.* At the last meeting of this House, I stated as my opinion that the excess of debt for which Ontario and Quebec would be liable, over the \$62,500,000, would not exceed \$9,500,000. Subsequent investigations and changes have, however, increased it; but, nevertheless, that increase of debt is rather *apparent than real.* It has not placed us in a worse position, because, while the debt has been increased on the one hand, the assets, which are to be divided between the two Provinces, are correspondingly increased on the other. So that, while the debt has apparently been augmented by one million, this augmentation has, in fact, been balanced by a corresponding increase in the assets.

Mr. BOYD—Will the hon. gentleman explain how the assets have been increased?

Hon. Mr. WOOD—Yes. For instance, I will take the Upper Canada Building Fund. That fund owed \$36,800 in debentures that were issued on its account by the late Province of Canada. The British North America Act puts that fund down as an asset. Now, the Dominion Government is liable, for example, for this \$36,800. If the Dominion Government assumed the debentures, and they were deducted from the Building Fund, why, then, the fund would be less by that amount. But the British North America Act says the Building Fund is an asset to be divided, and the Dominion is liable for the Building Fund—that forming part of the debt of the late Province. Now, by deducting the \$36,800 from the Building Fund, you lessen the debt of the Province by so much, but if you do not deduct it, and put it on the other side as an asset to be divided, the debt of the Province is increased by that amount. There are several funds of that kind which are treated in the same way. There is a fund, so treated, called the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund. This fund was in debt to the late Province for advances made to Superior Education, Lower Canada, in \$230,681.46, and for "Legislative Grant," in \$28,494.73, and for what was called "Advance Account," in \$290.10—amounting, together with \$3,600.00 interest on investments, to \$263,066.29. That is, the Income Fund was indebted to the Province in this sum, while the Province owed Superior Education Fund (not the Income Fund), \$377,251.53. In the first

statement of debt, the former was deducted from the latter, whereby the debt of the Province was diminished by \$263,066.29. But this sum being transferred to the assets, the debt is increased by that amount, and a corresponding increase takes place in the assets. It is placed on the other side of the account as an asset to be divided. In this way the debt has been increased, these sums being treated, in the way I have mentioned, as assets to be divided by the Arbitrators. These, with the addition of surveys ordered before Confederation, but executed afterwards, \$14,725.54, and \$12,928.37 balance of 10 per cent. on the Canada Loan and Emigration Company's purchase, amount to \$290,720.20. Again, the debt was increased beyond what I had expected, by the arrears of the late Province. It was supposed that the outstanding debts owing to the late Province of Canada, and the debts due from it, would have about equalled one another, but it was found that the payment of arrears amounted to nearly two millions, while the receipts amounted only to about \$400,000, so that, in that way, the debt was increased. It was also increased somewhat in the composition of a debt which we had all along contended should be deducted in full—I refer to the debt of the Bank of Upper Canada, amounting to \$1,150,000. I had all along contended that this was a bank balance within the meaning of the B. N. A. Act, and should be deducted at its face. In this I was overruled, and after a good deal of negotiation and discussion, it was finally decided, at the Conference in Montreal, that as a compromise, it should be deducted at half-a-million—much more than it is supposed to be worth. If this claim alone had been treated, as I then contended and still contend, it should have been as a "bank balance," notwithstanding the other changes I have spoken of, the debt would still have been within the limit I had set. In this, however, as I have stated, I was overruled. I mention these matters to show that the \$9,500,000, which was regarded as the excess of debt last year, might well be \$10,500,000; and, according to the best information I at present possess (and I think the Dominion Government and myself agree on all the particulars, excepting one or two which are not of much moment), the debt of the late Province of Canada will be seventy-three millions—\$10,500,000 over and above the \$62,500,000 which Ontario and Quebec were allowed to bring into the Union. Therefore, with the exception of the *exact* excess of debt—having disposed of all our accounts up to the 30th September last, as will be seen by looking at the appendix to the estimates, we really stand in this position—that now everything is squared up with the Dominion, with the exception of, perhaps, some suspense accounts in the Crown Lands Department. Indeed, I may say that the excess of debt is scarcely an exception, so nearly do we approximate the exact amount. (Hear, hear). Then the only other thing that we need to know, in order to put a person into a position to consider our financial state—into a position to make a proper statement of the accounts of the Province, is the exact division of the debt between the two Provinces, and this is a matter

which the Arbitrators now have under consideration. When that is determined, I do not think there will be any doubt as to our financial position. Of one thing, I think this House may be certain that we cannot be called upon to pay very much more, if any, than what is stated in the accounts, and that is the annual payment, or what is the same thing, the annual deduction from the subsidy and special payment made by the Dominion thus far of \$291,666.66, or at the outside \$300,000. Therefore, the simple question of all our finances is reduced within a very small compass. We have certain sources of revenue, we have certain expenditures on account of the civil government, and we have certain expenditures on account of education, charities, administration of justice, and the support and maintenance of certain Provincial Institutions. We may know the financial state of this Province, as well as any County Council may know its financial position. Mr. Spenker, carry your mind back to the end of the first half-year of our separate existence. On the 31st December, 1867, after having paid all the demands upon the Government up to that time, we had cash on hand \$126,229.66, and we had due us, in cash on call from the Dominion, \$537,227.53. I mention it simply to carry your mind along, so as to show, at the different stages of our career, what was the position of our finances. At the end of the first half-year, we had a surplus beyond expenditure of \$663,457.19. We had then, in fact, \$126,229.66 in cash, and also due from the Dominion Government on call, as will be seen from the balance-sheets appended to the estimates, \$537,227.53. That is what we had, at the end of the first half-year, on the 31st December, 1867. Then going on a year to the end of 1868, we had a balance of cash on hand, \$344,049.37, according to the Public Accounts of 1868, and we had due from the Dominion \$302,687.01, making a total overplus of \$646,736.38. Now, I wish it to be observed that we had that, after having invested \$850,000 in the early part of 1868, and after having provided—as will be seen by the accounts appended to the estimates—for the payment to the Dominion of five per cent. on the excess of debt, \$10,500,000. (Hear! hear!) Then, again, commencing in 1869, at the end of nine months, we have cash on hand amounting to \$111,178.02, and there is due from the Dominion Government on call, \$204,389.59—making together \$315,567.61, after having invested, during those nine months, \$1,293,274.38 in provincial debentures, and by special deposit in the manner I have mentioned. (Hear, hear). We had, I say, at the end of the nine months just passed on the 30th September, a surplus above all the requirements for the appropriations, after having invested the \$1,293,263.38 that I have mentioned, and after having paid the interest on the excess of debt up to the 31st Dec. next, still cash on hand to the amount of \$111,178.02, and due from the Dominion Government on call \$204,389.59—making together \$315,567.61. (Hear! Hear!)

MR. BOYD—What was the condition of the deposit in the Bank of Montreal?

HON. MR. WOOD.—Four per cent.

MR. BOYD.—Was there any special arrangement as to time?

HON. MR. WOOD.—None. When I say no special arrangement as to time, it was on the usual condition of fifteen days notice, and no interest paid except deposit remains thirty days. The Bank would be glad to get rid of it.

HON. MR. RICHARDS.—The money must remain thirty days, I think.

HON. MR. WOOD.—As I understand it, the general arrangement and rule of Banks is that deposits should remain a month if interest is paid, and that the deposit may be withdrawn on giving fifteen days notice.

MR. BOYD.—Is that a special arrangement?

HON. MR. WOOD.—That is the arrangement, at all events, which was made with the Bank of Montreal in respect of these deposits. The investments then, with the deposits in the Banks on September 30th, 1869, made since the 1st July, 1867, altogether foot up to the handsome sum of \$2,143,274.38, and at that date we had equivalent cash on hand to the amount of \$315,564.11. (Hear, hear). And at the end of the present year, as will be seen by turning to the small appendix, page 34, at the end of the present year, I say, after meeting all demands on the Exchequer, there will be cash on hand \$222,628.76, calling in from the Dominion Government only \$100,000 of the \$204,389.59 due from it. We have, or shall have, on the 31st December next, expended altogether since we commenced our existence \$485,919.78 on capital account, and we shall have expended otherwise than on capital account \$2,596,449.31. Our total expenditure up to the 31st December next, from the 1st July, 1867, will be \$3,082,369.09. I do not know how more clearly I could have presented the matter than I have done—more explicitly than by stating that commencing our existence on the 1st July, 1867, and running on for half a year without any investment, we had, in fact, an overplus of \$633,457.19. Then taking a new start, after paying the Dominion Government its demand for interest on the excess of debt, satisfying that demand, then running on up to the end of another year—that is to the end of 1868, and during that time having invested \$850,000—\$500,000 in Provincial debentures, and \$350,000 in Dominion stock; and having discharged all the obligations of the Government, and paid the interest as I have said on the excess of debt, we have, nevertheless, an overplus, as it may be called, of \$646,736.38; and during that time, as I stated before, we had made the investments that I have mentioned. (Hear, hear). Then taking a start from that point, and again running up to the 30th September last, after paying the Dominion interest on the \$10,500,000 excess of debt, and investing during that period the sum of \$1,293,274.38, we have left still, at the end of that period, an overplus of \$315,567.61. Then going on further, and coming

down to the end of the present year, we still have cash on hand without calling in from the Dominion Government more than \$100,000 of the amount due from it, amounting to \$222,628.76. Honourable members will see that these figures are in their hands, and I merely refer to them in order that they may view the matter in the same light in which it presents itself to my mind. Now the whole of the expenditure during these two and a half years amounted to \$3,082,369.09, of which \$485,919.78 is on capital account. That is the real position of the finances of the Province of Ontario. It demonstrates to the country the fact that during its existence as a separate Province to the age of two and a half years, it has expended, properly or improperly as the country may judge, upwards of \$3,060,000 of which over one-sixth was on capital account. During that period it has placed in permanent or temporary investments \$2,143,274.38. The Government stands before the country showing that the Province owes nothing, in fact, because, although the interest on the excess of debt due the Dominion might be considered a debt, nevertheless, the Statute provides that it shall be deducted half-yearly from the special payment and subsidy to the Province, (both of which are one and the same thing,) which amount together to \$1,196,872.80. The interest on the excess of debt is deducted half-yearly from that amount, so that, in fact, the Province is, as I stated at the commencement, entirely out of debt. It has gone on for two and a half years expending three millions of dollars—one-sixth of it on capital account. It has invested \$2,143,274.38, and yet it will have a surplus at the end of that period to the extent of \$315,567.61. (Hear, hear).

HON. MR. McMURRICH—I think my honorable friend stated that the last investment was in five per cent. debentures. I am aware some debentures are payable at maturity, and some are renewable, and I should like to know, sir, whether these are payable at maturity or are renewable.

HON. MR. WOOD—I cannot state positively at this moment, but I think these are payable at maturity; but I think it of no consequence whether they are or not. Mr. Speaker, I will now call the attention of the House to the estimate that I made of the revenue last year. By turning to the small Appendix D. page 30, you will find that the receipts have been more than the estimate by \$570,217.16, and less than I estimated by \$308,767.43. It may be said that I did not make a close estimate, but I shall call the attention of the House to what I conceive will prove that it was a very close estimate. At the top of the page is an item of \$125,000, said to be less than estimated, that is, the special payment and subsidy appears to be less than estimated, but it is merely the deduction by the Dominion of so much of the subsidy, and special payment; and therefore it is only apparently less, but it is not so in fact. One of the other items of some considerable amount appearing as more or less, is

the Municipal Loan Fund, U. C., amounting to \$49,977.13 less than I had estimated it. When I made the estimate, I supposed I should immediately get the books and have authoritative control over the fund, but in this I was disappointed. Of the revenue to be derived from it I therefore cannot speak with certainty, because it has not been under the control of this government, and I regret to say it is not under our control even now. We cannot get hold of the books until the award of the arbitrators is made, and there is, therefore, no means of knowing the exact condition of the fund.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—If this fund is not under the control of the government, how is it that you collect it?

HON. MR. WOOD—It is one of the joint assets handed over by the British North America Act to the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The principal of the fund is \$7,300,000.00 in Upper Canada, while that in Lower Canada is \$2,458,140.00. The Ottawa Government says it has nothing to do with it, or any of the assets handed over to the Provinces by the Act. Therefore, Quebec collects the Lower Canada Fund, and we collect the Upper Canada Fund, that is, the debtors pay or forbear, almost as they like. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Upper Canada Fund will be allotted to Ontario, and the Lower Canada Fund to Quebec; but in the meantime they are technically joint assets of the Provinces, that is, that which is situate in Upper Canada will go to Ontario, and that which is situate in Lower Canada will go to Quebec. I was promised, I think I stated it to the House on one occasion last session, I should have these books, and be put in such a position as to exercise authority in collecting the monies, and dealing with the debtors under this fund. But, for reasons I never could understand, the Quebec Government refused its assent. There was some apprehension on the part of the Government of Quebec that in assenting that each Province should take the books, and take charge of its respective fund, some advantage might accrue to Ontario, and disadvantage to Quebec, as will be seen by the correspondence which has been brought down to the House, and the books, although promised me, were therefore not handed over. These books are very voluminous, and contain a complete record of the dealings of each debtor to the fund with the Government. This is the present position of the fund, and it is my excuse for the over estimate mentioned. Another item is tavern licenses. The excess over the estimate in this item arises from the subsequent passing of the Tavern License Act. The Crown, School and Clergy lands were estimated on the basis of the preceeding year. From the great increase in timber dues the estimate for Crown Lands revenue was far short of what has been received, while the estimate from Clergy Lands was in excess of the receipts. It may be assumed hereafter that the receipts for lands will, under ordinary circumstances, grow less and less every year, while there is every reason to believe that, under proper and judi-



cial management, the revenue to be derived from timber will steadily increase.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—There is an item just preceding that—  
“Interest on investments.”

HON. MR. WOOD—I shall come to that presently. With regard to the Crown Lands Revenue, it was remarked by the honourable member for Bothwell, I think on one occasion—or rather on more than one occasion—that the poor settler had been distressed by the Government, and that, if the Commissioner of Crown Lands had been able to boast that he had collected a princely revenue from Crown domain, it was because the poor settlers had been threatened with all sorts of processes and proceedings, and been forced to make payments through the apprehension that they would be dispossessed of their lands, and that the fruit of the labour of years would fall into the hands of others. I am sure the honourable member will be glad to learn that such is not the fact—that the collections from Crown Lands is very little, if any thing, more than in former years, and that in the current year, the increase is chiefly in timber dues. Of course, I made my estimate from data given me, but the Commissioner has deceived me by increasing the revenue of his department beyond my estimate, by nearly \$400,000, (Hear! hear!) In that department for the year 1868, the revenue from Woods and Forests was \$233,153, and from Crown Lands, \$135,000. The Common School Lands were a little less in the year 1868 than they will be in the present year—being \$115,457 in 1868 against \$131,794 in 1869. In 1869, again, I estimate that Woods and Forests will produce \$428,000 against \$239,000 in 1868, and Crown Lands \$162,000 against \$135,000. As will be seen, the increase is chiefly in Woods and Forests, and I know the honourable member for Bothwell will be delighted, because I recollect reading a speech he made not long ago, in which he stated the Commissioner had succeeded, no doubt, in forcing the poor settler to pay money on his lands, and thereby the revenue was increased; but it appears, and I am sure that it will give great satisfaction to the member for Bothwell that, instead of the poor settler being distressed as he supposed, by being coerced into paying for his land, the increase has come from another source altogether. (Hear! hear!)

MR. McDOUGALL—Will the honourable gentleman explain how this has arisen.

HON. MR. WOOD—I think I had better leave that to the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MR. McDOUGALL—Was it by increasing the timber dues?

HON. MR. WOOD—That will not account for it at all. The increase of the percentage of duty will not amount to anything like the sum of the increased receipts. I understand that it is not owing so much to the increase of dues, as to their proper and full collection. I call

attention to it, for the purpose of showing that the charge of undue severity having been exercised towards those who were in possession of Crown Lands, is entirely unfounded. The increase of the revenue is attributable to another cause altogether. (Hear! hear!)—

HON. MR. McMURRICH—I find an item of “interest on investments” more than estimated. It immediately follows the Crown Lands.

HON. MR. WOOD—That is accounted for by the fact that the investment was made after the estimates had been prepared. These estimates were made at the beginning of the year. The investment in 5 per cent. Canada bonds was made subsequent to the estimate. In this way, the increase in the interest arises.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—You invested more than you expected?

HON. MR. WOOD—I expected to have a surplus of \$500,000, but I found, soon after the year commenced, that I could make an investment, and I invested \$705,675.73 in 5 per cent. Canada bonds, upon which this interest arises. Therefore as respects interest, there is no discrepancy between the estimate and the fact.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—All right.

HON. MR. WOOD—There is only one other item that I shall mention—cash in hand on the 31st December, 1868. I estimated it at \$192,945.75, but it was in fact \$344,039.37; and this is accounted for in this way. The Crown Lands receipts derived from Woods and Forests for the last three months of the year 1868, exceeded my anticipations. It is thus accounted for.

Cash balance 31st December, 1868,	-	-	-	-	\$344,043.37
Estimated balance in 9 months statement,	-	-	-	-	192,945.75

More than estimated,	-	-	-	-	\$151,103.62
----------------------	---	---	---	---	--------------

Accounted for by Crown Land receipts exceeding the estimate,	-	-	-	-	\$64,247.60
--	---	---	---	---	-------------

Municipal Loan Fund receipts not estimated,	-	-	-	-	68,178.56
---	---	---	---	---	-----------

Appropriations lapsed 31st					
----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

December, 1868,	-	-	-	-	177,197.29
-----------------	---	---	---	---	------------

Estimated to lapse,	-	-	-	-	145,010.61	32,186.68
---------------------	---	---	---	---	------------	-----------

						<u>\$164,612.84</u>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---------------------

Less received from Dominion than estimated,	-	-	-	-	9,000.00
---	---	---	---	---	----------

Various minor differences,	-	-	-	-	4,509.22	13,509.22	<u>151,103.62</u>
----------------------------	---	---	---	---	----------	-----------	-------------------

I am a little particular in clearing up this as I go along, because I see my honorable friend from Prescott, opposite, will be charging me with very slightly considering what I put down, unless the result turns out to

be pretty nearly what I had led him to expect it would be. Now, I take it that any person who will consider the uncertain position in which a good many of these matters were and are even now placed—I mean in respect of particular sources of revenue—will agree with me that accurate estimates could not be easily made. Of course tavern licenses were peculiar—I need not mention that at all, because the amount of revenue was entirely changed in consequence of legislation. But, if anyone will take any particular source of revenue he will find great difficulty in estimating the year's results. I speak now, of the Municipal Loan Fund, and of the revenue derivable from Crown Lands. This last revenue seems to be exceedingly variable. It is affected greatly by good or bad harvests, and by the demand or want of demand for lumber. Therefore, it is not so precise a source of revenue as to enable one to predict the exact amount which will be realized from it in any one year. In England they can compute their revenue with astonishing accuracy. They can predict it with great precision. With all the data they have, with carefully prepared statistics, and after so many years of experience of the working of particular taxes, they can tell within a very small sum how much may reasonably be expected to be realized from any particular source of revenue or taxation. But we have not these facilities here, and I say now, as I have said before, that with the imperfect data upon which I have to rely, and the variable nature of the sources of revenue, it is quite impossible for me to make a perfectly accurate estimate of the various sums that will be realized from certain sources of revenue. But, apart from those two sources of revenue—Crown lands and timber—I think things are now assuming such a shape that we can estimate with tolerable accuracy the permanent revenue of the country. This leads me to consider in this connection, the estimate of the revenue for the ensuing year; it will be found on page six of the Appendix. I do not think in the revenue there stated there are many items that may not be considered to be permanent. There is one item which is, perhaps, doubtful, but it is a matter of small moment.—I mean the interest on the Upper Canada Building Fund. The Upper Canada Building Fund amounts to \$1,472,391.41. It forms a parallel fund to that of the capital of the seigniories. The capital of compensation to seigniors amounts to \$3,113,100.02, and by statute bears interest at six per cent. I contend that the Building Fund arising out of the same legislation should also bear interest at six per cent. We have charged that rate of interest in account with the Dominion throughout. The Government at Ottawa object to the charge, but we have continued it, and it is at that rate I have calculated it in the estimate of the revenue.

MR. GRAHAME (York)—Last year, I see, the interest on this Fund was stated at \$75,000; and this year, I see, it is put down at \$88,000. How is the difference accounted for?

HON. MR. WOOD—The difference arises in this way. The Upper

Canada Building Fund, as stated by Mr. Langton in the Public Accounts of Canada for 1867, was \$1,578,808.96 less \$40,800 investments; but it turned out, in making up the Public Accounts for 1868, that they had charged to Consolidated Revenue Fund certain appropriations or payments which had been made on account of the Building Fund. The particulars have been published, and the amounts so expended were \$65,617.55. They then transferred this sum from that fund to the Upper Canada Building Fund, which reduces it from \$1,578,808.96 to \$1,472,391.41. On the former amount interest was computed at 5 per cent. On the latter it is computed at 6 per cent. That makes the difference, and the sum that is put down here is the exact fund. Therefore, I say to the House, to the honourable members who may take an interest in these matters, that the left hand side of this statement contains items which form in the main permanent sources of revenue. I do not mean to say, of course, that the revenue—the permanent revenue of the Province—will amount to \$3,000,000 per annum, but it approximates closely to it. I have stated what I conceive to be the permanent revenues of the Province, and I ask honourable gentlemen to follow that statement along with me, and check all the items as I mention them. The first item is that of the specific payment and subsidy for the year, standing at \$1,196,872.80. That I conceive to be a permanent source of revenue, less, of course, what we may have to allow the Dominion as interest on the excess of debt, which, as I have said, is assumed to be \$10,500,000, and the portion falling to Ontario \$5,833,333. Taking from that permanent fund the year's interest at five per cent. on our excess of debt, which amounts to \$291,666.66, will leave a permanent annual revenue of \$905,206.14. Then I take the several items of the Reformatories, Asylums, Education, Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Tavern Licenses, Marriage Licenses, Law Stamps, and other minor sources of revenue, and put them down at \$400,000. These minor revenues are always increasing. The Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund is a permanent source of revenue, and might of itself, in my judgment, be brought to yield \$200,000 per annum. Tavern licenses are on the increase, and, I suppose, will not diminish. Law stamps are estimated at \$74,691, and I do not think they will decrease. These minor items will produce, say \$400,000. The Crown Timber revenue I look upon as permanent. The Crown lands are passing away, but the Crown timber, if the policy of the present Government is carried out—and, of course, it is the correct policy—(hear, hear)—of preserving the timber as much as may be on lands which are not suited to agricultural purposes, will prove a source of revenue not only to the present but to future generations. Timber is now a cash article the world over. In this part of the world its value is constantly upon the increase, and I put it down that during the next quarter of a century, Crown timber will yield a net revenue of \$300,000 per annum.

HON. MR. RICHARDS—I expect much more than that.

HON. MR. WOOD—Well, I think that is a safe estimate.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—Above all expenses?

HON. MR. WOOD—Yes. I do not think that some of the members of this House have any idea of the immense value to this Province of its timber. Hon. gentlemen, who have taken the trouble to read the report of Mr. Wilson, in the Public Lands Office at Washington, will find how immense has been the destruction of timber in the northern part of Michigan and the West. He speaks, not only as regards the land jury done to the country through a waste of timber, but also of the land itself being rendered less capable of culture by reason of the very first winds and storms being swept away. It is a matter of the very first importance to this Province, therefore, carefully to protect its timber. I do not mean to protect it in such a way as to prevent the progress of civilization and agriculture, but where the country is unsuited for agricultural purposes, to husband and to take care of its timber. Passing on, I take the interest on the outstanding Grammar School Lands at 5 per cent., being the principal on the sale of these lands at \$100,000, and interest at \$73,000. That is, the principal and interest on outstanding Grammar School Lands sold, making a total amount of \$173,000. Interest upon this at five per cent. may be looked upon as a permanent revenue, and produces an annual income of \$8,650. Then we have the interest on the Crown Lands at five per cent., the principal being \$500,000, and interest \$400,000, with interest at five per cent. I take it that may be looked upon as a permanent source of income to the Province of \$45,000 per annum. I think it is safe to regard that as worth five per cent. annually to the exchequer. This leads me to remark that there is now a very small quantity of Crown Lands unsold from which a revenue might be expected. The greater portion of Crown Lands, which would yield a revenue, are now nearly disposed of, and although some revenue may be derived from those remaining unsold, yet as a rule, if sufficient is realized from them to pay the preliminary expenses, as surveys, &c., it is all that can be expected. Therefore, I do not count upon anything being realized, as permanent revenue, from Crown Lands, except from those that have been already sold. The next permanent source of revenue is interest on the outstanding Common School Lands, five per cent. interest, being 5-9ths of the principal (\$700,000) and interest (\$560,000) set apart for Common Schools. Of the purchase money due for these lands, there remains uncollected, principal and interest, \$1,260,000. Of this amount, I assume that Ontario is entitled to five-ninths. Interest at five per cent. on this amounts to \$35,000. That I look upon as a permanent source of revenue. The interest on investments I take it, will produce \$100,000. Of these investments, \$850,000 bears interest at six per

cent., \$750,000 at five per cent., and \$587,598 at present at four per cent.; but this latter sum, not being required for any of the purposes of the Government, will, as soon as possible, be placed in a more remunerative position. With regard to the Special Funds in the hands of the Dominion, consisting of the U.C. Grammar School Fund, \$312,769.04; U.C. Building Fund, \$1,472,391.41; five-ninths of the Common School Fund, \$914,246.93 (the whole Fund being \$1,645,644.42), interest is payable at five per cent., with the exception of the U.C. Building Fund, on which, as I before stated, we are entitled to six per cent. I think these may be looked upon as a permanent source of revenue; for if the Dominion do not choose to pay us the interest, they must pay the principal, and we, I think, shall be able to invest the money, at least, at five per cent. From the sources of revenue I have indicated as permanent, we have a total annual income of \$2,000,000. I therefore say that, without imposing any new taxation, we already have within ourselves a revenue—a permanent income—sufficient to meet all our wants and ordinary expenses as a Government, and also sufficient to enable us to devote a large sum annually in aid of the construction of public works and buildings—a fact which must be most gratifying to every inhabitant of Ontario, as it must relieve every one from all anxiety as to the ability of Ontario to sustain and maintain its own Government and institutions from the resources left it by the British North America Act, notwithstanding the great injustice done to this Province in the Confederation scheme. (Cheers). Mr. Speaker—I think my estimate of the revenue for 1870 will be found to be correct. It amounts in the total to \$3,002,185.04, and the expenditure to \$1,999,553.08. There are some small additions to this to cover the expenditure for the services of 1868 and 1869, and to that is to be added one year's interest at five per cent. of Ontario's proportion of the excess of debt, over \$62,500,000, which excess is estimated, as I have so often said, at \$10,500,000, five-ninths of which, for Ontario's proportion, is \$5,833,333.33, the interest being \$291,666.66, leaving a square balance on the year's operations of \$662,842.66; so that, deducting the appropriations which have been laid before the House for the year 1870 at their full face amount—although they appear to be large—there will still be a surplus of upwards of half a million on the year's transactions—(hear, hear)—and I expect to be able, before the end of the year 1870, in addition to the \$2,143,274.38 already invested, to add another half million, making upwards of \$2,600,000, and I hope that I may be able to state, when the House again meets, that it not only comes up to that amount, but that the sum has reached to three millions of dollars. (Cheers). Now, I wish to call the attention of the House to the item of "Expenses of Legislation." Honorable gentlemen will see that the estimate is somewhat in excess of the same item last year. It was found by experience that in consequence of printing and other unexpected expenses in connection with the House, that the expenditure came up so that

we were obliged to increase the estimate, but I will discuss that more in detail when we come to pass particular items in the committee on Supply. I may make the same remark with respect to Colonization Roads, Administration of Justice, Public Works, &c. Under the head of Public Works, on page forty-five of the estimates, you will find the London Lunatic Asylum, Toronto Lunatic Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Asylum for the Blind, the Government House, the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, the lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka, the improvement of the navigation of the Seugog River, the Surveys and Drainage of swamp lands, amounting in all on capital account to \$698,521.81. Perhaps I had better defer any observations with respect to the new works which I have mentioned until we come to vote upon the particular items in committee, and then I shall be able to make further explanations. But, I may just remark, in passing, that by far the largest sum, or rather, by far the largest portion of the sum I have mentioned as being expended on capital account, is for new works, and consists of a re-vote, the money having been already voted by the House at its last session, but has not been expended. Mr. Speaker—I might weary the House by going on making explanations, but it's getting late, and hon. gentlemen have the figures before them; I only wish to give a few items to show that the Province of Ontario may well be satisfied with her present position, when compared with that which she occupied some years ago. It is, indeed, most encouraging to look at the progress which this Province has made, notwithstanding the financial injustice under which it is said she had been laboring during her connection with Lower Canada. Notwithstanding this injustice, I say, you will be somewhat surprised, if you look at the position she occupied in 1839, and the position in which she stood in 1867. In 1839 her population was 450,765—less than half a million: in 1867 her population was, at least, 1,750,000, and it has been estimated in 1869, according to the last year book, at somewhere about 2,000,000. This progress she made during her connection with Lower Canada. In 1839 the assessed lands amounted to 7,071,693 acres: in 1867 (I take the year when we entered confederation) 19,272,917 acres. The value of assessed property in 1839, I find, was \$21,681,636: in 1867 it was \$245,000,000—that is \$245,000,000 against \$21,000,000. Expenditure from local taxation in 1839 was \$147,527: in 1867 it was \$4,506,477. Duties on merchandize in 1839 amounted to \$303,174: in 1867 to \$4,700,000. Internal revenue and excise in 1839 was \$41,800: in 1867 \$2,622,975, or nearly three millions. The number of grammar schools in 1839 was 14: the number in 1867 was 101. The number of pupils attending grammar schools in 1839 was 311: in 1867 it was 5649. The amount expended on grammar schools in 1839 was \$5,600: in 1867 it was \$119,646. The number of common schools in 1839 was 800: in 1867 it was 4480. The pupils attending common schools in 1839 were 24,000: in 1867, 419,899. The amount expended





thousands of miles, and involving the expenditure of millions of money, were being constructed—schools, involving an outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were being established—roads, costing half a million or more, were being made—large public works and buildings costing immense sums of money, were being built and erected—during all the time, these were going on it appears, and hundreds of thousands of people were coming into the country, clearing away the forest, filling up the waste places, and making the wilderness to blossom as the rose—while, in fact, we were growing into a great and powerful nation without our knowledge, we were ruled by Lower Canada domination, our revenues and taxes were taken from us and spent beyond the limits of the Province, and we suffered under a Parliamentary despotism more intolerable than that of Cromwell! (Hear, hear, and cheers). We were told that Confederation was the panacea for all these evils, all these wrongs, all these party strifes, all the bitterness of the past. Many from both parties believed in the desirability of a change and united together to achieve the “consolidation most devoutly to be wished,” and Confederation or the Union of the British North American Colonies was the fruit of their joint efforts. But no sooner does Confederation become an accomplished fact, than again we hear the old war cries; and from the same quarter. Again the incendiary torch of discord is raised aloft to fire the passions of party, and to array in political hostility man against man on the *effete* issues of the past. In this Chamber are men animated by the same spirit, speaking the same language as in times of old inflamed the passions to such a degree as to compel the leaders to confess that in the late Province of Canada, Parliamentary government was impossible; that there was a dead lock. (Hear, hear). If the reasons given by these honourable gentlemen for Confederation were sound, namely, the doing away with party strife, how can they now, that we have a separate and independent existence, free from “Lower Canada domination,” justify a resort to those modes of political action and warfare which in times past, as they say, wrought so much evil to the country at home and abroad, precipitated a “dead lock,” and necessitated and brought about Confederation! (Hear, hear). Would it not be wiser, with the advantages we possess, with our easy circumstances, rather to unite together and work for the highest good to our own, our native land! Look at the map of this Continent, and see what a country we possess! Ontario at this day is equal to England and Ireland in area, with a population almost equal to Scotland, and at least equal to Denmark, Greece or Switzerland; in short, equal to any of the second rate powers of Europe. (Applause). I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what public works had this young and rising country in 1836? in 1840? in 1845? What railways had she in 1850, yes, even down to 1850? and what has she now! There is the Grand Trunk, extending from one end of the Province to the other: there is the London and Port Stanley, the

millions of money,  
hundreds of thou-  
sand half a million or  
more things costing im-  
mense—during all the  
years of thousands

away the forest,  
to blossom as  
great and power-  
ful by Lower Can-  
ada us and spent  
a Parliamentary  
Hear, hear, and

panacea for all  
ills, all the bit-  
terness in the desir-

ve the "con-  
federation or  
was the fruit  
of federation become  
cries; and,  
discord is raised  
hostility man-  
aged are men  
as in times of  
the leaders to  
government  
(hear). If the

eration were  
in they now,  
from "Lower  
critical action  
much evil to  
and neces-  
sarily it not  
circumstances,  
for own, our  
that a coun-

Ireland in  
is equal to  
the second  
that public  
in 1845?  
what has  
and of the  
policy, the

Welland, the Erie and Ontario, the Northern, the Port Hope and Lindsay, the Brockville and Ottawa, the Prescott and Ottawa, and the Buffalo and Lake Huron.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—The Erie & Niagara. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. WOOD—Well, we have that, too. Ontario has all these railways, and she has in addition such public works as the Welland Canal, the Rideau Canal, the St. Lawrence Canal, and miscellaneous other public works, in the whole costing upwards of \$116,000,000. (Cheers.) Nearly all these works, or the greater portion of them, have been accomplished, and built, and consummated, within this Province, within the short space of the last sixteen or twenty years. In 1850 what railways had we?

HON. MR. McMURRICH—The canals were built within the last thirty-six years.

HON. MR. WOOD—I said the greater portion of them. But every thing, of course, has been done since the Union of the Provinces. Now, I wish to call your attention to another fact. We have expended some three millions in carrying on the Government of Ontario. This is a large expenditure, and it is said this is a very economical Government. So it is, but we have been obliged to expend this large sum. If we sit here day after day, we must pay the expenses. Of course, it will cost—must cost—a great deal to administer the public affairs of this great Province. But I want to call your attention to another fact. It is said that, in the past times, we sustained great injustice with reference to the revenues of the country. Now what is the public debt of the late Province of Canada? You say, \$73,000,000. I ask any gentleman to look at the assets and see what caused that debt. I will tell you what caused \$7,300,000—the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada. I will tell you what caused \$2,428,140 more—the Municipal Loan Fund of Lower Canada. You have there nearly \$10,000,000 of the debt. Well, then, I will tell you what caused \$6,000,000 more—the Seigniorial Legislation, about which you have heard so much. The capital of the compensation to the Seigniors is three millions, and three millions more were added to the debt by way of off-set to Upper Canada. So that, in fact, you have sixteen millions of the debt of the late Province of Canada created for local purposes. Of the \$73,000,000, I say, you have at once this amount. You may add in other small items, and you have a total of \$17,000,000, which, in fact, comprises the entire assets to be divided between the two Provinces. So that, of the debt of the late Province of Canada, you can count up \$17,000,000 which was expended on local objects, and of that sum, \$7,000,000 was expended in lower Canada, and \$10,000,000 in Upper Canada. And in that way we get a division of the debt by local asset. By looking at the place where the debt was created, we find that \$10,000,000 was created in Upper Canada, and \$7,000,000 in Lower Canada, and as 17 is to 10½, so is 10 to the portion of debt to be borne

by Ontario, or 7 to that to be borne by Lower Canada. In other words, we say, let Lower Canada assume the excess of debt in proportion to the money expended or debt created in its Province, and we in Upper Canada will assume the excess of debt in proportion to the money expended or debt created in Ontario.

HON. MR. McMURRICH—But we never fingered any of this money.

HON. MR. WOOD—You certainly did. You are now fingering the U. C. Banking Fund. Your Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Normal and Model Schools, your public buildings, your court-houses and gaols—all more or less received aid out of the Building Fund, which is a set-off to the Seigniories. But, it is said, in Lower Canada the Government expended money in building court-houses and gaols. Well, so it did, just as the building of Osgoode Hall was made a charge on the general revenues. The Law Society borrowed from Government, say (for the sake of illustration) \$156,000, with which to complete its building for the accommodation of the Courts.

HON. MR. RICHARDS—More than that.

HON. MR. WOOD—I named that sum merely for the purpose of illustration. The balance which the Society now owes the Government on its building account happens to be \$156,015.61.

HON. MR. RICHARDS—More than that—\$200,000.

HON. MR. WOOD—The honourable Commissioner of Crown Lands says more than that,—well, say \$200,000. It matters little what the amount was or is for my purpose. It might be said in Lower Canada :—" You are spending there for the accommodation of your courts \$200,000," and every politician in that Province might have gone through the country with that cry. But what is the fact? True, the money was taken out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, but it was covered by a fund raised by the Law Society by taxation on legal proceedings, and is being refunded again; and just so were the court houses and gaols in Lower Canada built. Taxes were raised with which to pay for these court houses and gaols, and they were built on the credit of the fund created by such taxes. True, they borrowed from Consolidated Revenue large sums at different times to erect such buildings as the court house and jail at Kamouraska, Aylmer and at Montreal; but these loans were charged against that fund, and Government was constantly collecting that fund, and was therewith satisfying these loans; and this fund, now an asset of the joint Provinces, is abundantly able to pay 14 per cent per annum, and is perfectly good for all its indebtedness. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say, if there ever was a Province in the world that occupied an enviable position, that Province was Upper Canada. Search creation round, and where will you find its equal, whether you regard it with respect of its government, its geographical position, its climate, fertility of soil, its exhaustless timber forests, its mines and minerals, its ingress and egress by the highway of the St. Law-

a. In other words in proportion to the we in Upper Canada money expended

any of this money. now fingering the ylum, Normal and ses and goals—all ich is a set-off to Government ex- ll, so it did, just the general re- say (for the sake building for the

purpose of illus- Government on

own Lands says at the amount a :—" You are 0 ;" and every ntry with that of the Consoli- y the Law So- d again ; and . Taxes were ey were built y borrowed o erect such mer and at nd Govern- n satisfying e, is abund- ood for all was a Pro- vince was its equal, raphical uests, its St. Law-

rence to the ocean, and by means of lakes, rivers, and railways, its inter-communion with the surrounding world. (Cheers.) However, it desired to change its condition. Probably it was right, and its interest to do so ; but of one thing I am certain—it was *not in its highest financial interests to do so*. If the Province of Ontario makes the same progress in the future as it has made in the last generation, it will have to do so by direct taxation on its people : because, the expenses of four Provincial Governments, and of the central Government, with all its costly paraphernalia, must be paid from some source. Of all the taxes which go into the Dominion exchequer, every honourable gentleman must remember, the Province of Ontario pays five-ninths. Of this a large portion is collected from excise and customs. If any honourable gentleman will look at the Public Accounts of the Dominion, and see what Ontario had to pay in 1868, and what she will be required to pay in 1869, he will see that the greater portion of the Dominion revenues must come from Ontario. But, notwithstanding this, Mr. Speaker, it is probable there are considerations which outweigh all these objections. It might be said, for instance, that the Province of Canada could not maintain a separate and independent existence standing alone. It has often been thrown out by the hon. gentlemen opposite, and by their newspapers, that I am opposed to confederation. I must say that if the Province of Upper Canada could not get justice in the late Parliament of Canada in respect of its finances, on account of its not having a representation which would overbalance the representation of Lower Canada, I was always of opinion that it would be unable to get it under confederation, and that it was better to be on an equality than in a minority. Whereas under the old arrangement we had 65 to 65 ; we have now only 82 to 99, leaving us in a minority of 17. I always saw that money was all-powerful, particularly with the persons who represent the eastern section. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I was always of opinion that they would, as opportunity offered, combine together in order to secure the aid that could be gathered from the provincial exchequer, and I am sorry the painful experience thus far gained fully proves that my apprehensions in this respect were but too well founded. (Hear, hear.) But, I hope as time progresses our population will so increase, and the virtue, purity and patriotism of our politicians be so improved that, while others band themselves together to serve their own local interests, our public men will unite to secure justice, not only to Ontario, but to the whole Dominion. If confederation fails at all, it will be on account of taxation. I always saw that, and I see it now as clearly as ever. It may be that the public spirit of our people, and the public interests at stake, will overcome those pecuniary difficulties that may be seen looming in the distance, and that we will yet build up a great nation—a great British nationality on this continent. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It may be possible that if it were not for this union with the Lower Provinces, we might have gone into annexation with the neighboring nation.

MR. BLAKE—No.

HON. MR. WOOD—I say no, too. But I also say, a happier people might not have existed in the world than the people of this Province—secure in life, liberty and property—had they only realized the fact. But the difficulty was that we did not seem to be aware of our fortunate position. But, Sir, there is a consideration that may overbalance all these imaginary or real drawbacks. It is the fact that new blood will be infused into the Dominion in consequence of having commenced a new existence. Our country will be better known abroad, immigration will flow into it, and, while our taxes, as anyone may see by looking into the matter, will necessarily become heavier, our ability to pay will also increase. Mr. Speaker, as indicative of the progress that may be reasonably expected in the future, and the increased revenue without additional taxation, that may by such growth and progress be justly anticipated, permit me, Sir, to call your attention to a comparison of the capital that was used at the time of the Union, in 1840, with the amount in use at the time of the Confederation of the Provinces. The amount of capital in use in 1840 will be in the recollection of the member for North York. They had at that time the Bank of Upper Canada, the Gore Bank and the Commercial Bank, and those three together had a capital of \$2,000,000. They had on deposit altogether \$798,000. The capital of the Banks in Ontario now amounts to \$13,000,000. The amount they have on deposit is \$14,000,000. That is \$2,000,000 against \$13,000,000 capital, and \$798,000 against \$14,000,000 deposits. And this is the country that has been suffering so fearfully in its financial affairs in consequence of its unfortunate connection with Lower Canada! (Hear, hear.) This is the country whose people would not be satisfied, whose Government came to a dead lock because of financial injustice to it, and who, to escape the greater evil, sought the lesser evil of a new alliance! But permit me, Sir, to proceed. In addition to the actual paid up capital of \$13,000,000, and the deposits of \$14,000,000, we have fire and life insurance companies, building societies and loan companies, whose actual paid-up capital, I may safely say, is not less than \$5,000,000. Then, excluding deposits altogether, this will make a paid up capital of at least \$18,000,000, some say \$20,000,000, against a capital in 1839 of \$2,000,000. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this country, which was in such a suffering condition from 1840 to 1867, increased in available paid up capital, bank capital in banks, and insurance companies, from \$2,000,000 to \$18,000,000. If we suppose that institutions other than banks have deposits equal to a million dollars, we have capital and deposits together in 1867 amounting to \$34,500,000, as against \$2,740,000 in 1839. The progress which the country has been making in this direction is not all. If I were to go into statistics of the amount of wheat, barley, and grains of all kinds, raised in the Province, mining and manufactures, importations and exportations, every one of these industries and every one of these properties would declare, in a comparison with the statistics of 1839, the same onward and

rapid march of our prosperity. Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope that, notwithstanding Confederation, we shall have such a Government in this country as shall not adopt a policy of extravagance. We cannot afford to be extravagant. Our expenses will increase every year, do what we may to prevent them. Although, as a Government, we have taken credit for being extremely economical, and for having brought the cost of Civil Government, and the maintenance of the various Government Institutions to the very lowest point, yet the sum required in the aggregate for these services is not inconsiderable. As our population increases, so will our wants, and it is therefore only by the most careful economy that we can hope to continue to prosper. We cannot economize by wasting time in long speeches, by oratorical display and oratorical declamations. It is not by such means the country is going to be saved. Oratory may lose a country, but never save it. It is only by strict and careful financial management that we can hope to succeed. I think I can refer to this Government and say that we have managed our finances on the strictest principles of economy. I think I may refer to this Government as one having the best interests of the country at heart. I think I may refer with pride to our Free Grant policy, Immigration policy, to the excellent management in the Crown Lands Department, and in the Department of Public Works, to the careful administration of criminal justice in the saving of expense connected with it. I think there is scarcely any act you can put your finger on in the statute book, but points in the direction of Right, in the direction of Reform, and is in the highest degree subservient to the best interests of the people. It is the aim of this Government, when it retires from office, to leave such a record behind it that those who have supported it may point with pride to the fact that they were supporters of the first Government of Ontario. (Cheers.) With these observations, Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair.



8

L  
E  
A  
T  
S  
A  
C  
C

S  
I  
A  
R  
S  
C

S  
S  
I  
L  
I  
C

## APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT shewing the balances of unexpended appropriations on the 30th of September, 1869, the estimated expenditure from 1st October to 31st December, 1869, and appropriations that will lapse on the 31st December, 1869.

SERVICE.	Balances of ap- propriations unexpended on 30th Sept., 1869.	Estimated ex- penditure from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1869.	Appropriations that will lapse on 31st Dec., 1869.
	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
<b>CIVIL GOVERNMENT.</b>			
Lieut.-Governor's Office .....	300 00	300 00	
Executive Council Office .....	254 50	254 50	
Attorney General's Office .....	1,537 50	1,537 50	
Treasury Department .....	1,792 00	1,792 00	
Secretary and Registrar's Office .....	2,118 00	2,118 00	
Agriculture and Public Works Department .....	2,588 72	2,588 72	
Crown Lands Department .....	11,355 51	8,162 62	3,192 89
Contingencies .....	14,710 39	8,000 00	6,710 39
<b>CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.</b>			
Salaries and expenses of Travelling Agents .....	3,386 68	166 89	3,219 79
Board of Surveyors .....	330 00	230 00	100 00
Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements .....	20,071 55	5,958 00	14,113 55
Refunds .....	887 56	887 56	
Surveys .....	28,576 09		28,576 09
Colonization Roads .....	19,000 00	7,806 72	11,193 28
<b>LEGISLATION.</b>			
Salaries .....	4,282 47	4,282 47	
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages .....	1,868 63	1,868 00	
Printing, binding and distributing Statutes .....	1,850 87		1,850 87
Expenses of Elections .....	598 79	400 00	198 79
Increase of Library .....	190 55	190 55	
Indemnity to Members and Mileage .....	24,279 60	24,279 60	
Contingencies .....	1,234 79	1,234 79	
<b>ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.</b>			
Court of Chancery .....	4,252 64	4,252 64	
do Queen's Bench .....	1,958 69	1,958 69	
do Common Pleas .....	1,321 42	1,321 42	
Criminal Justice .....	38,416 19	16,000 00	22,416 19
Miscellaneous Justice .....	10,426 04	8,000 00	2,426 04
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>			
Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings .....	711 29	711 29	
Government House .....	44,403 88	11,402 05	33,001 83
Fuel, Gas, &c., for Lieut.-Governor's residence .....	1,292 87	1,292 87	
Deaf and Dumb Institution .....	54,768 91	20,548 93	34,219 98
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	298,765 50	137,545 81	161,219 69

## STATEMENT, &amp;C.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Balances of appropriations unexpended on 30th Sept., 1869.		Estimated expenditure from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1869.		Appropriations that will lapse on 31st Dec., 1869.
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
<i>Brought forward</i> .....					
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Continued.</b>					
<i>Lunatic Asylums.</i>					
Completing new wings, P. L. A.....	298,765	50	137,645	81	161,219 69
Furnishing do.....					
Insurance on east wing.....	28,651	70	16,503	76	12,147 94
New pumping engine, P. L. A.....	12,000	00	3,015	00	8,985 00
Towards providing additional Asylum accommodation.....	162	59	1,500	00	162 59
					500 00
<i>Reformatory.</i>					
Work shop and works for supplying water.....	66,354	71	41,148	79	25,205 92
<i>Osgoode Hall.</i>					
Repairs.....	5,000	00			5,000 00
<i>Improvements.</i>					
Lock on Rosseau River.....	255	55	255	55	
Lock at Young's Point.....	31,116	24	3,070	10	28,046 14
Navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.....	25,855	62	6,611	07	19,244 55
<i>Swamp Lands.</i>					
Surveys and drainage.....	19,670	45			19,670 45
<b>ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.</b>	12,822	86	1,000	00	11,822 86
Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....					
Malden Asylum.....	21,664	01	16,664	01	5,000 00
Orillia Asylum.....	8,715	34	8,715	34	
Rockwood Asylum.....	6,460	02	5,960	02	500 00
	14,300	00	14,300	00	
<b>REFORMATORY.</b>					
Maintenance.....	9,465	68	9,465	68	
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>					
Electoral Division Societies.....	206	00	200	00	
Mechanics' Institutes.....	1,843	93	1,843	93	6 00
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Inspector of Prisons.....	555	33	555	33	
Official Gazette.....	1,283	45	600	45	683 00
Expenses of arbitration.....	750	00	225	00	525 00
Inspector of Registry Offices.....	500	00	500	00	
Gratuities to Public Officers.....	11,320	00	4,465	00	
To aid the destitute Colonists of Red River.....	5,000	00			
<i>Carried forward</i> .....					
	584,718	98	274,144	84	310,574 14

STATEMENT, &C.—Continued.

Estimated expenditure from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1869.		Appropriations that will lapse on 31st Dec., 1869.		SERVICE.				
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Balances of appropriations unexpended on 30th Sept., 1869.	Estimated expenditure from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1869.	Appropriations that will lapse on 31st Dec., 1869.		
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
137,545	81	161,219	69	<i>Brought forward</i> .....				
				584,718	98	274,144	84	
				EDUCATION.				
16,503	76	12,147	94	Common and Separate Schools.....	5,455	50	5,455	50
3,015	00	8,985	00	Poor Schools .....	2,766	00	2,766	00
		162	59	Normal and Model Schools.....	2,463	00	2,463	00
1,500	00	500	00	Grammar Schools .....	30,165	00	27,665	00
				Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes, Depository.....	7,145	54	7,145	54
4,148	79	25,205	92	Salaries, &c do .....	442	02	442	02
				Superannuated Teachers.....	3,841	65	3,841	65
		5,000	00	Museum .....	111	11	111	11
				Journal of Education .....	409	18	409	18
				Grammar School Inspection .....	500	00	500	00
				County Common School Superintendents .....	13,500	00		13,500
				Salaries, Education Office .....	2,829	00	2,829	00
255	55			Unforcseen and Unprovided .....	14,986	11	5,486	11
70	10	28,046	14	President and Judges, Court of Error and Appeal...	2,500	00	2,500	00
11	07	19,244	55					
		19,670	45					
0	00	11,822	86		671,833	09	335,758	95
01	34	5,000	00	Unexpended appropriations to 30th Sept., as above.	671,833	09		
02	00	500	00	do as per 9 months Statement, p. 32.	663,086	55		
					8,746	54		
				The above discrepancy of \$8,746.54 is caused by an Accountable Warrant having been issued in favour of the Crown Lands Department for \$30,000, for surveys, of which was unexpended .....				8,576
				And by an Accountable Warrant issued in favour of Public Works Department for \$500, for navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes, of which was unexpended.....				170
								8,746
683	00							
525	00							
6,855	00							
5,000	00							
10,574	14							

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT shewing the Estimated Receipts for 1869, the Revenue actually received during the first nine months, and the Estimated Revenue for the last three months of the year.

	Estimated Receipts for 1869.	Receipts to 30th Sep.	Estimated Receipts from 1st Oct. to Dec. 31.	Total Receipts for 1869.	More than Estimated.	Less than Estimated.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Specific payment	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00	80,000 00		
Subsidy	1,116,872 80	991,872 80	566 11	991,872 80		123,000 00
Reformatory, Penitentiary	700 00	559 39	120 33	700 00		
Provincial Lunatic Asylum	6,000 00	5,433 80	566 11	6,000 00		
Malden Asylum	350 00	220 87	129 13	350 00		
Orilla	100 00	79 79	20 21	100 00		
Education	24,500 00	17,850 74	6,649 26	24,500 00		
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund	200,000 00	84,022 87	68,000 00	150,022 87		
Casual Revenue	10,000 00	2,755 30	2,435 00	24,500 00		
Tavern licenses	20,000 00	52,316 37	3,183 63	55,500 00		
Interest on investments	51,000 00	54,250 00	8,838 35	55,190 30		
Crown Lands Revenue	254,000 00	407,526 76	183,300 19	590,826 95	35,500 00	49,977 13
Clergy Reserve lands	134,500 00	79,881 47	18,834 58	98,716 05	12,088 35	4,809 70
Common School lands	109,500 00	107,813 74	23,981 24	336,826 95		
Marriage licenses	6,850 00	4,132 41	1,824 48	23,294 98		
Law stamps	25,371 00	26,631 00	5,000 00	5,956 85		
Revenue from sale of Statutes	74,691 00	58,934 26	22,000 00	31,531 00		
" " Ontario Gazette	1,200 00	597 95	602 45	80,934 26	6,160 00	883 11
Interest on Grammar School Fund	6,000 00	2,386 75	3,663 25	1,200 00	6,243 26	
" " U. C. Building Fund	4,562 82	2,527 20	50 00	6,000 00		
" " Common School Fund				2,577 29		1,985 53

.....	25,371 00	4,132 41	23,981 24	131,794 98	22,294 98	35,783 96
.....	74,691 00	26,531 00	1,824 48	5,956 86	.....	.....
.....	1,200 00	58,834 26	5,000 00	31,531 00	.....	898 11
.....	6,000 00	597 55	22,000 00	80,934 26	6,160 00	.....
.....	4,562 82	2,336 75	602 45	1,200 00	6,243 26	.....
.....	\$15,638 44	2,527 29	3,663 25	6,000 00	.....	.....
.....	75,600 44	.....	50 00	2,577 29	.....	.....
.....	45,810 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,985 53

Balance from Dominion of estimated state of miscellaneous account of 31st December, 1868.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,048
Revenue from investments U. C. Building Fund, and U. C. Grammar School, and U. C. Grammar School Income Fund.....	337,048 98	150,000 00	100,000 00	250,000 00	.....	3,269 03
Estimated cash on hand, 31st December, 1868.....	2,659,461 38	2,473,701 42	447,200 69	2,920,911 11	570,217 16	308,767 43
	3,209 03	344,049 37	.....	344,049 37	151,103 62	.....
	192,945 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year 1870.

## APPENDIX C.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE, 1870.	\$	cts.
Specific payment for the year .....					
Subsidy .....					
Reformatory, Pentanguishene .....	\$	80,000			
Provincial Lunatic Asylum .....	1,116,872	80			
Malden Asylum .....			1,196,872	80	
Orillia .....			2,800	00	
Rockwood .....			8,000	00	
Educational Department .....			323	00	
Tavern Licenses .....			120	00	
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund .....			250	00	
Crown Land Revenue .....			24,000	00	
do do rom Woods & Forests .....	\$130,000	00	200,000	00	
do do do Clergy Reserves .....	420,000	00	55,000	00	
do do do Com. Sch. Lands .....	100,000	00			
do do do Gram. do .....	115,000	00			
do do do do .....	5,000	00			
Fines and forfeitures .....					
Marriage Licenses .....					
Law Stamps .....					
Revenue from sale of Statutes .....					
do Ontario Gazette .....					
do Algoma Taxes .....					
Fees from Private Bills, Legislative Assembly .....					
Fees to be received in Secretary & Registrar's Office .....					
<i>Interest on Investments, viz.:-</i>					
One year's interest on Dominion 6% bonds payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September, (\$500,000) .....				134,886	40
			770,000	00	
			1,000	00	
			30,000	00	
			74,691	00	
			1,200	00	
			6,000	00	
			4,562	82	
			1,000	00	
			1,500	00	
			1,999,533	08	
			LESS - Amounts paid 30th Sept., 1869, viz.:-		
			The whole of the services for 1868 .....	183,009	04
			Immigration, 1869 .....	5,313	08
			Municipalities' Fund, 1869 .....	725	50
			121,939	92	
			One year's interest at 5% on Ontario's proportion of excess of debt over \$62,500,000, which excess is estimated at \$10,500,000, 5-9ths of which for Ontario's proportion is \$5,833,333 .....	48,122	64
				291,666	66
Balance carried down .....					



662,842 65

Interest on Investments, viz. —  
 One year's interest on Dominion 6% bonds payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September, (\$500,000).....\$30,000 00

1,002 82  
 1,000 00  
 1,500 00

Balance carried down.....

One year's interest on Dominion 6% stock, \$350,000, payable same dates ..... 21,000 00  
 One year's interest on Dominion 5% sterling debentures, \$150,000, (at par of exchange, \$730,000), payable half-yearly 1st January and 1st July ..... 36,500 00  
 \*One year's interest at 4% on special deposit, \$500,000, in the Bank of Montreal ..... 20,000 00  
 Interest on special deposit of \$87,598.65 in Royal Canadian Bank, at 4% from 21st May, 1869, to 31st December, 1870 ..... 5,654 30

113,154 30

Interest accruing from funds in the hands of the Dominion Government, viz. —  
 One year's interest at 5% on \$312,769.04, U. C. Grammar School Fund ..... \$15,638 45  
 One year's interest at 6% on \$1,472,391.41, U. C. Building Fund ..... 88,343 48  
 One year's interest at 5% on \$914,246.93, being 5/8ths of the Common School Fund, \$1,645,644.42 ..... 45,712 34

149,694 27

Interest due on City of Hamilton debentures, on account U. C. Building Fund and U. C. Grammar School Fund ..... 10,000 00  
 Interest due by Dominion Government on balances as per agreements of 7th May and 30th June, 1868. To be received from Dominion Government in full balance of general account, as per Statements A, B and C, appended ..... 104,386 09  
 Estimated cash balance, 31st December, 1869 ..... 222,628 76

3,002,185 04

To balance .....

662,842 66

3,002,185 04

\* This will probably be converted into a more beneficial investment.

## APPENDIX D.

## ESTIMATED STATE of Cash, December 31, 1869.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 30th September, 1869, as per Public Accounts.....			111,178	02		
<i>Estimated Receipts from 1st October to 31st December, viz:—</i>						
From Dominion of Canada, in part balance as per accounts A B and C.....			100,000	00		
“ Crown Lands Department, revenue from Crown Lands & Woods and Forests.....	183,300	19				
“ Clergy lands.....	18,834	58				
“ Common School lands.....	23,981	24				
“ Grammar School lands.....	1,824	48				
“ Bank of Montreal, for interest on special deposit.....			227,940	49		
“ Reformatory, Penitentiary.....			8,838	35		
“ Provincial Lunatic Asylum.....			140	61		
“ Maden Asylum.....			566	11		
“ Orillia Asylum.....			120	33		
“ Education Department.....			20	21		
“ Municipal Loan Fund.....			6,649	26		
“ Miscellaneous, viz:—			66,000	00		
“ Fines and forfeitures.....						
“ Fees from Secretary's office.....	935	00				
“ on private Bills.....	1,500	00				
Tavern and shop licenses.....			2,455	00		
Algoma taxes.....			3,183	63		
Marriage licenses.....			50	00		
Law stamps.....			5,000	00		
Sale of Statutes.....			22,000	00		
Official Gazette.....			602	45		
			3,663	25		
Less—Estimated payments in December quarter as per General Statement.....			558,387	71		
Estimated cash on hand 31st Dec., 1869.....			335,758	95		
					222,628	76

31, 1869.

\$ cts. \$ cts.  
 ,178 02  
 000 00  
 40 49  
 38 35  
 40 61  
 06 11  
 0 33  
 0 21  
 9 26  
 0 00  
 00  
 53  
 00  
 00  
 00  
 00  
 222,628 76

APPENDIX E.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
 FOR THE YEAR 1870.

I.--CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$120,970 00

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	<i>The Salaries and Contingencies of the several Departments at Toronto:—</i>		cts.	\$ cts.
1	Government House, Toronto .....	(a)	2,415 00	2,500 00
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office .....	(b)	2,700 00	1,410 00
3	Executive Council Office .....	(c)	2,030 00	1,795 00
4	Attorney General's Office .....	(d)	8,165 00	6,955 00
5	Treasury Department .....	(e)	11,140 00	10,240 00
6	Secretary and Registrar's Office. ....	(f)	11,770 00	10,723 00
7	Department of Agriculture and Public Works .....	(g)	13,540 00	9,698 00
8	Crown Lands Department .....	(h)	40,245 00	50,070 00
9	Miscellaneous .....	(i)	28,965 00	33,500 00
			120,970 00	126,891 00
S E R V I C E .			To be voted for 1870.	Voted in 1869.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>				
(a) GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.				
	Rent, 3 months .....		300 00	
	Water, including hydrants on grounds .....		250 00	
	Gas .....		400 00	
	Fuel .....		350 00	
	Gardener .....		400 00	
	Caretaker .....		365 00	
	Incidentals .....		350 00	
			2,415 00	2,500 00

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

S E R V I C E .	To be voted for 1870.	Voted in 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>(b) LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.</i>		
Private Secretary, salary .....	800 00	800 00
Chief Clerk, do .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Messenger, do .....	400 00	400 00
Contingencies .....	300 00	210 00
	2,700 00	1,410 00
<i>(c) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.</i>		
Clerk, salary .....	400 00	400 00
Caretaker, salary .....	365 00	365 00
Messenger, part salary .....	250 00	250 00
Rent, \$200; fuel, \$100; gas, \$50; water, \$15; incidentals, including repairs, \$50 .....	415 00	
Contingencies .....	600 00	780 00
	2,030 00	1,795 00
<i>(d) ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.</i>		
Attorney-General (as Premier), salary .....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Chief Clerk, do .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Second do do .....	700 00	700 00
Messenger part do .....	250 00	250 00
Towards establishing a Law Library .....	1,000 00	
Rent, \$200; fuel, \$100; gas, \$50; water, \$15; incidentals, including repairs, \$50 .....	415 00	
Contingencies .....	600 00	805 00
	8,165 00	6,955 00
<i>(e) TREASURY DEPARTMENT.</i>		
Treasurer, salary .....	3,200 00	3,200 00
Chief Clerk Audit Branch, salary .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Accountant do .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Book-keeper, Audit Branch do .....	900 00	650 00
Law Stamp and Junior Audit Clerk, Salary .....	700 00	550 00
Recording and Correspondence Clerk do .....	500 00	
Messenger do .....	365 00	365 00
One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, glazing, bricklayer's and plaster- er's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and sala- ries of housekeeper (\$400), and firemen (\$365) for east wing .....	1,075 00	
Contingencies .....	2,000 00	3,075 00
	11,140 00	10,240 00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

Voted in 1870.		Voted in 1869.		S E R V I C E .				To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>				\$	cts.
				(f) SECRETARY'S AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.					
800 00		800 00		Secretary and Registrar, Salary.....	3,200 00		3,200 00		
200 00				Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar, Salary.....	2,000 00		1,600 00		
400 00		400 00		First Clerk, Salary.....	900 00		800 00		
800 00		210 00		Clerk, do.....	900 00		730 00		
				Do do.....	730 00		730 00		
00 00		1,410 00		Do do.....	500 00		365 00		
				Do do.....	400 00		365 00		
				Messenger, do.....	365 00		365 00		
				One third of the Carpenter's Work, Tinsmithing, Plum-					
00 00		400 00		bing, Gasfitting, Painting, Glazing, Bricklayer's and					
50 00		365 00		Plasterer's Work, Fuel, Water, Cleaning, Incidentals,					
50 00		250 00		and Salaries of House Keeper, (\$400), and Fireman,	1,075 00				
				(\$365) for east wing.....	1,700 00		2,568 00		
5 00				Contingencies.....					
00 00		780 00			11,770 00		10,723 00		
00 00		1,795 00		(g) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.					
				Commissioner, Salary.....	3,200 00		3,200 00		
				Architect and Engineer, Salary, \$2,200 (\$100 to be paid out					
				of P. L. A. Estimate).....	1,800 00		1,600 00		
		4,000 00		Assistant Engineer, Salary.....	1,600 00				
		1,200 00		Secretary of Public Works, Salary.....	1,200 00		1,000 00		
		700 00		Secretary of Agriculture and Arts, Salary.....	800 00		800 00		
		250 00		Accountant do.....	1,000 00		800 00		
				Messenger do.....	365 00		365 00		
				One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing,					
		805 00		gas-fitting, painting and glazing, bricklayer's and					
				plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals and					
		6955 00		Salaries of House-keeper (\$400) and Fireman (\$365) for	1,075 00				
				east wing.....	2,500 00		1,933 00		
				Contingencies.....					
				(h) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.					
				Commissioner, Salary.....	3,200 00		3,200 00		
				Assistant Commissioner, Salary.....	2,600 00		2,600 00		
				Clerk do.....	\$1,400 00				
				<i>Free Grants and Sales Branch:—</i>					
				Chief Clerk, Salary.....	1,800 00				
				Clerk do.....	1,500 00				
				Do do.....	1,200 00				
				Do do.....	1,100 00				
				Do do.....	500 00				
3,075 00					7,500 00		10,260 00		
10,240 00				<i>Carried forward.....</i>				13,300 00	16,060 00

## CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	13,300 00	16,060 00
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Continued.		
<i>Surveys, Patent and Roads Branch:—</i>		
Chief Clerk, Salary .....	\$1,800 00	
Clerk do .....	1,280 00	
Do do .....	800 00	
Do do .....	1,400 00	
Do do .....	900 00	
Do do .....	730 00	
<i>Woods and Forests Branch:</i>		
Chief Clerk, Salary .....	\$1,600 00	
Clerk do .....	1,240 00	
Do do .....	500 00	
Do do .....	365 00	
<i>Accounts Branch—</i>		
Accountant, Salary .....	\$1,800 00	
Clerk and Book-keeper, Salary .....	900 00	
Two Clerks, at \$800 each do .....	1,600 00	
Registrar .....	4,300 00	7,220 00
Caretaker .....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Messenger .....	500 00	500 00
Contingencies .....	450 00	450 00
<i>Repairs to Building, viz., carpenter's work, \$200; tinsmithing and hardware, \$60; plumbing and gas-fitting, \$100; painting and glazing, \$30; bricklayers and plasterers' work, \$60; fuel, \$1,000; water, \$100; incidentals, \$100.</i> .....	8,000 00	12,000 00
	1,680 00	
	40,245 00	50,070 00
NOTE.—The Woods and Forests Branch now discharges the duties of the Toronto Agency, the cost of which in last year's Estimates was stated at about \$3,000.		
(i) MISCELLANEOUS.		
To cover gratuities to public officers whose services may be dispensed with.....	7,000 00	20,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7,000 00	20,000 00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—Continued.

To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
13,300 00	16,060 00	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7,000 00	20,000 00
		<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
		MISCELLANEOUS—Continued..		
		Inspector of Prisons, Salary .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
		Do travelling expenses and contingencies .....	650 00	500 00
		Do for Salary of Copying Clerk .....	400 00	
		Auditor, Salary.....	2,000 00	
		Do Contingencies .....	50 00	
910 00	9,240 00	Inspector of Registry Offices, Salary .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
		Queen's Printer, Salary .....	800 00	
		Do Contingencies .....	75 00	
		Cost of <i>Official Gazette</i> .....	3,990 00	3,000 00
		Expenses of Arbitration.....	10,000 00	1,000 00
		In aid of the destitute Colonists of the Red River Settlement .....		5,000 00
05 00	3,200 00	NOTE.—The whole of the "Miscellaneous" charges, those for "Government House" and the "Rents and Repairs" of buildings, were under other headings in the Estimates for 1869.	28,995 00	33,500 00

0 00  
7,220 00  
0 00  
1,400 00  
0 00  
500 00  
0 00  
450 00  
0 00  
12,000 00

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....\$75,615 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Legislation .....	(a)	75,615 00	57,825 00

20,000 00  
20,000 00

50,070 00

## LEGISLATION—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.		Voted 1869.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
(a) LEGISLATION.				
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>				
Mr. Speaker's Salary .....	1,000	00	1,000	00
Clerk of the House, Salary .....	1,400	00	1,400	00
Assistant-Clerk and Accountant, Salary .....	1,200	00	1,200	00
Clerk of Private Bills, .....	1,200	00	1,200	00
Law Clerk, .....	1,000	00	1,000	00
Do, arrears for 1868 .....	800	00	800	00
Office Clerk, .....	600	00	600	00
Clerk of Routine and Records, .....	400	00	400	00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, .....	400	00	400	00
Sergeant-at-Arms, .....	400	00	400	00
Junior Clerk, .....	500	00	500	00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger, .....	500	00	500	00
Three Messengers at \$1 per diem each .....	1,095	00	1,095	00
Fireman .....	365	00	365	00
Night Watchman .....	365	00	365	00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages .....	10,825	00	11,825	00
Postages, and cost of House Post Office .....	2,000	00	2,000	00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding .....	2,500	00	1,500	00
Printing, Binding and Distributing the Statutes .....	10,000	00	5,000	00
Expenses of Elections .....	2,800	00	3,500	00
Increase of Library .....	1,000	00	1,000	00
Indemnity to Members, including mileage .....	1,000	00	1,000	00
Contingencies .....	38,000	00	30,000	00
<i>Repairs to Parliament Buildings.—Carpenter's work, \$400; Tinsmithing and Hardware, \$80; Smith's Work, including Vault in Clerk's Office, \$200; Plumbing and Gas Fitting, \$100; Reflector and Ventilator in Post Office and Wardrobe Room, \$400; Painting and Glazing, \$80; Bricklayers and Plasterers' Work, \$80; Fuel, \$1,100; Gas and other lighting, \$1,500; Water, \$350; Levelling Grounds, \$200; Incidentals, \$100.....</i>	2,000	00	2,000	00
	4,590	00		
	75,615	00	57,825	00

NOTE.—The repairs were last year charged to Public Works and Buildings.



III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$50,000 00

No. of Vote.	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	For construction and repairs .....	\$ 50,000 00	\$ 50,000 00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$194,059 00

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	Court of Chancery .....	(a)	\$ 15,759 00	\$ 15,937 00
2	Court of Queen's Bench .....	(b)	6,950 00	7,410 00
3	Court of Common Pleas. ....	(c)	4,650 00	4,700 00
4	Criminal Justice .....	(d)	122,000 00	129,000 00
5	Miscellaneous do .....	(e)	44,700 00	41,937 87
			194,059 00	198,984 87

SERVICE.

	To be Voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) COURT OF CHANCERY.		
Master's Salary.....	2,240 00	2,240 00
Deputy Master's Salary.....	760 00	760 00
Tax Collector, ".....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Senior Clerk Master's Office, Salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Junior do do do .....	900 00	800 00
Registrar.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
Carried forward .....	7,580 00	8,240 00

To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,000 00	1,000 00
1,400 00	1,400 00
1,200 00	1,200 00
1,200 00	1,200 00
1,000 00	1,000 00
800 00	1,000 00
600 00	800 00
400 00	600 00
400 00	400 00
500 00	400 00
500 00	500 00
500 00	500 00
005 00	500 00
365 00	1,095 00
365 00	365 00
325 00	365 00
00 00	11,825 00
00 00	2,000 00
00 00	1,500 00
00 00	5,000 00
00 00	3,500 00
00 00	1,000 00
00 00	1,000 00
00 00	30,000 00
00 00	2,000 00
	57,825 00

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

S E R V I C E.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7,580 00	8,240 00
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
<i>COURT OF CHANCERY.—Continued.</i>		
Clerk Registrar's Office, Salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do do do do .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do do do do .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Entering Clerk do do .....	600 00	600 00
Do do do .....	500 00	500 00
Surrogate Court Clerk, do .....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Usher and House Keeper.....	450 00	450 00
Messenger.....	365 00	365 00
Contingencies (and extra Clerk hire).....	1,664 00	1,182 00
	15,759 00	15,937 00
<i>(b) COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.</i>		
Clerk, Salary.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
Senior Clerk, Salary.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do do .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Process, Salary.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Assistant in Process Office, Salary.....		400 00
House Keeper and Messenger, do .....	500 00	500 00
Usher and Crier do .....	160 00	160 00
Assistant Messenger do .....	160 00	160 00
Contingencies .....	690 00	750 00
	3,950 00	7,410 00
<i>(c) COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.</i>		
Clerk, Salary.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
Senior Clerk, Salary.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do do .....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Usher and Crier, Salary.....	160 00	160 00
Contingencies.....	450 00	500 00
	4,650 00	4,700 00
<i>(d) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.</i>		
Crown Counsel Prosecutions.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice .....	110,000 00	117,000 00
Special Services.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	122,000 00	129,000 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.

Continued.

To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts. 7,580 00	\$ cts. 8,240 00
1,000 00	1,000 00
1,000 00	1,000 00
1,000 00	1,000 00
600 00	600 00
500 00	600 00
600 00	500 00
150 00	1,600 00
365 00	450 00
364 00	365 00
	1,182 00
59 00	15,937 00
0 00	1,840 00
0 00	1,200 00
0 00	1,000 00
0 00	1,400 00
00	400 00
00	500 00
00	160 00
00	160 00
00	750 00
00	7,410 00
00	1,840 00
00	1,200 00
00	1,000 00
00	160 00
00	500 00
00	4,700 00
00	10,000 00
00	117,000 00
00	2,000 00
00	129,000 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
(c) MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.		
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, Salaries .....	12,100 00	12,100 00
To meet the Expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice in the Districts of Algona, Nipissing and Muskoka, and other services .....	17,900 00	17,900 00
Repairs to Osgoode Hall.....	500 00	500 00
Seals and other Contingencies .....	200 00	200 00
To the Chief Justice and each of the other Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal for services therein, and as Heir and Devisee Commissioners—ten at \$1,000 each .....	10,000 00	10,000 00
For certain special services .....	4,000 00	1,237 87
To Recorders for the loss of their offices, \$1,000 each.....	4,000 00	
	44,700 00	41,937 87

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$698,521 81.

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.				
1	London Lunatic Asylum.....	(a)	190,205 92	
2	Toronto do .....	(b)	26,132 94	
3	Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	(c)	40,719 98	
4	Asylum for the Blind.....	(d)	75,000 00	
5	Government House.....	(e)	33,001 83	
6	Reformatory, Penetanguishene.....	(f)	8,000 00	
7	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.	(g)	2,500 00	
8	Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.....	(h)	28,046 14	
9	Lock at Young's Point.....	(i)	19,244 55	
10	Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	(j)	19,670 45	
11	Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River.....	(k)	21,000 00	
12	Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.	(l)	10,000 00	
13	New Road between Washago and Gravenhurst .....	(m)	25,000 00	
14	Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands...	(n)	200,000 00	
				698,521 81

## PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
DETAILS.		
(a) Lunatic Asylum, London.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance of 1869.....	3 cts.	\$ ct.
New appropriation for building.....	25,205 92	
Furniture .....	150,000 00	
	15,000 00	190,205 92
(b) Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance, building.....		
do Furniture .....	12,147 94	
New appropriations—Walls across corridors in main building .....	8,985 00	
Wood and coal sheds .....	2,000 00	
Tramway and waggon from wood and coal sheds to building .....	2,000 00	
Fitting up present wood sheds as amusement halls, and removing old coal sheds.....	500 00	
	500 00	26,132 94
(c) Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance, building.....		
New appropriation, furniture .....	34,219 98	
	6,500 00	40,719 98
(d) Asylum for the Blind.		
To cover cost of construction and purchase of the necessary land.....		75,000 00
(e) Government House, Toronto.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance.....		33,001 83
(f) Reformatory, Penetanguishene.		
Re-vote, workshops and water supply .....	5,000 00	
New appropriation, dormitories.....	3,000 00	8,000 00
(g) Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.		
Drains, alteration of iron doors, furniture, &c.....		2,500 00
(h) Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance.....		28,046 14
(i) Lock at Young's Point.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance.....		19,244 55
Carried forward.....		122,851 36

Continued.

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Continued.

To be Voted for 1870.  
 \$ cts.  
 5,205 92  
 2,000 00  
 2,000 00  
 190,205 92  
 147 94  
 985 00  
 000 00  
 000 00  
 00 00  
 00 00  
 26,132 94  
 9 98  
 0 00  
 40,719 98  
 75,000 00  
 33,001 83  
 8,000 00  
 2,500 00  
 28,046 14  
 19,244 55  
 122,851 36

S E R V I C E .		To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			422,851 36
<i>(j) Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.</i>			
Revote, unexpended balance.....			19,670 45
<i>(k) Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River.</i>			
Rebuilding Wooden Lock, Lindsay.....		13,500 00	
Dredging River Scugog.....		5,000 00	
Swing Bridge.....		2,500 00	21,000 00
<i>(l) Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.</i>			
Construction.....			10,000 00
<i>(m) New Road between Washago and Gravenhurst.</i>			
Construction.....			25,000 00
<i>(n) Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands.</i>			
Expenditure thereon.....			200,000 00
			698,521 81

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Continued.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$5,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards, and charges not otherwise provided for.....	4,000 00	
2	For repairs to and maintenance of Brock's Monument and grounds adjacent.....	1,000 00	
		5,000 00	

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$163,298 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.....			
2	Malden Asylum.....			
3	Orillia do .....	(a)	\$ 83,177 00	cts. 78,300 00
4	Rockwood do .....	(b)	29,495 00	32,676 80
5	Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	(c)	17,026 00	17,954 00
		(d)	28,600 00	14,300 00
		(e)	5,000 00	
			163,298 00	143,230 80

DETAILS.

(a) PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.		To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical comforts .....		260 00	240 00
Beer, Wine, and Spirits .....		2,040 00	2,760 00
Food .....		32,670 00	30,500 00
Bedding and Clothing .....		6,000 00	6,000 00
Fuel, Light, and Scrubbing .....		14,220 00	10,163 00
Laundry .....		837 00	837 00
Repairs, ordinary .....		2,000 00	2,000 00
Furniture, Stationery, and other contingencies .....		5,000 00	7,800 00
<i>Salaries and Wages, viz:—</i>			
Medical Superintendent.....		2,000 00	2,000 00
Bursar .....		1,200 00	1,200 00
Assistant Medical Superintendent .....		1,000 00	1,000 00
Clinical Assistant.....		300 00	300 00
Architect.....		400 00	400 00
Steward .....		600 00	600 00
Matron.....		300 00	300 00
Engineer .....		740 00	740 00
Assistant Engineer .....		432 00	432 00
Two Carpenters, employed by the day .....		1,000 00	1,000 00
Tailor .....		264 00	264 00
Fireman .....		264 00	264 00
Porter .....		240 00	240 00
Baker .....		240 00	240 00
		72,907 00	69,280 00
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>		

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE—Continued.

.....\$163,298 00.

be voted for 1870. Voted for 1869.

\$ cts. \$ cts.  
 177 00 78,300 00  
 495 00 32,676 80  
 226 00 17,954 00  
 600 00 14,300 00  
 00 00 .....  
 08 00 143,230 80

voted for 1870. Voted for 1869.

\$ cts. \$ cts.  
 240 00  
 2,760 00  
 30,500 00  
 6,000 00  
 10,163 00  
 837 00  
 2,000 00  
 7,800 00

2,000 00  
 1,200 00  
 1,000 00  
 300 00  
 400 00  
 600 00  
 300 00  
 740 00  
 432 00  
 1,000 00  
 264 00  
 264 00  
 240 00  
 240 00  
 69,280 00

SERVICE.

To be voted for 1870.

Voted for 1869.

Brought forward ..... \$ cts. 72,907 00  
 S cts. 69,280 00

Details compared with 1869.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO—Continued.

Salaries and Wages, viz.:—

Gardener and Gatekeeper.....	216 00	216 00
Do .....	192 00	192 00
Farmer .....	216 00	216 00
Do .....	192 00	192 00
Two Night Watchmen.....	432 00	432 00
Two Supervisors .....	480 00	480 00
Two do .....	432 00	432 00
Three Keepers, at \$18 per month.....	648 00	648 00
Five do \$16 do .....	960 00	960 00
Four do \$14 do .....	672 00	672 00
Cook .....	192 00	192 00
Seamstress .....	96 00	96 00
Two Night Nurses.....	192 00	192 00
Two Female Cooks .....	168 00	168 00
One do .....	72 00	72 00
Two Servants to Cook .....	144 00	144 00
Assistant Matron .....	144 00	144 00
One Laundress, Head .....	84 00	84 00
Five Laundresses, at \$72 each .....	360 00	360 00
Four Female Keepers, at \$84 each .....	336 00	336 00
Ten do do \$72 do .....	720 00	720 00
Three Housemaids, \$72 do .....	216 00	216 00
One Kitchen Maid .....	72 00	72 00
Amount voted to meet Contingencies .....		396 00

Transferred from University Branch—

Steward .....		400 00
Matron (to be 2nd Assistant Matron).....	160 00	160 00
Two Keepers, at \$16 per month.....	384 00	384 00
Four Female Keepers, at \$72 per annum .....	288 00	288 00
Cook, \$84; Housemaid, \$72 .....	156 00	156 00

Increase, when the Wings are occupied.

Assistant Fireman .....	216 00	
Do Steward .....	300 00	
Male Supervisor .....	240 00	
Female do .....	84 00	
Night Keepers, at \$192 per annum each, for six months.....	768 00	
Laundry, Kitchen and other domestics .....	438 00	

83,177 00 78,300 00

NOTE.—Vote for 1870 based upon a probable average increase for the whole year of 100 patients.

## VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

S E R V I C E .	To be voted for 1870.		Voted for 1869.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>				
<i>(b) MALDEN ASYLUM.</i>				
Medicines and medical comforts.....		150 00		50 00
Beer, wine and spirits.....		800 00		800 00
Food.....		10,840 00		12,050 00
Bedding, clothing, boots and shoes.....		4,050 00		3,350 00
Farm, stock, feed and implements.....		700 00		850 00
Fuel, light and cleaning.....		2,200 00		2,200 00
Repairs, ordinary.....		300 00		1,350 00
Expenditure of December, 1868.....				2,856 80
Furniture and household goods.....		725 00		600 00
Printing, stationery, freight, instruction and amusement, postages, travelling expenses, removal of patients, &c.		1,580 00		770 00
Laundry.....		150 00		
<i>Salaries and Wages, viz. :—</i>				
Medical Superintendent.....				
Steward.....		1,400 00		1,400 00
Book-keeper.....		300 00		300 00
Carpenter, at \$1.50 per day.....		450 00		450 00
Baker.....		298 00		298 00
Engineer.....		216 00		216 00
Gardener.....		216 00		216 00
Farmer.....		192 00		192 00
Matron.....		192 00		192 00
Seamstress.....		240 00		240 00
Head male keeper.....		120 00		120 00
Night Watchman (without board).....		240 00		240 00
Nine Male Keepers, at \$192 each.....		336 00		336 00
One do.....		1,728 00		1,728 00
One Female Night Watch.....		168 00		168 00
One do Head Keeper.....		120 00		120 00
Ten do Keepers, at \$72 each.....		144 00		144 00
One do do.....		720 00		720 00
One do Servant.....		60 00		
Laundress.....		48 00		48 00
Three Laundry Maids, at \$72 each.....		48 00		
Cook.....		120 00		120 00
Three Assistant Cooks and Kitchen Girls, at \$72 each.....		216 00		216 00
To meet contingencies of temporary employment.....		120 00		120 00
		216 00		216 00
		92 00		
		29,495 00		32,676 80
<i>(c) ORILLIA ASYLUM.</i>				
Food.....				
Beer, wine and spirits.....		7,580 00		7,580 00
		925 00		850 00
Carried forward.....		8,505 00		



Continued.

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—Concluded.

To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Brought forward</i> .....	8,505 00	8,430 00
		<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
		<i>ORILLIA ASYLUM.—Continued.</i>		
150 00	50 00	Medicines and medical comforts .....	50 00	60 00
800 00	800 00	Clothing, bedding, boots and shoes .....	1,525 00	2,316 00
0,840 00	12,050 00	Fuel and light .....	1,050 00	1,170 00
4,050 00	3,350 00	Farm, feed and implements .....	260 00	250 00
700 00	850 00	Repairs, ordinary .....	200 00	200 00
200 00	2,200 00	Steam-pump, rent, water supply, postages, stationery, and other incidentals.....	708 00	800 00
300 00	1,350 00			
725 00	2,856 80			
580 00	600 00	<i>Salaries and Wages, viz:—</i>		
150 00	770 00	Medical Superintendent.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
		Clerk .....	300 00	300 00
	1,400 00	Steward.....	360 00	360 00
	300 00	Engineer .....	600 00	600 00
	450 00	Matron .....	160 00	160 00
	298 00	Night Watchman .....	216 00	216 00
	216 00	Supervisor.....	204 00	204 00
	216 00	Farmer.....	204 00	204 00
	192 00	Three Keepers, at \$192 each .....	576 00	576 00
	240 00	Night Nurse.....	96 00	96 00
	120 00	Cook.....	84 00	84 00
	240 00	Supervisor, female.....	84 00	84 00
	336 00	Laundress.....	84 00	84 00
	1,728 00	Five Nurses and attendants, at \$72 each .....	360 00	360 00
	168 00		17,026 00	17,954 00
	120 00			
	144 00	(d) ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.		
	720 00	Estimated that there will be during the year an average of 200 patients, at \$143 each.....	28,600 00	14,300 00
	48 00			
	120 00			
	216 00	(e) DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.		
	120 00	It is assumed that this Institution will be occupied from 1st September, and that the following will be the expenditure from that time to the end of the year.)		
	216 00	Salaries and maintenance.....	5,000 00	
	32,676 80			
	7,580 00			
	850 00			

## VIII.—REFORMATORY.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$22,478 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	Maintenance .....	(a)	\$ cts. 22,478 00	\$ cts. 23,627 00
S E R V I C E .			To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Rations .....		5,548 00	7,000 00
	Clothing and bedding, boots and shoes.....		3,820 00	3,707 00
	Farm account.....		1,080 00	2,100 00
	Soap, light and cleaning .....		200 00	350 00
	Hospital account.....		200 00	350 00
	Discharged Convicts travelling allowance.....		320 00	430 00
	Stationery, postage, freight and charges.....		400 00	430 00
	Repairs, ordinary.....		500 00	.....
	Chapel and school house.....		250 00	.....
	Furniture, rent, tools, shop fixtures, &c.....		790 00	.....
	<i>Salaries and Wages, viz.:</i>			
	Warden's Salary .....		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Two Chaplains, at \$800 each .....		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Deputy warden, clerk and storekeeper.....		720 00	720 00
	Surgeon .....		400 00	400 00
	Steward.....		400 00	400 00
	<i>Salaries and Wages, viz.:</i>			
	Eight Keepers, at \$360 each .....		2,880 00	2,880 00
	Stable keeper.....		260 00	260 00
	Two guards, at \$260 each .....		520 00	520 00
	Two night guards, at \$260 each.....		520 00	520 00
	Farmer .....		360 00	360 00
	Temporary assistance.....		110 00	.....
			22,478 00	23,627 00

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

\$22,478 00.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....\$69,450 00.

To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
22,478 00	23,627 00
To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,548 00	7,000 00
3,820 00	3,707 00
1,080 00	2,100 00
200 00	350 00
200 00	350 00
320 00	430 00
400 00	430 00
500 00	
250 00	
790 00	
1,600 00	
1,600 00	
720 00	
400 00	
400 00	
2,880 00	
260 00	
520 00	
520 00	
360 00	
23,627 00	

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700.....	51,100 00	51,100 00
2	Do 1 at \$550.....	550 00	530 00
3	Do 7 at \$3350.....	2,450 00	2,450 09
4	Fruit Growers' Association.....	350 00	350 00
5	Agricultural Association.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
6	Mechanics' Institutes.....	5,000 00	4,000 00
		69,450 00	68,450 00

X.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....\$24,700 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Appropriation for this service.....	24,700 00	10,000 00

## XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....\$42,510 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	(Upon condition that each Institution shall have returned to the Provincial Secretary such particulars for the year 1869, as may be required in the form furnished by him.)		
	<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Aid to Toronto Hospital .....	6,400 00	6,400 00
2	Do for County Patients.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
3	" House of Industry, Toronto .....	2,900 00	2,400 00
4	" Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto .....	640 00	640 00
5	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto.....	640 00	640 00
6	" Lying-in-Hospital do .....	480 00	480 00
7	" Magdalen Asylum do .....	480 00	480 00
8	" House of Providenec do .....	320 00	320 00
9	" Girls' Home and Public Nursery do .....	320 00	320 00
10	" Boys' Home do .....	320 00	.....
11	" Eye and Ear Infirmary do .....	1,000 00	.....
12	" General Hospital, Kingston .....	4,800 00	4,800 00
13	" House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
14	" Orphans' Home, Kingston .....	640 00	640 00
15	" Hotel-Dieu Hospital do .....	800 00	800 00
16	" General Hospital, London.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
17	" City Hospital, Hamilton .....	4,800 00	4,800 00
18	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton.....	640 00	640 00
19	" Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton.....	640 00	640 00
20	" Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
21	" Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa .....	1,200 00	1,200 00
22	" St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa .....	480 00	.....
23	" Protestant Orphan Asylum, do .....	480 00	.....
24	" St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, do .....	480 00	.....
25	" Deaf and Dumb, 9 months.....	2,250 00	3,000 00
26	" General Hospital, St. Catharines.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
		42,510 00	40,000 00

## XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....\$1,350 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto.....	750 00	750 00
2	“ do Ottawa.....	300 00	300 00
3	“ Atheneum, do.....	300 00	300 00
	“ Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg.....		750 00
	“ School of Medicine, Kingston.....		750 00
	“ do Toronto.....		750 00
		1,350 00	3,600 00

## XIII.—EDUCATION.

To be Voted, per Statement (A) .....\$314,475 43.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Common and Separate Schools.....	(a)	170,000 00	170,000 00
2	Poor Schools.....	(b)	6,000 00	4,000 00
3	Normal and Model Schools, Salaries.....	(c)	10,842 00	10,512 00
4	Do Contingencies.....	(d)	5,850 00	7,298 00
5	Grammar Schools.....	(e)	57,500 00	57,500 00
6	Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes.....	(f)	32,500 00	33,058 00
7	Depository, Salaries.....	(g)	3,090 00	2,942 00
8	Do Contingencies.....	(h)	819 00	
9	Superannuated Teachers.....	(i)	6,500 00	6,500 00
10	Museum.....	(j)	3,778 43	3,500 00
11	Journal of Education.....	(k)	1,800 00	1,800 00
12	Grammar School Inspection.....	(l)	2,000 00	2,000 00
13	Education Office, Salaries.....	(m)	11,813 00	11,313 00
14	Do Contingencies.....	(n)	1,983 00	2,180 00
			337,475 43	326,103 00

## XIII.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) COMMON AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.....	170,000 00	170,000 00
(b) POOR SCHOOLS .....	6,000 00	4,000 00
(c) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.		
<i>Salaries, viz. :—</i>		
Head Master .....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Second do .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Writing do .....	700 00	700 00
Drawing Master .....	240 00	240 00
Music do .....	400 00	400 00
Gymnastic do .....	300 00	300 00
Master, Boys' Model School.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1st Assistant Master, Boys' Model School.....	700 00	600 00
2nd do do .....	600 00	520 60
Mistress, Girls' Model School.....	700 00	600 00
1st Assistant Mistress, Girls' Model School.....	500 00	500 00
2nd do do .....	400 00	400 00
Janitor, \$300; cleaning, \$60 .....	360 00	360 00
Gardener.....	360 00	360 00
Engineer.....	336 00	336 00
Furnaceman, \$350; cleaning, \$60.....	410 00	360 00
Assistant Gardener, \$300; cleaning, \$36.....	336 00	336 00
	10,842 00	10,512 00
(d) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, CONTINGENCIES.		
<i>Repairs to Buildings :—</i>		
Carpenter's Work .....	\$100 00	
Tinsmithing and Hardware .....	100 00	
Smith's Work, Heating Apparatus.....	200 00	
Plumbing and Gas Fitting.....	200 00	
Painting and Glazing .....	800 00	
Bricklayer's and Plasterer's Work.....	200 00	
Gravelling Yard .....	400 60	
	\$2,000 00	
Printing and Binding.....	250 00	
Books, Stationery and Apparatus .....	1,800 00	
Expenses of Grounds ...	200 00	
Fuel .....	1,000 00	
Water .....	400 00	
Petty Furnishings and Repairs.....	200 00	
	5,850 00	*7,298 00
(e) GRAMMAR SCHOOLS .....	57,500 00	57,500 00

\* In last year's Estimates this sum was charged to Civil Government.

## XIII.—EDUCATION.—Continued.

S E R V I C E .	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(f) LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES.....	32,500 00	33,058 00
(g) SALARIES OF THE DEPOSITORY, VIZ. :—		
Clerk of Libraries.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Assist. do .....	559 00	500 00
Salesman do .....	450 00	400 00
Assist. do .....	150 00	150 00
Junior do .....	120 00	120 00
Packer and Messenger.....	340 00	320 00
Laborer .....	280 00	252 00
	3,090 00	2,942 00
CONTINGENCIES OF THE DEPOSITORY, VIZ. :—		
Fuel.....	350 00	
Printing Forms, &c.....	200 00	
Petty Furnishings and Repairs .....	269 00	
	819 00	
(i) SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.....	6,500 00	6,500 00
(j) MUSEUM (including Fuel).....	3,778 43	3,500 00
(k) JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, VIZ. :—		
Editing .....	400 00	400 00
Printing and Mailing 5,000 copies per month .....	1,400 00	1,400 00
	1,800 00	1,800 00
GRAMMAR SCHOOL INSPECTION.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.		
<i>Salaries:—</i>		
Part Salaries—45 at \$300 each.....		13,500 00
(m) EDUCATION OFFICE.		
<i>Salaries, viz. :—</i>		
Chief Superintendent of Education.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deputy do .....	2,200 00	2,200 00
Senior Clerk, Accountant, and Registrar .....	1,600 00	1,400 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	7,800 00	7,600 00

## EDUCATION.—Continued.

S E R V I C E .	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	7,800 00	7,600 00
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
EDUCATION OFFICE.—Continued.		
<i>Salaries, viz. :—</i>		
Clerk of Statistics.....	1,200 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Correspondence.....	900 00	900 00
Assistant Clerk of Statistics.....	900 00	800 00
do do Correspondence .....	600 00	600 00
Messenger .....	365 00	365 00
do cleaning.....	48 00	48 00
(n) EDUCATION OFFICE.	11,813 00	11,313 00
<i>Contingencies, viz. :—</i>		
Postage .....	880 00	
Printing .....	300 00	
Fuel .....	350 00	
Stationery and Books .....	250 00	
Newspapers and Advertising.....	100 00	
Law Reports .....	15 00	
Incidentals .....	88 00	
	1,983 00	*2,180 00

\* In last year's estimates, this amount was charged to Civil Government.

## XIV.—UNFORSEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$20,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses .....	20,000 00	20,000 00



XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$43,679 02.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	To meet the amount expended by the Dominion Government on account of the Province of Ontario, as per annexed Statement, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th September, 1869 .....	\$ cts. 43,679 02	\$ cts. 9,919 59

XVI.—MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....\$78,972 84.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	Collections from Sales of Clergy Reserves in 1869 ..... \$98,716 05 Less—20 per cent. for cost of management ..... 19,743 21	\$ cts. 78,972 84	

XVII.—CHARGES ON REVENUE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....\$118,150 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
1	Miscellaneous .....	(a)	\$ cts. 8,750 00	
2	Crown Lands Expenditure .....	(b)	105,400 00	
3	Boundary Survey .....	(c)	4,000 00	
			118,150 00	

## CHARGES ON REVENUE—Continued.

D E T A I L S.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
<i>Details compared with 1869.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(a) MISCELLANEOUS.		
Expense of collecting Revenue arising from the sale of Statutes .....	250 00	
do do the Revenue of the <i>Gazette</i> .....	200 00	
Twelve new Plates, and other expenses connected with Law Stamps .....	5,000 00	
Printing and Postage, Municipalities' Fund.....	200 00	
do do Tavern Licenses .....	200 00	
Expenses connected with Marriage Licenses .....	1,000 00	
do do Municipal Loan Fund.....	1,500 00	
do collecting Algoma Taxes .....	400 00	
	8,750 00	
(b) CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.		
Board of Surveyors .....	400 00	400 00
Salaries, commissions, and disbursements of Agents, Mining Inspectors, and Travelling Agents.....	35,000 00	40,000 00
Refunds .....	15,000 00	10,000 00
Surveys .....	50,000 00	50,000 00
To meet claims for lands twice sold or disposed of, &c....	5,000 00	
	105,400 00	100,400 00
(c) BOUNDARY SURVEY.		
To ascertain and determine the North-Western Boundary of the Province.....	4,000 00	

TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1868 AND 1869.

To be voted, per Statement (A) ..... \$46,127 08.

No. of Vote.	A	—	—
	SERVICES OF 1868.	\$	cts.
	<i>To cover amounts expended in excess of appropriations, as per Public Accounts :—</i>		
1	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE—Refunds .....	3,229	39
2	LEGISLATION—Salaries .....	2,006	01
3	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas .....	400	00
4	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Building, Re- pairing, &c.....	523	81
5	LUNATIC ASYLUMS—Malden Asylum .....	748	69
			6,907 90
	SERVICE OF 1869.		
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.		
6	Refunds—Excess of payments over estimate.....		3,065 70
	LEGISLATION.		
	Increase in indemnity to Members, including mile- age .....	8,900	00
	For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Postages and cost of House Post Office to 30th Sept., 1869, \$203.48, and additional for remainder of 1869, \$1,250.....	1,453	48
	For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Sta- tionery, Printing, &c., to 30th Sept., \$5,109.60, and additional for remainder of 1869, \$5,390.40	10,500	00
			20,853 48
	Voted for 1869.....\$57,825 00		
	Additional required..... 20,853 48		
	Total Legislation, 1869..... 78,678 48		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		30,827 08

## TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1868 AND 1869.—Continued.

No. of Vote.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		30,827 08
	<b>IMMIGRATION.</b>		
	<i>Expenditures in excess of Appropriation, viz.:</i>		
	Postages, telegrams, cleaning sheds, &c .....	388 22	
	Posters, pamphlets, agricultural journals, circulars, schedules, &c., for distribution in Europe and Canada .....	13,937 56	
	Railway, steamboat and express freight .....	294 01	
	Remuneration and expenses of Emigration Commis- sioner to Europe .....	3,000 00	
	Provisions for indigent Immigrants at the Tor- onto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston Agencies.	2,493 74	
	Medical and undertakers' expenses .....	134 07	
	Transport, including railway, steamboat and land conveyance .....	3,653 80	
	Extra clerk and messenger hire, and service of sub- agents.....	398 00	
	Required to complete the service of the year.....	1,000 00	
		25,300 00	
1	Amount of appropriation.....	10,000 00	15,300 00
	<b>MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.</b>		
	<i>To cover the distribution during the year 1869 :—</i>		
	Amounts collected during the half-year of 1867 and the year 1868 .....	171,831 74	
	Less—Refunds and 20 per cent. cost of manage- ment .....	34,949 78	
			136,881 96
			183,009 04

---

---

## RECAPITULATION.

---

Votes required to complete the services of 1868 and

1869 .....	\$183,009 04
do do for service of 1870.....	2,043,230 10
	<hr/>
Total .....	2,226,239 14

---

---

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario (such expenditure not having been provided for by the Legislature of Ontario) from 1st January, 1868, to the 30th September, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
M. Smith .....	Salary as car-taker for December, 1867, and Jan., 1868 .....			50 00
	LEGISLATION.			
R. Carney.....	Election expenses, Algoma .....			62 75
	EDUCATION.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson .....	On account of expenditure.....			841 66
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
John Damp .....	Contractor, account works on Court House and Gaol, Algoma .....	3,902 09		
P. McEachern.....	Salary as Superintendent of Court House, Algoma, from 1st Dec., 1867, to 8th Feb., 1869, and disbursements.....	638 70		
William Hutchinison.	Salary and travelling expenses in connection with Judicial Buildings.....	185 15		
				4,725 74

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

J. Arduagh..... To pay accounts connected with maintenance of Asylum at Orillia, for Dec., 1867.. 698 56  
 A. Drummond..... To refund advance by Bank of Montreal, account Orillia L. A. Pay List, Dec., 391 00  
 Do ..... 1867..... 1,470 42  
 To pay Pay List of Asylum, Toronto, for December, 1867 ..... 2,562 98

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS.

Thomas Fortye ..... Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Co. Peterboro', quarter ending 75 00  
 R. D. Chatterton ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 D. A. McMullin ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 Hugh Johnston ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 T. A. Ireland ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 James Hougla ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 J. V. Ham ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 F. A. B. Clench ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 W. L. P. Eager ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 James McFadden ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 William Grace ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 James Colquhoun ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 W. H. Campbell ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 I. R. Gemmill ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 R. V. Griffith ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 William Gunn ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 John H. Goodson ..... do do do do do 100 00  
 Archibald Thompson ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 James A. Austlin ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 Isaac P. Wilson ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 John Twigg ..... do do do do do 75 00  
 R. Macdonald ..... do do do do do 100 00

*Carried forward.....*

8,243 13

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario (such expenditure not having been provided for by the Legislature of Ontario), from 1st January, 1868, to the 30th September, 1869.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	1,900	00		8,243 13
	<i>DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS.—Continued.</i>				
Thomas D. Warren.....	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Co. Elgin, quarter ending 31st December, 1867.....				
C. C. Rapelje .....	do do Norfolk do	100	00		
John McBeth .....	do do Middlesex do	100	00		
Peter O'Reilly .....	do do Frontenac do	100	00		
A. G. Northrup .....	do do Hastings do	100	00		
J. B. McGuin .....	do do Lennox and Addington do	100	00		
Charles Rice.....	do do Lanark do	100	00		
Johnathan Lane .....	do do Simcoe, do	75	00		
P. Inglis .....	do do Grey do	75	00		
J. W. Marston .....	do do Prescott and Russell do	75	00		
James Fraser .....	do do Carleton do	100	00		
James Kintrea.....	do do Oxford do	100	00		
				3,025	00
	<i>MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.</i>				
Hon. Sidney Smith.....	Salary as Inspector of Registry offices for quarter ending 31st December, 1867.....	500	00		
John M. Savage .....	do Registrar District of Algoma for do	200	00		
Richard O'Reilly .....	Salary as Registrar, District of Nipissing, for do	200	00		
Henry Pilgrim.....	do Clerk of the District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown from 22nd Oct. to 31st December, 1867, District of Algoma.....	96	46		
J. McP. Hamilton.....	do Clerk of the Peace, District of Algoma, for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1867.....	200	00		



56 46  
290 00

do Clerk of the Peace, District of Algoma, for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1867.

T. H. Johnson .....	do	Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing, for	do	do	350 00
Richard Carney .....	do	Sheriff and Treasurer, District of Algoma, for	do	do	350 00
William B. Heward .....	do	Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, for	do	do	50 00
J. M. Hamilton .....	District Attorney, Algoma, balance allowed on half-yearly Fee Fund Return,				
	1st July to 31st December, 1867	do	1st Jan. to 30th June, 1868.		2 20
Do .....	To pay Thos. W. Herrick nine months' rent of temporary Court House, Algoma,				15 87
S. H. L. Hime .....	to 30th June, 1868 .....				300 00
G. J. Grange, Sheriff	For attendance of himself and constables at Fall Sessions, Court of Chancery, 1867				31 00
Co. Wellington .....	Half-yearly grant for heating and lighting Osgoode Hall for the six months end				1,500 00
Law Society .....	ing 31st December, 1867 .....				
Lawrence Heyden .....	For 35 precepts issued by him as Clerk of the Crown, Queen's Bench, autumn				35 00
	Assizes, 1866, County of York .....				
M. B. Jackson .....	Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Common Pleas, for services as Clerk, spring As-				161 00
	sizes, 1867, for City of Toronto and County of York .....				3,961 62
<i>For services and postages of the following Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, as Clerks</i>					
<i>of Assize, viz.:</i>					
D. A. McMullin .....	County of Essex, Spring Assizes, 1867 .....				55 72
Isaac P. Wilson .....	do Welland .....				12 40
Charles Rice .....	do Lanark .....				8 00
J. R. Gemmill .....	do Lambton .....				20 00
J. W. Marston .....	do Prescott and Russell, Spring Assize, 1867 .....				8 40
Thos. Fortye .....	do Peterborough .....				29 40
Jas. Frazer .....	do Carleton, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1867 .....				55 55
W. L. P. Eager .....	do Halton .....				28 00
W. Grace .....	do Victoria .....				15 00
J. B. McGuin .....	do Lennox and Addington do .....				20 90
C. C. Rapalje .....	do Norfolk .....				38 00
John Twigg .....	do Prince Edward, Spring Assizes, 1867 .....				17 00
A. Thomson .....	do Renfrew, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1867 .....				12 39
E. McDonald .....	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Fall Assizes of 1866 and Spring As-				
	sizes of 1867 .....				37 75
James Hough .....	County of Wellington, half year to 30th September, 1867 .....				1 80
Wm. Gunn .....	do Bruce, Fall Assizes, 1867 .....				8 32
R. V. Griffith .....	do Haldimand, Spring Assizes, 1867 .....				8 00
Hugh Johnston .....	do Huron, Fall Assizes, 1867 .....				17 00
J. A. Austen .....	do Peel .....				8 00
	Carried forward .....				289 54
					7,916 62
					8,243 13

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario (such expenditure not having been provided for by the Legislature of Ontario), from 1st January, 1868, to the 30th September, 1869.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	S E R V I C E .	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	309 54	7,016 62.	8,243 13
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.— <i>Continued.</i>			
J. V. Ham .....	County of Ontario, Fall Assizes, 1867	12 50		
J. H. Goodson .....	do do	30 00		
John McBeth .....	Middlesex, Spring Assizes, 1867	16 00		
J. D. Warren .....	Elgin, Fall Assizes, 1867	4 40		
James Kintrea .....	do do	23 00		
P. O'Reilly .....	Frontenac, Fall Assizes, 1867	40 00		
W. H. Campbell .....	Leeds and Grenville, Fall Assizes, 1867	16 00		
J. McFadden .....	do do	24 47		
Jonathan Leane .....	do do	24 00		
R. D. Chafferton .....	Northumberland, do	33 00		
P. Inglis .....	do do	24 00		
F. A. B. Clench .....	do do	14 00	635 91	7,652 53
	AGRICULTURE.			
Hon. John Carling.	Percentage retained from the grant to Agricultural Societies in 1867, for Agricultural instruction in Ontario .....			1,144 33
L. J. Dufresne .....	Salary as Clerk in charge, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1869, at \$1,150 per ann. ....			2,300 00

UPPER CANADA BUILDING FUND.

W. Ferguson .....	4,000 00
J. C. Rykert .....	6,000 00
R. J. Chapman .....	4,580 00
F. McAmny .....	1,282 50
F. LePan .....	6,000 00
Bank of Montreal .....	
To reimburse it for cheques paid on account of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Building Account.....	\$1,980 95
An advance on account of do do .....	9,000 00
James McKirly .....	10,980 95
Thomas Ross .....	1,182 66
Postmaster General .....	231 51
Paterson & Beaty .....	1,394 17
Services re contracts..... <sup>e</sup>	42 00
	34,259 62
	53,599 61
	9,919 59
	43,680 02

Govt. portion of expense constructing Gaol and Court House, County of Frontenac.....  
 Govt. portion of expense constructing Gaol and Court House, County of Lincoln.....  
 do do do ..... Prince Edward.....  
 do do do ..... Hastings.....  
 do do do ..... Grey.....

To pay printing and contingencies of the Marriage License Fund..... 1,182 66  
 For postages..... 231 51

Less—Amount voted to indemnify above expenditure in part, as per Supply Bill for the year ended 31st December, 1869.....

Vote of Indemnity required.....

STATEMENT A.—STATEMENT IN CORRECTION of Statement No. 6  
December,

1867.	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 31 ...	To Balance per Statement No. 6, Public Accounts, 1867 .....		188,878 19
	“ items erroneously charged in Statement No. 5, Public Accounts, 1867, as follows, viz:—		
	On account Road, from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Dog Lake .....	5,476 50	
	Salary Hon. John Cockburn, as Solicitor General, from 1st July 1867, to 5th November 1867, at \$3000 per annum.....	1,043 48	
	Postages of do for same period .....	30 09	
	A. Begg, removal expenses to Toronto .....	402 00	
	Administration Justice, amount transferred to late Province of Canada.....	42 70	
	P. L. A. Toronto, on account of new Buildings, transferred to Upper Canada Building Fund.....	6,000 00	
			12,994 77
	To items in Correction of Statement No. 4, Public Accounts, 1867, viz:—		
	“ Crown Lands Department.....	4,702 16	
	“ Tavern Licenses .....	1,355 50	
	“ Law Society .....	62 00	
	“ Law Stamps .....	22,500 98	
	“ Reformatory .....	233 13	
	“ Interest for half year on Grammar School Fund.....	7,819 22	
	do do Upper Canada Building Fund.....	44,171 74	
	do do 5-9ths Com. School Fund.....	22,856 17	
			103,700 90
	To Expenditure on account of Surveys .....	2,900 69	
	do do Red River Road.....	2,608 77	
			5,509 46
	“ Balances of Appropriations .....		218,473 37
	“ Ten per cent on purchase money (\$181,062.50) of the Canada Land and Emigration Company, to be repaid to the Company as per agreement, for the construction of roads..	18,106 25	
	Less—paid thereon by the Province of Canada.....	5,177 88	
			12,928 37
	“ Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund .....		18,167 65
			560,650 71
Dec. 31...	“ Balance brought down .....		537,227 53

of Public Accounts of Ontario, for the six months ended 31st  
1867.

1867.	CR.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Dec. 31 ...	<p>By the following items not appearing in State- ment No. 4, Public Accounts 1867, viz:—</p> <p>Law Society, Osgoode Hall ..... 1,500 00</p> <p>Expenditure on account management of Muni- cipal Loan Fund ..... 575 00</p> <p>Administration of Justice ..... 793 71</p> <p>Expenditure on account of Upper Canada Building Fund, as under:—</p> <p>W. Ferguson, Treasurer of Front- enac ..... \$4000 00</p> <p>J. C. Rykert, " Lincoln 6000 00</p> <p>R. J. Chapman, " Prince Edward ..... 4000 00</p> <p>F. McAnnany, " Hasting 1262 50</p> <p>F. LePan, " Grey... 2981 00</p> <p>Thomas Ross, to reimburse Account- ant of Contingencies, to pay acc. for Marriage Licenses ..... 286 22</p> <p>Postmaster General, Postage Ac- counts for do..... 43 80</p> <p>Bank of Montreal, to reimburse it for money advanced against Let- ters of Credit, on account of P. L. A., Toronto, Building Ac- count ..... 1980 95'</p> <hr/> <p>By balance carried to debit.....</p>	<p>20,554 47</p>	<p>24,423 18</p> <hr/> <p>537,227 53</p> <hr/> <p>560,650 71</p>

## STATEMENT B.—THE DOMINION in Account Current

1868.	Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1.....	To balance, per Statement A, page 2.....		537,227 53
	“ half-year's subsidy.....	558,436 40	
	“ do special payment.....	40,000 00	
			598,436 40
	“ do interest on U. C. Building Fund.....	44,171 74	
	“ half-year's interest on 5-9ths of Common School Fund.....	22,856 17	
	“ half-year's interest on U. C. Grammar School Fund.....	7,819 22	
			74,847 13
	“ Receipts from Law Stamps.....		74,517 43
	“ do from M. L. Fund.....		101,433 25
	“ do from Marriage Licenses.....		31,710 11
	“ Expenditures on account of Red River Road.....	1,862 86	
	“ Expenditures on account of surveys.....	4,173 32	
			6,036 18
	“ Receipts from Law Society.....		406 60
July 1.....	To half-year's interest on 5-9ths of Common School Fund.....	22,856 17	
	“ half-year's interest on U. C. Building Fund.....	44,171 74	
	“ half-year's interest on U. C. Grammar School Fund.....	7,819 22	
			74,847 13
	“ half-year's subsidy.....	558,436 40	
	“ do special payment.....	40,000 00	
			598,436 40
			2,097,898 16
Dec. 31.....	To balance brought down.....		302,687 01

with the Province of Ontario, for the year 1868.

1868.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ ccs.
Jan. 1...	By 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of \$10,500,000.....		145,833 33
March 7...	“ Cash .....	90,000 00	
July 17...	“ do .....	300,000 00	
Sept. 7...	“ do .....	500,000 00	
Sept. 30...	“ do .....	303,750 00	
Nov. 14...	“ do .....	40,000 00	
Nov. 21...	“ do .....	134,693 65	
Dec. 22...	“ do .....	100,000 00	
			1,468,443 65
July 1...	“ 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of \$10,500,000.....		145,833 33
July 31...	“ certain payments made during the year, as per Statement No. 1.....		20,713 37
	“ Expenditure on account of U. C. Building Fund, as per Statement No. 2 .....		13,199 47
	“ Expense of management of Municipal Loan Fund.....		1,150 00
	Law Society, viz:—		
	“ paid T. Inglis, services and postages as Clerk of Assize, Co. Grey, Fall Assize, 1867 .....	24 00	
	“ paid F. A. B. Clench, services and post- ages as Clerk of Assize, Co. Lincoln, Fall Assize, 1867.....	14 00	
			38 00
	By balance carried down .....		302,687 01
			2,097,898 16

## STATEMENT C.—THE DOMINION in Account Current with the

1869.	DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1...	To balance, per Statement B.....		302,687 01
	“ half-year's interest on Special Funds, vix:—		
	U. C. Grammar School Fund .....	7,819 22	
	U. C. Building Fund .....	44,171 74	
	5-9ths Common School Fund .....	22,856 17	
			74,847 13
July 1...	“ half-year's subsidy and special payment.....		598,436 40
	“ do interest on Special Funds, as above .....		74,847 13
Sept. 30...	“ half-year's subsidy and special payment.....		598,436 40
	“ Receipts from Law Stamps to date .....		45,238 16
	“ do from M. L. Fund .....		2,344 00
	“ do from Marriage Licenses .....		26,531 00
	“ do from Law Society.....		400 00
	“ do from Law Fees, Consolidated Fund .....		0 50
			<u>1,723,767 73</u>
Sept. 30...	To Balance.....		204,389 59



## Province of Ontario, for the nine months ended 30th Sept., 1869.

1869.	Cr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jan. 1...	By 2½ per cent on 5-9ths of \$10,500,000.....		145,833 33
9...	" Cash .....	473,436 40	
30...	" do .....	3,840 00	477,276 40
Feb. 8...	" paid P. McEachern balance of salary as Superintendent of Court House, Algoma.....		118 00
12...	" Cash .....	200 00	
23...	" do .....	150,000 00	150,200 00
Mar. 25...	" postages, U. C. Building Fund .....		17 68
May 6...	" paid John Damp, contractor, on account contract, Buildings, Algoma.....		600 00
June 10...	" postages, U. C. Building Fund.....		11 56
30...	" paid Thos. Ross, printing and telegrams — Marriage Licenses.....		479 94
1...	" 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of \$10,500,000.....		145,833 33
7...	" Cash .....		598,436 40
	" expenses of management of M. L. Fund to 1st July, 1869 .....		575 00
	By balance to debit .....		204,389 59
			<b>1,723,767 73</b>

# SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for  
the Financial year ending 31st December, 1870.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.
			\$      cts.
I.	Civil Government .....	35	120,970 00
II.	Legislation .....	39	75,615 00
III.	Colonization Roads .....	41	50,000 00
IV.	Administration of Justice .....	41	194,059 00
V.	Public Works, Capital Account .....	43	698,521 81
VI.	Do. Miscellaneous .....	45	5,000 00
VII.	Asylum Maintenance .....	46	163,298 00
VIII.	Reformatory .....	50	22,478 00
IX.	Agriculture and Arts .....	51	69,450 00
X.	Immigration .....	51	24,700 00
XI.	Hospitals and Charities .....	52	42,510 00
XII.	Literary and Scientific Institutions .....	53	1,350 00
XIII.	Education .....	53	314,475 43
XIV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided .....	56	20,000 00
XV.	Miscellaneous .....	57	43,680 02
XVI.	Municipalities Fund .....	57	78,972 84
XVII.	Charges on Revenue .....	57	118,150 00
	Total .....		\$2,043,230 11



