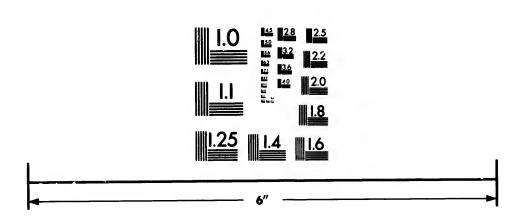


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## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

# HON. S. C. WOOD,

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,

DELIVERED ON THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1882,

IN

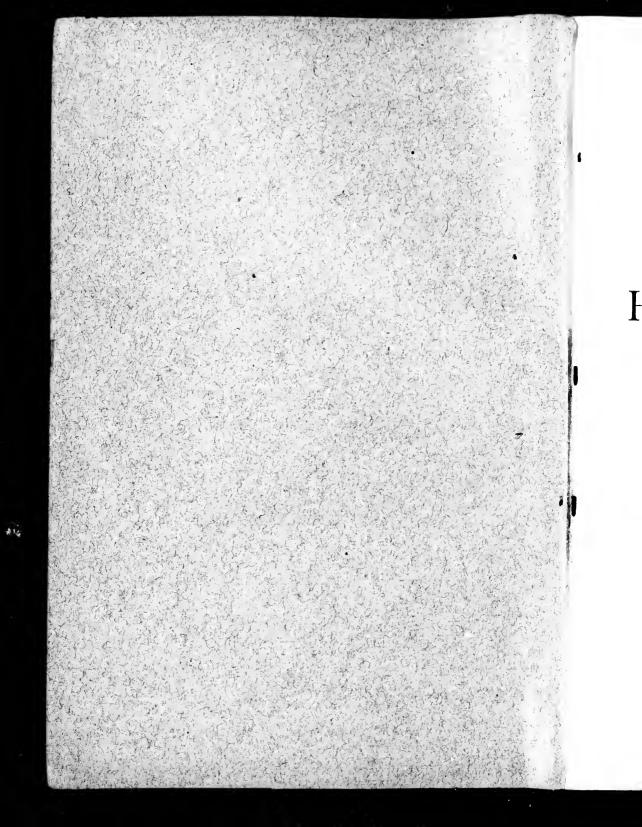
# The Pegislative Assembly of Ontario,

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

REPORTED BY L. V. PERCIVAL.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET. 1882.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

# HON. S. C. WOOD.



327318

Toronto:

PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET. 1882.

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Comparative Statement of Expenditures, 1867 to 1881.

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

# HON. S. C. WOOD.

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1881

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO,

Tuesday, 14th February, 1882.

992,504 01

Mr. Speaker,—This is the fifth time I have had the honour as Treasurer to submit the annual financial statement, and I shall not attempt to do otherwise than to lay before this House, as plainly as is within my ability, the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1881, the statement of assets and liabilities on the 1st of January, 1882, and to submit for the consideration of hon. members the anticipated or estimated receipts for the current year, as well as to refer to the estimated expenditure. The receipts for the year 1881 have been as follows:

#### RECEIPTS.

Subsidy       \$1,116,872 80         Specific grant       80,000 00         Interest, special funds       136,696 62         —       \$1,333,         CROWN LANDS REVENUE.	
CROWN LANDS DEVENITE	569 42
CHOWN BANDS REVENUE.	
Crown Lands       \$68,425       16         Clergy Lands       19,676       46         Common School Lands       37,977       14         Grammar School Lands       5,085       39         Woods and Forests—       \$321,354       66         Ordinary receipts       518,229       93	
Casual	

#### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS REVENUE.

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\$2,746,772 98

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Toronto Lum	itic Asylum	\$28,344 86	
London	44	8,406 36	
Hamilton	44	2,509 02	
Kingston	44	2,428 31	
Orillia	46	833 35	
Reformatory	***************************************	288 13	
Blind Institu	te	125 00	
Deaf and Dut	nb Institute	440 00	
Central Priso	n	52,771 12	
Mercer Refor	matory	2,635 86	
			98,782 01
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
On account o	f Education Revenue		31,450 42
Interest on in	ivestments		82,156 49
On account o	f licenses		91,604 01
44	law stamps		57,502 10
4.6	Algoma taxes		16,258 56
44	assessment		9,053 27
<4	Mimico farm		625 65
44	land sold		514 54
	CASUAL REVENUE.		
Fines, etc .		\$1,205 24	
County Cour	t fees (York)	2,049 72	
Division Cou	art fees	3,542 27	
Surrogate Co	ourt fees	2,867 10	
Registration	fees (Algoma)	255 34	
Insurance Co	o.'s fees	470 00	
Unclaimed r	noneys	58 17	
Provincial S	ecretary's Office	7,021 80	
Official Gaze	tte	5,855 60	
Private Bills	·	4,753 00	
		427 62	
	Lunatics, etc., etc.—in excess of expenditure	1.246 64	
Removal of	immanes, etc., etc.—in excess or expenditure	1,240 04	

It will be noticed that, apart altogether from the receipts of the timber sales, the revenues from the Crown Lands Department have exceeded the estimates by over \$91,000. According to the terms of the timber sale, the purchasers would have been required to pay in some \$200,000, but it speaks volumes for the prosperity of the lumber trade, and for the financial standing of the lumbermen and others who purchased at that sale, that, instead of \$200,000, they actually paid in the sum of \$321,354. The balance of the

.... \$2,746,772 98

of the timber of exceeded the imber sale, the but it speaks incial standing hat, instead of balance of the

purchase money, some \$412,000, is secured by approved endorsed notes, bearing interest at seven per cent., the Government retaining the limit still; the total amount of the sale, \$732,000, was simply for the right to cut the timber, subject to dues to be paid when the same is cut. members will notice that there is a falling off in the receipts of the Education Department of something like \$9,000. At the time the Estimates were brought down last year the Government had not decided to distribute largely the library at the Normal School nor the library in connection with the Depository. After the Estimates had been brought down, the Minister of Education, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, decided to distribute among the public institutions of this country a large portion of the books in the libraries referred to. We considered it of much more importance that there should be a good library at the Agricultural College, that the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutes and the Asylums for the Insane should be provided with good literature, than to simply keep those books for the purposes of reference. Hon, members will recollect, and especially those who were connected with the Public Accounts Committee of last session, that they themselves advised the distribution of the books in that way, and it may be of interest to them, and to members generally, to know what has been done in that direction. Books, maps and apparatus were furnished to the Agricultural College to the extent of \$7,900; to the Parliamentary Library here, books not previously in the library, to the value of \$4,000; to the School of Practical Science, to the value of \$3,100; to the Normal School, Ottawa, to the value of \$1,800; to the Normal School, Toronto, to the value of \$1,900; to County Teachers' Associations, to the value of \$1,800; and a liberal distribution among the other public institutions of the Province brought the total up to \$28,000. The result is not only that we have a fair library at each of these institutions, but that we have at the Agricultural College at Guelph the finest library of any Agricultural College in America. (Applause.) will be noticed also that there is a falling off in the receipts from the sale Prior to 1874 parties bringing suits in Division Courts had to furnish stamps, and the average receipts per year, up to that time, had been over \$80,000. From 1874 to 1881 the average receipts from this source have been a little over \$70,000, while in the year 1881, owing to the extension of the jurisdiction of Division Courts, and owing doubtless, too, to less litigation, the receipts have fallen off, and we have only received the sum of \$57,000. Hon, members will see that there has likewise been a decrease in the receipts from municipalities on account of drainage assessment. may say the municipalities were written to, but in some cases they did not

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respond to the demand of the Government, and there has been but a comparatively small amount received from this source. The only recourse the Government will have will be simply to exercise the power of the law, and compel payment. We have deferred, perhaps too long, to take action in this direction, but, under any circumstances, it will not do to allow the moneys invested with municipalities to become another Municipal Loan Fund debt. (Hear, hear.)

An Hon. Member—What are the particulars of the revenue from Public Institutions?

Mr. Woop—In the amounts received from Public Institutions there have been slight variations from the estimated receipts, and the principal variation is in connection with the Central Prison. The sole cause of there being any falling off from the estimated receipts of this institution is that we have not yet received from the Mercer estate the price of the bricks furnished and labour performed. We now come to

#### THE EXPENDITURE FOR LAST YEAR.

The items are as follows:	
Civil Government	\$174,803 12
Legislation	178,954 85
Administration of Justice	251,119 10
Education	502,824 31
Institutions maintenance	551,663 61
Immigration	34,826 37
Agriculture and Arts	106,936 01
Hospitals	78,092 75
Miscellaneous	43,820 24
Public Buildings	126,552 28
Public Works	24,369 94
Colonization Roads	97,289 80
Charges on Crown Lands	67,592 98
Refunds	42,207 85
Total under Supply Bill	\$2,281,053 21
New Parliament Buildings	112 00
Municipal Loan Fund Distribution	8,182 22
Drainage Debentures	
Mercer Estate	18,000 00
Aid to Railways	205,528 37
Common School Fund	25,000 00
Stationery Office	5,251 08
Total	\$2,585,053 35

It will be observed that the expenditure under the head of Legislation is very much larger than the estimated amount, but over \$63,000 dollars of this

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Municipal Loan

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tutions there have orincipal variation of there being any that we have not oks furnished and

\$174,803 12 . . . . . . . . . . . . 178,954 85 251,119 10 502,824 31 • • • • • 551,663 61 34,826 37 . . . . . . 106,936 01 . . . . . . · · · • · · 78,092 75 43,820 24 . . . . . 126,552 28 24,369 94 97,289 80 . . . . . . . . . 67,592 98 42,207 85 .... \$2,281,053 21 . . . . . . . . . 112 00 . ... 8,182 22 . . . . . 41,926 48 . . . . 18,000 00 . . . . 205,528 37 . . . . . 25,000 00 . . . . . 5,251 08

gislation is very dollars of this

.... \$2,585,053 35

excess is in connection with expenses of the Agricultural Commission. Still, over and above the outlay on this account, there is an over-expenditure as compared with the Estimates. The vote for Legislation has been each year too small. Our reports for some years past have been more numerous than formerly, we have more departments, the reports have been more voluminous, and they have been issued in much larger numbers. For instance we send out each year some 10,000 or 12,000 copies of the Agricultural College Report; we issue a larger number of the Fruit Growers' Report; and if we issue more and larger reports of course the cost of printing, binding, etc., must be greater in proportion. The average expense in connection with Legislation of printing, binding, stationery, etc., from 1868 to 1878 was \$20,280, while for the three years ending 1881 it was \$29,241 yearly. But, Sir, while speaking of Legislation, it would perhaps be well to compare the cost of Legislation in this Province with that in sister Provinces. In the year 1880 the cost in Ontario was \$111,585, or 5t cents per head of the population. In Quebec in the same year the expenditure was \$185,719, or  $13_{10}^{6}$  cents per head. In Nova Scotia the expense was \$44,055, or 10 cents per head; while in New Brunswick the cost was \$36,277, or 11 cents per head. Coming to another interesting branch of expenditure, we find that for Ontario the cost of Civil Government was \$173,732, or 9 cents per head; in Quebec it was \$159,958, or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents; in Nova Scotia, \$23,850, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and in New Brunswick, \$37,877, or 11\frac{3}{4} cents per head. Take the Administration of Justice—another very important branch of expenditure— (I cannot give all the Provinces, but I will give Ontario and Quebec) and we find that in Ontario the cost in 1880 was \$265,070, or 13\frac{1}{3} cents per head of the population; while in Quebec the expenditure was \$364,350, or Take Public Institutions Maintenance. We in Ontario 26 cents per head. expended in 1880 \$505,598, or 261 cents per head; in Quebec the expenditure was \$250,352, or 181 cents per head, while in Nova Scotia it was only \$8,800, or the small sum of 2 cents per head, and in New Brunswick, \$26,000. or 8 cents per head. Now, as to Agriculture and Arts. I was under the impression that we did more in Ontario, in proportion to our population, in the interests of Agriculture and Arts than any other Province, but I find, on reference to the public accounts of other Provinces, that they have been more liberal than we. Our expenditure on this account in 1880 was \$107,282, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents per head, while Quebec spent \$84,332, or over 6 cents per head; Nova Scotia spent \$12,694, or nearly 3 cents per head, while New Brunswick made an outlay of \$26,075, or a little over 8 cents per head. Take Hospitals and Charities—and I would like to call the attention of the hon. member for Leeds and Grenville to this item—we expended, in 1880,

\$72,832, or the very large sum of 370 cents per head, while in Quebec, a Province not nearly so wealthy as our own, the expenditure was \$72,085, or  $5_{70}$  cents per head. In Nova Scotia the expenditure was \$15,000, or a little over 3 cents per head. Then again, the very important branch of Edu-Although we are very proud, and justly so, of our educational institutions, and perhaps as a Government and people we spend more per head than any of the other Provinces, still, so far as the vote of the House is concerned, we do not even occupy a second place. We expended in 1880 for educational purposes \$508,357, or 26½ cents per head; in Quebec they expended \$325,410, or 24 cents per head; in Nova Scotia, \$197,360, or 45 cents per head; and in New Brunswick, \$159,963, or 49 cents per head. I may now, Mr. Speaker, refer to our receipts from the Dominion Government. It was understood and agreed at the time of Confederation that we were to receive at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population, and that Quebec was to receive a like amount. A subsequent grant was made to this Province of \$80,000, and to Quebec of \$70,000, the result being that both Provinces were paid at the rate of 83 cents per head. Upon what rule or principle that rate was fixed of course one cannot tell. One would have supposed that the Dominion Government had arrived at the conclusion that it cost so much per head, according to the population, in addition to the ordinary revenues of each Province, to govern the people, and would have provided for payment of so much per head on the population, as arrived at by each census. The result has been that the present arrangement has not worked out very satisfactorily so far as we are concerned. We have increased more rapidly in population than Quebec, and although we started at Confederation with 86 cents per head we do not occupy the same position now. We are now being paid only at the ate of 62 cents per head, while Quebec is being paid at the rate of 70 cents Nova Scotia gets \$378,630 of Dominion subsidy, or 86 cents per per head. head.

Mr. Mereditii—On what census are those figures based?

Mr. Wood—I am taking the census of 1881. New Brunswick gets \$428,009, or \$1.33 per head; Manitoba receives \$105,653, or \$2.13 per head; British Columbia, including Indians, gets \$208,086, or \$3.46 per head; Prince Edward Island receives \$154,341, or \$1.41 per head. So that so far as the subsidy from the Dominion Government is concerned, it would appear that it is working unfairly to the Province of Ontario. I may say that I am aware that there are special circumstances connected with the smaller Provinces receiving proportionately larger grants. I now come to the assets of the Province as I make them out to be on the 31st of December, 1881. They are as follows:

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while in Quebec, a ture was \$72,085, was \$15,000, or a nt branch of Eduf our educational e spend more per te of the House is ended in 1880 for ; in Quebec they \$197,360, or 45 cents per head. I nion Government. that we were to and that Quebec le to this Province at both Provinces e or principle that supposed that the

n population than cents per head we paid only at the e rate of 70 cents y, or 86 cents per

cost so much per y revenues of each for payment of so is. The result has y satisfactorily so

swick gets \$428,-\$2.13 per head; \$3.46 per head; ead. So that so cerned, it would ario. I may say nected with the now come to the lst of December,

#### PROVINCIAL ASSETS.

PROVINCIAL ASS	ETS.		
1. Investments— Dominion 6 p. c. bonds	30,000 00	<b>2</b> 20,000,00	
Drainage—5 p.c. debentures, invested 31st December, 1881	239,094 97	\$530,000 00	
Tile Drainage—5 p. c. debentures, invested 31st			
December, 1881 Over-due interest on account of same	21,652 00 1,712 88		
Municipal rent charges for works completed	323,214 49		
Over-due interest on account of same	6,938 67		
0.02 420 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100		592,613 01	
	•		\$1,122,613 0
2. Special or Trust Fund within Dominion of Canad			
Upper Canada Grammar School Fund. 2 Vic.,			
250,000 acres of land allotted to it. (This fur	_	312,769 04	
interest at 5 per cent.)		312,703 04	
Seignorial tenure set apart for local purpose			
Canada. (A large portion of this fund should			
at 6 per cent., but we have received only five		1.472.391 41	
Land Improvement Fund, being one-fourth of t		-, -, -,	
on account of Common School Lands sold betw			
day of March, 1853, and the 6th day of June,	1861, as per		
award		124,685 18	
Common School Fund (see Consolidated Status			
1,000,000 acres set apart (proceeds realized			
1867), after deducting Land Improvement Fu			
959.24 portion belonging to Ontario, as per p 1871. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cen	_	376,573 00	
10/1. (This fund is bearing interest at 5 per cen-	···)··································	710,010 00	2,786,418 6
3. Value of library share assigned to Ontario, as per av	vard		105,541 0
4. Balance due on account of Municipal Loan Fun			
Vic., cap. 47			74,619 8
5. Balance due from Mechanics' Institute, Toronto			7,181 7
6. Balance due on account of sale of lots at Mimico			6,728 5
Balance in banks, current accounts			337,885 2
Special deposits	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		800,000 0
			\$5,240,988 0
PROVINCIAL LIABI	LITIES.		
The liabilities of the Province on the same d	ate were:		
Railway Aid Fur	ıd.		
(34 and 35 Vic.)—Montreal and City of Ottawa, 66 mi (39 Vic.)—Montreal and City of Ottawa, 66 miles at		132,000 00 66,000 00	

\$198,000 00

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Surplus Distribution to Municipalities.		
Balance due	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$68,440 96
Quebec's share of Common School Fund, made up a	s follows:	
Collections on account of lands sold between 14th June, 1853 and 6th March, 1861	779,460 22	
Less 6 p. c. cost of management       46,767 61         One-quarter for Land Improvement Fund, on account of land sold       194,865 06		
	241,632 67	
	537,827 55	
Collections on sales made since 6th March, 1861 282,258 00		
Less 6 per cent. cost of management 16,935 48	265,322 52	
	\$803,150 07	
Quebec's proportion, according to population, 1871		340,270 73
Land Improvement Fund.		
Due municipalities for collections on lands sold between 14th day of June, 1853, and 6th day of March, 1861, as per award		124,685 18
		\$731,396 87
leaving a surplus of \$4,509,591.18. (Cheers.) I mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows subsidy	ws: 81,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62	to the Esti- \$1,333,569 42
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as followsubsidy	ws: 81,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62	
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows by the substitution of the year 1882. They are as follows by the substitution of the year 1882. They are as follows by the year 18	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 3,000 00	
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00	\$1,333,569 42
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 3,000 00	
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mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 3,000 00	\$1,333,569 42
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 900,000 00 \$32,000 00	\$1,333,569 42
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 900,000 00 \$32,000 00 8,000 00	\$1,333,569 42
mated Receipts for the year 1882. They are as follows Subsidy	\$1,116,872 80 80,000 00 136,696 62 \$54,000 00 13,000 00 30,000 00 900,000 00 \$32,000 00 8,000 00 3,000 00	\$1,333,569 42

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• • • • • • • •	\$68,440 96	Mercer Reformatory       \$5,000 00         Deaf and Dumb Institute       500 00         Central Prison       45,000 00	
ows:	_	771	\$102,500 00
		Education	31,710 00
0,460 22		Interest on Investments	125,000 00
7,400 22		Casual Revenue	35,000 00
		License Fund	92,000 00
		Algoma Taxes	10,000 00
1,632 67		Law Stamps	60,000 00
1,002 07		Drainage Assessment Fund	40,000 00
7,827 55		Municipal Loan Fund	7,181 00
,021 10		Toronto Mechanics' Institute	3,000 00
		From Insurance Companies, to defray expenses of inspection by Provincial	3,000 00
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come	to the Esti-	I come now to the estimated expenditure in accordance with the in the hands of hon. members, and it will be noticed that under	the head of

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f public institutions, and notably for insane asylums, there is an increased estimated expenditure. Members will pardon me if I again, as frequently on former occasions, call their attention to the very large increase in the number of lunatics in this Province. In 1868 there were only 879 lunatics in Ontario; in 1874 we had 1,599, or an increase in six years of 83 per cent.; in 1881 we had 2,672, or an increase in seven years of 63 per cent.. Take all the institutions, and in 1868 we had 1,052; in 1874, 2,304; and in 1881, 3,851. This year we are providing for 85 in excess of 1881. Now one of the causes for the increase in the cost of the maintenance of our public institutions is owing to the new system introduced in purchasing meat for those institutions. We consume annually nearly 1,000,000 pounds of fresh meat in our public institutions. One cent per pound added to the cost means \$10,000, and one can readily understand how very anxious the Government were not to make the change unless that change was demanded in the public For instance, one and a half cents additional cost in meat adds to the cost of public institutions \$15,000, and I am not prepared to say that the change proposed does not increase the cost of fresh meat over one cent. We are preparing a statement showing the exact amount, but I would not be

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surprised if the result shows that in this change we have added to the annual cost between \$10,000 and \$15,000. I had occasion the other day in this House to remark that the Government, while regarding cost as a very serious matter, were nevertheless bound, no matter what the cost might be, to furnish the inmates of those institutions with the same kind of meat as we had on our own tables. Some of those inmates have friends who are paying for their maintenance, while others had not, but in any case we thought that a rich Province like Ontario can surely afford to furnish meat of the best quality to these unfortunates. But there is another cause for the increase so far as the public institutions are concerned.

#### COST OF COAL.

The price of provisions generally has been considerably higher, and I may refer particularly to the item of coal. I will give the House the result of our purchases for some years past. Hon. members are aware that we purchase by public tender, that we advertise liberally, and purchase in large quantities, so that so far as the dealer is concerned it is an object to tender at the lowest price he can afford. The average price of coal from 1874 to 1879—

Mr. MEREDITH-Why do you fix 1879?

Mr. Wood—Because a change—a marked change—took place in that year. From 1874 to 1879 the average price of soft coal was \$4.18, and during the years 1880 and 1881 the price was \$4.89, or an increase of 71 cents per ton. (Hear, hear.) The average price of hard coal from 1874 to 1879 was \$5.05; but during the years 1880 and 1881 it was \$5.55, or an increase of fifty cents per ton. In this calculation I have not included the Blind Asylum, the Hamilton Asylum not completed in 1874, or the Kingston Asylum which was in the hands of the Dominion Government up to 1876; but if you include from the time of the erection of the Blind Asylum and the Hamilton Asylum, and from the period at which the Kingston Asylum came into our hands, you will find that up to 1879 the average price of hard coal was \$5.12 per ton, but for 1880 and 1881 the price was \$5.81, or an increase of 69 cents per ton. The average price for soft coal, including those former exceptions, was up to 1879 \$4.25, but in 1880 and 1881 it was \$5.09, or an increase of 84 cents per ton. The quantity of coal used last year in the public institutions was: of soft coal, 6,250 tens, which at an increase of 71 cents made an increase of \$4,437.50; of hard coal, 2,039 tons, which at an increased price of 50 cents made \$1,019.50, or a total increased cost in the price of that one article alone of \$5,457. (Hear, hear.) We have each year to ask for a vote extending some of our institutions. The deaf, the dumb, blind, and insane are found in all countries, and Ontario is no exception to the rule. ded to the annual other day in this as a very serious light be, to furnish neat as we had on the paying for their lought that a rich the best quality increase so far as

higher, and I may louse the result of ware that we purpurchase in large object to tender at om 1874 to 1879—

place in that year. 8, and during the 71 cents per ton. 1879 was \$5.05; ease of fifty cents ind Asylum, the on Asylum which 876; but if you nd the Hamilton ım came into our rd coal was \$5.12 crease of 69 cents rmer exceptions, or an increase of he public instituof 71 cents made at an increased the price of that year to ask for a lumb, blind, and tion to the rule.

But, Sir, the more intelligent, enterprising and humane you find a people, the better are the provisions made for those unfortunates. Travel where you will throughout the United States, particularly in the cities of the Northern States, you find the people pointing with pride to the magnificent and costly public institutions of all kinds they have provided for those helpless creatures. Our institutions are not so large, costly, or imposing, and we do not pay such high salaries to our officials; the maintenance does not cost so much per head; but regarding the welfare, health, and comfort of the patients, whether it is dietary regulations, or ample space provided in halls and corridors, or the matter of ventilation and other points, or in all that has regard to the welfare both of body and mind of the inmates, we stand second to no country in the world. (Cheers.) We had expended, prior to Confederation, on buildings for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, \$555,623. Since Confederation, \$2,398,754, viz.:

In the First Parliament				00
Second	66		894,472	00
Third	66		742,407	00
Fourth	* *	(3 years)	274,481	00

or upon institutions of this kind a total of \$2,954,377.00. Taking all our public buildings, the amount expended on them prior to Confederation was \$1,160,870; and since then, during the

First Par	liamen	t	\$697,687 00
Second	46	************	1,269,266 00
Third	"		1,009,613 00
Fourth	**	(3 years)	423,873 00

or a total, including the \$1,160,870, of \$4,561,309. Now I propose, Mr. Speaker, to refer for a few moments to the Central Prison, a building that has cost us over half a million of money. I can hardly help thinking, Sir, that we are doing in that building largely penitentiary work—work not performed by any other Provincial institution in the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) It has often struck me that if we had no place to which judges could sentence prisoners to terms ranging from one to two years, that the very prisoners we are now keeping in the Central Prison would be sent to the Penitentiary. (Hear, hear.) I have myself used the argument in the past, and I know it is a good argument still, that justice should be carried out. After having gone to the expense of arresting, trying and convicting a prisoner, if the judge, who ascertained his character and offence, is of opinion that he ought to undergo hard labour for six months or a year, as the case may be, then it was our duty to make provision for such sentence being carried out. Whether it could be said that, so far as cities are con-

cerned, we should provide hard labour for their prisoners is a matter for the serious consideration of this House. Before the Central Prison was built it was impracticable to furnish labour in the County Gaols for prisoners, and when sentenced to hard labour they very often got off without any labour at all. Without advancing any views as to what should or should not be done, I propose to give a few facts with regard to the Central Prison. Since that institution was opened it has received 4,812 prisoners, of which 1,235 came from Toronto, or over one-fourth of the whole; 791 came from Hamilton, and 367 from London—so that these three cities furnished nearly one-half of the total inmates of the Central Prison. These figures include also the prisoners sent from the counties in which these places are situated. Of those sentenced to terms of imprisonment under six months, all the cities of the Province sent 1,663, while the rest of the Province sent only 300. Of those sentenced to terms over six months and under twelve, the cities sent 1,179, and the rest of the Province 619. Of those sentenced to terms over twelve months and under two years, the cities contributed 567, and the rest of the Province 484. When I say cities I do not mean Toronto, Hamilton and London alone—I mean all the cities. I now pass, Sir, to the question of charity, and my object in referring to it is not so much because we have expended a larger sum than last year, but for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the House the peculiar position we occupy in regard to this matter. I have always been in favour of this vote, and I think it will be a very unfortunate thing if it should happen at some future time that the majority of members should think the charity vote ought to be done away with. I have always taken the view that the importance of our making this vote lay not so much in the amount granted as in the encouragement which such votes gave to private subscriptions and donations, and in the stimulating effect which the action of the Government gave to the benevolence of private individuals. In 1872 the total amount received from private subscriptions and donations and all other sources combined by charities within the Province was \$68,823, of which the Government contributed \$43,020, or 62 per cent. In 1875 the total grant was \$180,876, of which the Government paid \$65,495, or 36 per cent., as compared with 62 per cent. in 1872. In 1881 the total amount paid was \$237,089, of which the Government contributed \$77,518, or 33 per cent. Our grant increased from \$43,020 in 1872 to \$77,518 in 1881, cr 80 per cent.; municipal grants increased from \$17,742 in 1872 to \$36,189 in 1881, or 104 per cent., while private subscriptions and donations rose from \$8,060 in 1872 to the munificent sum of \$123,381 in 1881. (Applause.)

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#### THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

The next item to which I come is the vote of concurrence with reference to the Agricultural Commission. I take the liberty now of stating that I feel I have the right to claim the assent of members on the other side of the House to the statement that the pledges given by myself some two years ago on behalf of the Government have been fulfilled in every particular. I said then that the vote we were asking for was to defray the expense of a Commission in the character of which there should be nothing of a political or party nature, and I pledged that so far as the Government were concerned such considerations would not even be an element in any of the work of the Commission. The report of the Commission has been in the hands of the public over a year, it has been largely circulated, and I claim that whether you take the composition of the Commission, the witnesses examined, or the report itself, the pledge that the whole work would be carried out in a strictly non-political manner has been fully redeemed. (Cheers.) amount may seem large by itself, but when you consider the quantity and quality of the work, and the magnitude of the interests it was intended to serve, it sinks into insignificance. I will now, if the House will bear with me, proceed to notice a few of the interests which this Agricultural Commission's report was expected to serve and advance. We have in this Province some 11,000,000 acres of cleared land. If by reclaiming our worn-out lands, and a judicious system of rotation of crops, and by the scientific application of manures, we are able to increase the productive capacity of our cleared lands and make them worth only \$2 per acre more, we shall have added to the wealth of this Province some \$22,000,000. (Applause.) In the Old Country —I am speaking now of England and Ireland, and certain parts of Europe the land has been fairly developed, but although in Ontario a large portion of the land is equal to any in Europe it has only been very partially developed. In England, the average yield of wheat per acre for a number of years past has been 29½ bushels; in Ireland, 25 bushels; in Denmark, 27 bushels; in Holland, 23 bushels; in Belgium, 22 bushels, and in Sweden, 19 bushels, while in Ontario the yield has only been between 15 and 16 bushels. In many of the other crops I have no doubt the same marked difference would be noticed. We grow nearly 18,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, 12,000,000 bushels of barley, 10,000,000 bushels of peas, 25,000,000 bushels of oats, 4,000,000 bushels of corn, 18,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 25,000,000 bushels of turnips, 3,000,000 bushels of carrots and mangolds, 500,000 bushels of rye, and 125,000 bushels of beans, the total value of which, exclusive of any other crops, taking it at a fair valuation, would be about \$50,000,000. I ask the

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agricultural members of this House, or rather those interested in or following agricultural pursuits, whether in regard to these crops there is not great room for improvement. I ask them if they can name any one of the crops which I have mentioned that is grown as successfully as it is in the better developed and better cultivated countries of Europe. I ask them whether, in even the best of our townships, there is not, as a rule, a lack of scientific cultivation. I say it is a fair assumption that the Agricultural Commission Report, with its wide circulation, being sought after as it is by the farmers more eagerly than the most popular work of the most popular author-(applause)—and finding its way into nearly every farmhouse, will increase the products of this country by 10 per cent., and will consequently add \$5,000,000 to the wealth of the Province. (Cheers.) Take the cattle trade. This is a trade of very recent development, and a very important one it is. It has much, very much, to do with the future prosperity of our Province. In 1877 we shipped cattle to the extent only of 1,400 head; in 1878 we shipped 18,655 head; in 1879, 26,176; in 1880, 50,817; and in 1881, 46,885. Of sheep we shipped in 1877, 9,509 head; in 1878, 41,250; in 1879, 78,780; in 1880, 81,547; and in 1881, 62,822. The United States, so far as cattle are concerned, shipped 40,280 more than we in 1881, while, on the other hand, our exports of sheep in that year were 62,822 head to their 29,185. (Applause.) We have over 1,700,000 head of cattle, worth at a low valuation \$30,000,000, and I ask members of this House whether, so far as these cattle are concerned, there is not room for great improvement. (Hear, hear.) been obliged in making this calculation to estimate the value of the cattle of this Province at less than \$20 per head. There are a few markets, it is true, where the best breeds of cattle can be bought, but, take the Province as a whole, the cattle are of a very inferior kind. We have also 500,000 horses, worth at least \$30,000,000, and here again there is great room for improve-Our sheep number 1,750,000, worth say \$5,000,000, and we clip annually say 7,000,000 pounds of wool, which, at the average value of the last few years, is worth about \$2,000,000. Any person, even though not a farmer, on reading the Report of the Agricultural Commission can see the very great room there is for improvement as regards the quality of our wool. I may add that we have 875,000 pigs, worth at a low estimate \$3,000,000. I come now to, perhaps, a more interesting class of our products. We make in Ontario over 45,000,000 pounds of butter annually. I regret to say, as Minister of Agriculture, that it is 45,000,000 pounds of a very inferior article. That is the verdict upon it in England and other foreign markets, and there is no evading the unpleasant fact. It is very evident that, with our large annual product, a very small percentage of increase in quality would

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add a very large amount to the total value. We also make in this country over 50,000,000 pounds of cheese. I was not myself at all prepared for this large quantity yearly, but I have verified these figures as far as possible, not having the returns contained in the census of 1881; I have consulted with some of the prominent authorities on this question, and have come to the conclusion that 50,000,000 pounds of cheese is a low estimate. To get an idea of the improvement that has been made in the cheese trade, you have only to glance at the difference between the exports in 1871 and those for 1881. There were exported from Ontario and Quebec in the former year 8,263,273 pounds, and in the latter year 40,317,911 pounds. (A great deal of our stuff is shipped to Montreal, and the accounts not kept separate in consequence.) Much the larger proportion of these quantities come from Ontaric, so that I think I am quite safe in saying, taking into account the amount consumed within the Province, that we make annually 50,000,000 pounds of cheese. I call the attention of the House to these figures to show the importance of the interests which the Agricultural Commission was intended to serve and advance. I admit that I have merely touched upon a few of the important matters in connection with the agricultural interests of the Province, and that it would take more time than is now at the disposal of the House to indicate fairly the interests for the furtherance of which that important Commission was intended. But I have said enough to show that, so far as expense is concerned, when it is compared with the results that have been achieved it sinks into insignificance. Now, Mr. Speaker, it has been charged that, from the formation of the present Government, it is not calculated to sufficiently protect the interests of the farming community. It has been said that with the Government composed of five lawyers and one layman, it would be hard to expect that the agricultural interests would receive that attention at their hands that they deserved. It was said that it was unreasonable to expect that a Government so formed could understand the wants or sympathise with the desires of the farming community. But those making those statements forget to take into account the character of the ridings we represent. The charge could, it is true, have been urged with much force against the Sandfield Macdonald Government, which had four lawyers and one layman. Mr. Macdonald represented Cornwall; Mr. Richards, the Town of Niagara; Mr. Carling, the City of London; Mr. Cameron, one of the ridings of Toronto, and the only member of that Government who could be reckoned to sympathise with a rural constituency was Hon. E. B. Wood, who represented South Brant. What is the position of the members of this Government? The Premier represents that grand old rural constituency of North Oxford by a majority of anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000. The Commissioner of Crown

Lands represents a rural constituency (Lambton) by a large majority. Minister of Education represents the rural constituency of South Oxford, with his majority of between three and four hundred. The Commissioner of Public Works, although representing the Town of Brockville, has also an important rural constituency. The Provincial Secretary although receiving, and deservedly so, a very large majority in the City of Brantford, will, I think, admit that he owes largely his place in this House to the vote of the yeomanry of South Brant. Lastly, I myself represent what is popularly known as the Conservative rural constituency of South Victoria. (Cheers.) It was therefore, Mr. Speaker, reasonable to expect from a Government representing rural constituencies of such wealth, importance, and population, and having, as they have, on the floor of this House such a very large support from the laymen of the country, that so far as agriculture was concerned and the advancement of its interests, they would travel out of the common route and do something more important, more substantial, lasting, and beneficial for agriculture than the mere granting of annual sums of money to Agricultural Societies, and providing for the holding of a Provincial Exhibition. expectation has been answered by the work of the Agricultural Commission, one of the finest works of the Government of the Province of Ontario. (Cheers.) We have, Mr. Speaker, our ambition as a Government. ambition is to rule this Province well, having regard to all its interests, and to all classes, to look carefully after its finances, and at the same time to allow no necessary work to be left undone. But if we have one ambition more than another it is that when the historian comes to write the history of this Province it will be recorded that the Mowat Administration did more to uplift the farmer and place agriculture upon a higher plane than any other preceding or succeeding Government. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, it must have been painfully evident that, while endeavouring to present to the House a statement of the finances of this Province, I have only been able to take into consideration a portion of the Province; that there are 100,000 square miles of our territory, an area larger than England and Scotland combined, belonging to us-admitted by the leader of the Opposition to belong to us-which, standing here as Treasurer of this Province, I have been compelled to leave out of my calculations. (Hear, hear.) Since Confederation, believing that portion of the Province to be ours, we have expended in it on surveys, on the administration of justice, public buildings, roads, etc., between \$200,000 (Hear, hear.) Having expended that sum without any and \$300,000. immediate prospect of a return, the time arrived when we became the only power who had the right to control the revenue and expenditure of that section of the country. We are told by Colonel Dennis that on the shores of

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ge majority. The

Rainy River and Rainy Lake there are 26,000,000,000 feet of timber. We are told by Mr. Miller, a prominent lumberman and a member of this House, that the stumpage value of that timber is \$130,000,000. (Hear, hear.) We know that Mr. Macaulay purchased 100 square miles of timber limits for the sum of \$400, and only a short time ago sold those limits for over a quarter million of money. (Hear, hear.) We are also told that parties are preparing to take out large quantities of railway ties, material for telegraph poles, and so on. We know as a matter of fact that the railway from Thunder Bay to Rat Portage will shortly be completed, and, when that takes place, the large amount of wealth going into the country, the rapid advance of the city of Winnipeg, and the extraordinary demand there will be within the next two or three years for railway ties, telegraph poles, cordwood, lumber, and everything of that kind, owing to the progress of railways and the development of that Province, renders it very important that we should control the revenue of that portion of our Province. Does it not, Mr. Speaker, seem a hard thing, a strange thing, with reference to our own land, on which we have expended nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and just at a time when we ought to be able to make money out of it and collect large sums in dues, and receive large bonuses, that I, as Treasurer of the Province, have to stand here and merely refer to it as a bare possibility, and as something so uncertain that I cannot take it into account at all? (Hear, hear.) Hon. members need not fear that I am going to enter into a constitutional argument regarding the Boundary Award, I am only going to state what strikes me as the common-sense view of the case. I had thought that it was the policy of the British Government to adopt arbitration in settling such affairs whenever possible. I thought, and I know as a fact, that once having referred matters to arbitration they accept the award without question. In the case of the Alabama claims the award was \$15,000,000, and it was thought by the British Government that that award was altogether too high; and time has proved that they were right, for the United States Government have not yet expended all the money, they have not yet found the persons entitled to receive the whole of that sum. (Hear, hear.) But the British Government felt that they were in honour bound to carry out the decision of the arbitrators, and the money was paid. Similarly the American people no doubt thought in the case of the Fishery Award that \$5,000,000 was too large an amount, but although some of their papers and public men protested against it, they felt that their honour was pledged and they paid the money. Now if nations feel themselves in honour bound to carry out the award of arbitrators when dealing with foreign powers, how much more is the Dominion of Canada in honour bound to carry out an award when dealing with a province of the same confedera-

tion? (Cheers.) In the case of the Alabama Award, the \$15,000,000 went to enrich the United States, and impoverished Great Britain by that amount, but so far as our territory is concerned, if you give it to Ontario, it is in the Dominion still, and not one dollar is taken from the latter, while if you take the territory from us that is ours by right, and give it to the Dominion, you leave it in the Dominion, it is true, but you impoverish Ontario. (Cheers.) There is another feature that strikes an Ontario man very forcibly. We entered Confederation on what were supposed and intended to be fair terms. We entered Confederation knowing that we would naturally have a great many difficulties to overcome, owing to the peculiar institutions of the different Provinces, the various races, etc., but the question of territory, so far as I recollect, did not enter into the matter at all. The interests of the other Provinces have not been interfered with. The Maritime Provinces and the Province of Quebec stand to-day just as they did at Confederation, and if the Dominion had given us the whole of the territory included in the award and the last acre we were entitled to, they would not have taken one acre from any of the other Provinces. (Applause.) I can understand that the ease might be different if the boundaries of Lower Canada or Quebee, for instance, had been changed by the award. I could understand that the feeling of the French inhabitants of that Province would cause any Premier to go slowly in the direction of carrying it out, but when the decision of the arbitrators does not affect one single Province except our own, I cannot, for the life of me, see why justice is not done to Ontario. (Cheers.) Sir John evidently grasped the situation and saw that he lacked an element that was necessary to justify him in refusing to carry out the award, and felt that if there was another Province claiming part of the territory there might be some excuse for his action, and he accordingly set to work and defined that the western boundary of Ontario should be the eastern boundary of Manitoba. Now, Mr. Speaker, I said that we believed we were right in claiming this territory to be ours. The hon. member for London believes with us that this territory belongs to Ontario, that the award is a just one, and so far as the disputed territory is concerned, we find that the Ottawa Government are of the same opinion. It was only last June that they demanded from us payment on account of Indians within that very territory. They had been in the habit of asking this money from us annually, and they naturally did so again last year, but when we asked them to kindly point out the particular territory they referred to they saw their mistake, and we got no answer. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But, Sir, there are much more serious questions involved than that. The state of affairs into which the action of the Dominion Government has brought us is most embarrassing and perplexing, bringing, as it does, the largest Prov-

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loes, the largest Prov-

\$15,000,000 went

ince in the Confederation into a hostile position towards the Dominion, and it is most unfortunate that this is the case. We have 88 members at Ottawa, representing the people of Ontario, and it may be said that we are quite safe in their hands, and that the interests of the Province will be guarded by them. Well, Sir, it is true that we have our representatives in the Federal Parliament, but unfortunately, so far as this question is concerned, the appeal of Sir John is not to Ontario alone, but to the Dominion at large. His appeal is largely to the electorate who cannot take in our situation, and the result may be that there may be an endorsation of his act, not by a majority of the people of the Province of Ontario, but by a majority of the people of the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) We meet in this House, however, as members not elected to look after Dominion, but Ontario interests. We meet here as men supposed to watch over and guard the interests of the Province with every care. We know there are two parties in this House with different views, but where the interests of Ontario are threatened, there should be but one view and but one voice. (Cheers.) And although we differ on many things, still when the question of Ontario interests came up we found for two years hon, gentlemen on both sides uniting as one man. For two seasons we find the House voting unanimously in favour of the interests of the Province. Is that so now? We find, Mr. Speaker, in this Chamber 88 men who are supposed to represent the Province of Ontario; we find here in the very place that should be the citadel of our rights, members who are disaffected so far as those rights are concerned. (Hear, hear, and cries of no, no.) We have seen members, Mr. Speaker, excusing the attacks of the enemy; we find them trying to point out the weak points in our ease. (Hear, hear.) We find them going further, and when we make an attack upon the Government at Ottawa, instead of letting the shaft go home, they interpose themselves as a mark.

Mr. CREIGHTON—It doesn't hurt us badly.

Mr. Wood—Wait till the hon. gentleman goes to the country. There is happily a court of last resort. We went to it in 1879 and we know the verdict. We will go again in 1883 as the custodians and defenders of the people's property, as the guardians of the people's rights, and we shall confidently appeal to that court, and I only wish that we could do so now. (Cheers.) Coming back to the portion of the Province which I am able to take into consideration in making my statement, I may state that we never occupied a brighter or more hopeful position. When we went to the country in 1879 we were able to point to seven years of good administration, and to say that we had handed back the people's money to the extent of \$17,500,000, and that after having done that we could show a surplus of \$4,430,993.07. (Cheers.)

Amounts distributed directly and indirectly to the people of Ontario since 1871.

When we go to the country in 1883 anyone who will look at the estimated receipts compared with the expenditure will see that on the 1st January, 1882, we stand to have a surplus of over \$5,000,000. (Hear, hear.) In 1883 we will be able to say to the people of this Province, "we have now been for another four years in charge of your interests—our record is before you—we have expended amongst you for Agriculture and Arts, Hospitals, Charities and Public Institutions, Surplus Distribution, Railway Aid, etc., etc., the sum of \$8,000,000, and after having done all this, and after providing all necessary asylum accommodation and model reformatories, which are the best on the continent, and further after having in the interests of agriculture struck out a new line and planned and carried a new work with a great result, after having done more than any other Government has ever done to advance the future interests of the country, we are able to come to you with a surplus of over \$5,000,000." (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, I must apologise to the House for the time which I have occupied. I have endeavoured to present the financial statement of the Province as correctly and as clearly as possible to the House, and I now move that you do leave the chair. (Loud applause.)

at the estimated st January, 1882, hear.) In 1883 ave now been for s before you—we tals, Charities and ., etc., the sum of ding all necessary e the best on the culture struck out great result, after ne to advance the ou with a surplus gise to the House ed to present the arly as possible to Loud applause.)

	Total.	\$ c.	1897050 76	4481062 94 683270 24 1063794 22 723030 44 283888 01 107221 34 96269 70 187803 73 5378970 57 547949 20 3388828 89 46348 15	639402 07
since 1871.	1882	\$ c.	191450 00	579245 32 77818 52 106750 00 28500 00 167312 60 105650 00 2232 50 10560 (0 277321 36 11448 73 11448 66 1000 00	40000 00 *2019557 25
of Ontario	1881.	\$ c.	164036 80	551663 61 78092 75 106936 01 34826 37 151034 22 97289 80 6537 50 8508 40 205528 37 21081 65 9449 67 8182 22	1884081 23
the people	1880.	<b>\$</b> c. 394150 19	179464 84	505598 41 72832 63 107282 72 52892 19 171886 50 96839 99 5574 87 182082 48 14617 47 111112 97 22061 41	51279 30
indirectly to	1879.	\$ c.	186756 90	469190 80 73720 44 105900 80 39650 12 114564 13 4567 21 779064 02 21177 03 14439 23 14439 25 65765 76	86602 39
rectly and	1871-8.	\$ c.	$\left. ight\}$ 1175342 22	2375364 80 536805 90 636824 69 559071 76 2179576 52 664867 42 8253 81 147253 25 2279024 34 471565 25 151498 68 3225378 54	} 419593 90 17560570 26
Amounts distributed directly and indirectly to the people of Ontario since 1871		Education— Common, Separate and Poor Schools, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. Libraries, Maps, etc. Superannuated Teachers Refunds	Administration of Justice— Criminal Justice in Counties  Districts	Public Institutions Maintenance Hospitals and Charities Agriculture and Arts Immigration Tublic Works and Buildings Colonization Roads. County Gaol Alterations Crown Lands Refunds Aid to Railways. Municipalities Fund. Land Improvement Fund. Surplus Distribution Fund Miscellaneous	Loans— Drainage Drainage Debentures Fund Total

\*Estimated Expenditure—not including Supplementary Estimates.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing amounts contributed by the Municipalities, Private Contributors, and the Legislature of Ontario respectively, to the Funds of the Hospitals and Charities of the Province for Ten Years from 1872 to 1881 inclusive.

Years. Municipalities.		Subscritions at Donatic	nd	Total	•	Governn Grants		Percentage paid by Government.	Grand Total		Percentage of whole paid by Government.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	Per	\$	c.	Per
1872	17742	53	8060	70	25803	23	43020	00	cent. 1.66	68823	<b>2</b> 3	cent. 0.62
1873	13708	17	13845	79	27553	96	43020	00	1.56	70573	96	0.61
1874	21409	60	49875	29	71284	89	52346	16	0.72	123631	05	0.42
1875	16844	69	98536	45	115381	14	65495	07	0.56	180876	21	0.46
1876	35922	95	103851	24	139774	19	64151	48	0.45	203925	67	0.31
1877	42189	07	135138	48	177327	55	70673	19	0.39	248000	74	0.28
1878	31166	69	123885	93	155052	62	73720	44	0.47	228773	06	0.32
1879	35275	94	122321	35	157597	29	72832	63	0.46	230429	92	0.32
1880	39922	95	113871	99	153794	94	78041	98	0.57	231836	92	0.34
1881	36189	54	123381	29	159570	83	77518	72	0.48	237089	55	0.33
Totals	290372	13	892768	51	1183140	64	640819	67	0.54	1823960	31	0.35

TABLE shewing the General Movements and Result of Treatment of Lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the Ten Years, from the 1st October 1872 to the 30th Sentember 1881 by the Munire of Ontario arities of the

	01 0110	*	s of
Grand Total.	Percentage of whole paid by Government.		the General Movements and Result of Treatment of Lunatics in the Asvlums of
\$ c. 58823 23	Per cent. 0.62		Lunaties
70573 96	0.61		of
23631 05	0.42		nt
80876 21	0.46		me
3925 67	0.31		reat
18000 74	0.28		Ξ
8773 06	0.32		of
0429 92	0.32		ult
1836 92	0.34		Res
7089 55	0.33		nd
3960 31	0.35		Iovements a
			2
			General
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of g in at of	Total.	1461	1505	1599	0291	913 1812	1999	2149	2325	2521	2650	
Number of Patients Remaining in Asylums at the end of each Year.	Females.	744 1461	745 1505	798 1599	811 1650	913	997 1999	6.29 1064 1085 2149	5.58 1138 1187 2325	1269	6.42 1319 1331 2650	
Nun Pa Rem Asy the each	Males.	717	092	801	839	899	1002	1064	138	252	1319	
of ent.	TotaL	6.02	6.74	5.18	6.93	7.11	7.05 1002	6.29	5.58]	6.69 1252 1269	6.42	
Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	Females.	5.30	7.19	4.48	5.69	5.49	6.47	5.29	4.63	6.71	5.15	
Prop Death on Re	Males.	6.75	6.29	5.88	8.11	8.66	19.2	7.29	6.53	29.9	7.71	
er er	Total.	30.48	40.44	42.10	32.51	25.42	27.94	28.72	26.21	20.03	30.51	-
Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.	Females.	29.03	50.33	40.26	37.41	21.03	28.22	25.00	26.12	21.63	32.41	
Prop Recov	Males.	31.71	31.70	43.67	28.87	29.78	27.70	32.05	26.29	18.49	28.86	
of 'r	Total.	98	103	85	115	127	137	130	124	162	166	
Number of Patients who Died in each Year.	Females.	88	22	33	46	84	62	55	52	85	29	
	Males.	- 84	48	47	69	79	75	75	72	8	66	
of s s ed and ved	Total.	29	37	43	46	26	59	63	11	68	75	
Number of Patients Discharged Improved and Unimproved each Year.	Females.	15	31	15	87	35.	31	32	27	26	88	
Nu Pa Dis Unin eacl	Males.	14	19	28	18	21	88	31	44	器	37	
of ts din ar.	Total.	107	129	136	106	119	152	157	135	115	166	
Number of Patients Recovered in each Year.	Females.	84	75	-8	22	40	<sup>-</sup> اگ	33	2	19	85	_
Rec eac	Males.	59	77	92	12	70	82	92	71	54	84	
r of	Total.	351	319	323	326	468	544	547	515	574	544	
Number of Lunatics Admitted	Females.	165	149	149	139	233	248	260	245	783	253	
ZH4 §	Males.	186	170	174	187	235	296	287	273	292	291	
r of r of nts	Total.	717 1428	764 1526	781 1580	808 1658	874 1786	958 1943	1028 1038 2066	2222	1199 1222 2421	1284 1300 2584	
Average Number of Patients Resident.	Females.			_	-			1038	1101 1121	1222	1300	
~ZMM	Males.	711	762	799	850	912	982	1028	1101	1199	1284	_
iding on 30th ember).	YEAR (et	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	

#### LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

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#### COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

On 30th June, 1849, an Act was passed authorizing one million acres of land to be set aside for Common School purposes.

On 5th November, 1850, an Order in Council was passed setting aside one million acres of land in the Counties of Huron, Bruce, Perth, Grey and Wellington, for Common School purposes, as provided by the Act of 30th June, 1849.

At various dates in 1851, Orders in Council were passed fixing the prices of lands so set aside at 12s. 6d. (or \$2.50) per acre.

On 7th July, 1352, an Order in Council was passed, reducing price of said land to 10s. (or \$2) per acre.

On 7th July, 1852, an Order in Council was passed adopting the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, recommending that the Legislature be asked to allow 2s. 6d. (50c.) per acre for local roads.

On 14th June, 1853, an Act was passed containing amongst others the following provisions: "It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to reserve, out of the proceeds of the School Lands in any County, a sum not exceeding one-fourth of such proceeds as a fund for public improvements within the County: Provided always that not exceeding six per cent. on the amount collected, including surveys, shall be charged for the sale and management of lands forming the Common School Fund arising out of the one million acres of land set apart in the Huron Tract."

On 14th December, 1853, Executive Council report that the Government have appropriated 2s. 6d. (50c.) per acre, and that provision for that purpose had been made in the Act passed 14th June, 1853.

On 7th December, 1855, an Order in Council was passed setting aside one-fourth the proceeds of School Lands for land improvement purposes, from the time of the passing of the Act, 14th June, 1853.

On 23rd June, 1860, an Order in Council was passed authorizing a charge of 20 per cent. for cost of management of Common School Lands.

On 6th March, 1861, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the Order in Council providing for the reservation of a Land Improvement Fund.

No payments were made to Municipalities on account of the Land Improvement Fund from 6th March, 1861, to 30th June, 1867.

The collection made between 6th March, 1861, to 31st June, 1867, on account of Common School Lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861, were:—

Common School Lands	\$623,425 92	
Deduct 20 per cent., cost of management	124,685 18	

Balance ...... \$498,740 74

one-fourth of balance being Land Improvement Fund, as found by the award, \$124,685.18.

#### CROWN LANDS.

On 14th January, 1853, an Act, containing among others the following: "It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to reserve, out of the proceeds of any unappropriated Crown Lands in any County, a sum not exceeding one-fifth, as a fund for public improvements within the County."

On 7th December, 1855, an Order in Council was passed setting aside one-fifth of the proceeds of Crown Lands for land improvement purposes, from the time of the passing of the Act, June, 1853.

On 6th March, 1861, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the Order in Council providing for the reservation of a "Land Improvement Fund."

No payments were made to Municipalities on account of Land Improvement Fund from 6th March, 1861, to 30th June, 1867.

The collections made between 6th March, 1861, and 30th June, 1867, on account of Common School Lands sold between the 14th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861, were:—

Crown Lands		\$636,072	97
One-fifth for Land Improvement	Fund	127,214	59

es of land to be set

le one million acres or Common School

rices of lands so set

of said land to 10s.

ort of the Commisallow 2s. 6d. (50c.)

the following provithe proceeds of the coceeds as a fund for ceeding six per cent. and management of cres of land set apart

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aside one-fourth the me of the passing of

harge of 20 per cent.

he Order in Council

l Improvement Fund

account of Common

\$623,425 92

124,685 18

\$498,740 74

ward, \$124,685.18.

Municipalities entitled to receive, and the amount of money due to each on account of that portion of the Land Improvement Fund arising out of the collections made between 6th March, 1861, and 30th June, 1867, on account of Common S-Yool Lands sold between 14th June, 1853, and the 6th March, 1861.

	ئ •••		42,653 12		33,411 22
Percentage for Land Impr't Fund.	ئ «ب	6,666 60 8,603 40 8,603 40 6,828 45 6,918 57 8,469 88 880 31 3,860 31 5,14 00		5,901 16 753 03 7,397 82 3,550 90 570 74 8,302 34 5,906 05	
	₩		213,265 58		167,056 13
Total Receipts.	ර ගෙ	33,332 99 43,016 97 26,914 74 34,132 27 34,592 85 17,349 39 4,401 57 19,264 10 235 00 25 70		29,505 83 3,765 18 36,989 10 18,254 51 2,853 72 41,511 68 29,530 20 4,645 91	
TOWNSHIPS.	County of Bruce.	Arran Brant Bruce Brance Elderslie Huron Kincardine Kincardine Kingen Inverburon	County of Grey.	Bentinck Derby Egremont Glenelg Holland Normanby Sullivan Sydenham	

Ashfield Grey Grey Mowick Morris Turnberry Wawanosh, E. Wawanosh, W.
County of Perth.  Elma  Wallace
County of Wellington.

33,411 22

167,056 13

41,511 68 29,530 20 4,645 91

Holland Normanby Sulivan Sydenham

#### CENTRAL PRISON.

Statement shewing the nature of the work done by prisoners during the year ending 30th September, 1881, and the revenue derived therefrom.

#### PRISON LABOUR AND REVENUE.

The number of days' work performed by the prisoners during the year, and the character of such work, are shewn in the following summary:—

Broom Shop Contractors	
Total Contract Work	41,3181 "
Brickyard 10,600	
Mercer Reformatory Works	
Public Works Department Service 1,299	
Tailor Shop 3,586	'
Shoe Shop	
Carpenter and Cooper Shop	
Painters, etc	
Blacksmith, Tinsmith, and Machine Shops 704	
Helpers in Shops 226	
	22,6481
Total number of days of productive labour  Domestic Work	63,967 26,333
Total days' work performed by prisoners	90,300 days.
The following Cash receipts were paid into the Provincial Treasur	y during the year :
Bricks sold	\$20,296 73
Broom Shop, hire of prisoners to Contractors	
Wood Work, do do	.,
Carpenter and Cabinet Shop sales	
Tailor Shop sales	3,344 98
Shoe Shop sales	4.162 20
Blacksmith Shop sales	201 90
Articles sold	1.543 02
Casual Revenue-sales of old iron, bones, barrels, etc	2,623 30
Miscellaneous	52 18
Total Cash Revenue	. \$44,332 73

#### REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In the early part of the year 1881 the Cabinet Shop, Turning Shop and Match Factory were closed, leaving the industrial operations to the

Tailor's Shop,
Shoe Shop,
Carpenter Shop,
Domestic work generally.

Engineer's Shop,
Baker's Shop,
Farming and Gardening,

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During the year ending 31st September, 1881, the following Cash Revenue was derived from the work and paid in to the Treasury:—

workshops, sale of goods	 1,729	90
Farm and Garden do		
Match Factory, produce sold		

The value to the Institution of the work done in the Shoe, Carpenter's and Tailor's Shops during the same is returned as under:—

Shoe Shop	\$1,171 10
Carpenter's Shop	1,034 40
Tailor's Shop	
	\$3,645 57

The boys employed in the Engineer's Shop are taught a good deal about steam-fitting, etc.; others in the Domestic Department are taught baking, cooking, etc.

### REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

The following shews the nature of the work done here during the year ending 30th September, 1881, viz.:—

Der, 1881, VIZ.:—			
Making shirts, overalls, and quilts	4,9211		
Knitting stockings and socks to fill orders	4,650	"	
Knitting and sewing for the Reformatory—capital account	1,251	**	
Number of days' instruction in above industries prior to actual			
work	$2,145\frac{1}{2}$	**	
Total number of days' work producing revenue	$12,968\frac{1}{2}$	"	

The Revenue derived from such labour and paid into the Treasury was \$2,364.99. The following is the amount of the domestic work done during the same period:—

### DOMESTIC LABOUR.

Corridor cleaning	*
Cooks	
Bakery	544
Dining-room	1,296
Laundry	1,466
Sewing and mending for Reformatory	679
Whitewashing and painting	32
	7.82

In the Refuge for Girls the inmates are taught housework generally, and to sew, mend, etc., besides receiving a common school education.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

SHOE SHOP.

On the 30th September, 1881, 5 boys were working in the shop nine hours per day, so that they may become thorough workmen before leaving the Institution, which they will probably all do in June; and 21 boys were engaged before and after school, or about three hours per day. The output from the shop during the year ending 30th September, 1881, amounted to \$1,332.93. A large proportion of this was for work done for the Institution. The revenue is not paid to the Treasury, but to a workshop fund, out of which is bought the material, tools, etc.

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

On an average 11 boys are employed, who are taught to make common furniture and do general repairs. Last year the value of the work amounted to \$1,276, but, of course, produced no cash revenue.

The girls are taught sewing, making and cutting-out clothes of all descriptions, fancy work, general domestic duties.

No return is given of the actual number of days worked in each department.

Farming and gardening are also carried on and taught to the boys.

### INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Willow-work and cane-seating are the principal industries taught to the male pupils. The revenue derived is paid into the workshop fund; it is used to buy material, tools, etc., to pay for the outfits of boys leaving the shop, and the allowance to the girls for knitting.

The girls are taught to knit and sew by both hand and machine, also to make fancy work.

The revenue last year from the willow shop and the knitted goods sold amounted to \$1,773.00.

rs per day, so hich they will or about three ptember, 1881, he Institution. is bought the niture and do of course, proriptions, fancy ment. male pupils. il, tools, etc., knitting. make fancy amounted to

STATEMENT Shewing the numb September, 1863	er of inms 3, the 30th	stes in th Septembe	ie Fublic ir, 1874 an	STATEMENT Shewing the number of inmates in the Fublic Institutions of the Frovince on the 30th September, 1868, the 30th September, 1874 and the 31st December, 1881.
UNSTITUTION.	30th Sept., 1868.	30th Sept., 1874.	31st Dec., 1881.	REMARKS.
Toronto Asylum	518	640	299	
Malden Asylum	244		:	Glosed in Nov., 1870, and patients transferred to Lon-
London Asylum		602	088	Opened in 1876.
Kingston Asylum		357	435	In 1869. Arrangement with Dom. Gov. re Ontario patients made
Hamilton Asylum		:	539	Opened in 1876.
Orillia Asylum	117		191	Closed in 1870—re-opened in 1876.
Central Prison	:	275	070	Opened on the 1st June, 1874.
Reformatory for Boys	173	139	245	
Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls	:		179	Opened on the 28th August, 1880.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb		130	257	Opened on 20th October, 1870.
Institution for the Blind	:	101	148	Opened on 1st May, 1872.
Total	1052	2364	3851	

# STATEMENT shewing the Number of Days' Work done by the Patients and from which no

	Tore	ONTO ASY	LUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.			
NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	No. of Patients who worked as a same		Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked. Average per patient.		
Carpenter's Shop. Tailor's Shop. Engineer's Shop Blacksmith's Shop Mason Work Roads Wood Yard and Coal Shed Bakery Laundry Dairy Painting Farm Gardens Grounds Stable Kitchen Dining Rooms Officers' Quarters Sewing Rooms Knitting Spinning Mending Wards Halls Store Room	2 4 2 1 1 2 6 6 3 1 1 2 2 6 4 4 4 4 4 1 0 4 4 1 1 3 4 4 1 1 3 1 3 4 1 1 3 1 3 1 3	474 1230 626 313 438 626 1878 700 3154 1460 1014 6260 3625 1252 1460 3625 10200 1825 6480 3170 626 2536 21305	237 3074 313 313 219 313 203 365 313 313 313 365 223 223 365 244 244 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 313 3	7 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 7 20 5 23 22 15 1 9 9 2 2	1921 525 1451 902 969 334 3735 700 1009 4878 5001 1590 6769 7395 8204 4876 101 2631 44036 549	2744 1311 290 1800 2422 334 249 2334 2011 1800 250 318 2944 336  256 325 101 2922 2312 274	
General	292	73782	2528	456	9950 107526	163	

in the

King King of Datients of Patients of Patie

he Patients n which no

ANYLUM.

 $1921 \\ 525 \\ 1451$ 

Average per patient.

 $274\frac{1}{2}$   $131\frac{1}{4}$  290

231± 274± 

in the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1881, revenue is derived.

Kingston Asylum.		YI.UM.	Намі	LTON As	YLUM.	ORII	LIA ASY	LUM.	Gr.	AND TOTA	AL.
No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.	No. of Patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	Average per Patient.
4	821	2051	2	626	313				15	3842	256
8	2028	$\frac{2051}{253\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	60	313 30				18	3843	213
6	2039	339 \$	1	313	313	1	365	365	15	4794	313
1	300	300							2	613	300
1	300	300	1	50	50				9	1690	188
9 2 8 3	380 310	424	10 5	3130	313		1000		21.	4136	197
5	415	155 208	1	1565 313	313 313	7	1960	280	24 7	$\begin{array}{c} 6682 \\ 1762 \end{array}$	278 252
8	1852	231½	21	6495	3094	3	927	309	59	16163	274
3	645	$\frac{2312}{215}$	-1	0400		3	321	303	10	2805	280
3	665	2213	6	1930	322				18	4613	280 250
12	$2337 \\ 2432$	195							59	13475	22
10	2432	2431	6	1800	300	4	884	221	45	11682	259
						6	1687	281	10	2939	29
6	1491	2481	4	1460	365	1	365	365	20	6366	318 320
4	1265	3164	12	4380	365	3	939	313	52	16978	320
22	6660 650	303	13	8395	346 365	4	1252	313	105	33902 3518	32: 35:
10	3350	325 335	2 11	730 3443	313	1 3	313 927	313 309	10 90	90404	249
7	3350 1811	2583		4382	313	3	927	309	49	22404 14239	29
	1011	2004	14	4.002	31.0				3	727	24:
12	3605	3001	4	1252	313				33	10024	30
48	17222	$358\frac{5}{3}$	71	24347	343	17	6205	365	232	69079	29
									190	44036	23
1	505	305	1	313	313				5	1480	290
52	4548	871	4	1460	365	2	626	313	123	17836	14
233	55431	238	191	66444	348	52	16450	316	1224	319633	26

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Coal purchased by the Province for use in the undermentioned Public Institutions, from 1874 to 1881, inclusive, the date of purchase and the price paid per ton, distinguishing between hard and soft coal.

	Renarks.	1168
	Total quantity of hard & soft coal.	Tons.  1168  1500  750
	Price per Ton.	66 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
SOFT COAL.	Quantity.	Tons. 247 107 11 249 1041 25 450 181 450
SOF	Date of purchase.	24 June 4 Nov 15 March 9 April 7 May — June — June — Dec
	Price per Ton.	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
HARD COAL.	Quantity.	Tons. 814 814 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92
HA]	Date of purchase.	1874.
	INSTITUTION.	Asylum for the Insune, Toronto  " " Kingston  Central Prison, Toronto  Reformatory for Females, Toronto  Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville

320		3805
12 5 50 3	1	
27 EE		2657
- May		2657
8 6 25 6 75		
జ క్రక్త		11.4%
{ - Jan		
, Brantford		
Institution for the Blind, Brantford $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -Jan \ldots \\ June \ldots \end{array} \right\}$		

Soft coal not used here until 1878.

3

687888 200228

:0:0+0:0

| - Feb ... | - May ... | - July ... | - Aug ...

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville .....

	1 1	No soft coal used.	1 .	
320	3802	$ \begin{array}{c}     \text{Tons.} \\     1277 \\     \hline     1226 \\     \hline     580 \\     \hline     887 \\     \hline     35 \\     \hline     375 \\     375 $	4380	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Tons.} \\ 1145 \\ 1298 \\ 530 \\ 637 \\ 29 \\ 466 \\ 4105 \end{array} $
5 50		.00% 244 44444 777 .00% 256 888808 88		% 4444444
25.2	2657	Tons, 10 325 325 325 327 327 328 330 330 345 345	3051	Tons. 40 305 1050 500 308 225 79 79 79
- May		1875. 26 Feb 6 Aug - July - July - July - July - July - July - May		1876. 17 Feb 24 Nov 3 June 27 April 29 June 20 June 20 June 21 April 22 April 24 April 26 April 27 May
8 9 25 5		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		8 2 2 3 3 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
es 65	1145	Tons, 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	1329	Tons. 800 248 30 25 25 10 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22
{ Jan } June		1875. 26 Feb 215 July 22 July 25 March 26 May  — Dec		1876. 30 Aug. 24 July. 24 July. 7 April 7 A April 8 - Jan 8 - Jan 9 - Jan
Institution for the Blind, Brantford \ \left\{ Jan \cdots \left\{ June \cdots \right\}	Total for 1874	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  " London  Central Prison, Toronto	Total for 1875	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  " London  " Hamilton  Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,  Belleville

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Coal purchased by the Province, etc.—Continued.

	REMARKS.	
	Total quantity of hard & soft coal.	1279   1132   1494   680   633   545   5718   1455   1415   693   693
	Price Per Ton.	0.00
SOFT COAL.	Quantity.	Tons. 26 415 1026 1450 522 604 604 604 604 604 604 604 604 604 604
SOF	Date of purchase.	1877. 3 April. 14 July 10 May 7 July — April. — August. — May 1878. 8 Feb 28 June 4 June 31 May Feb. April, June Aug
	Price per Ton.	%4400000000000000000000000000000000000
HARD COAL.	Quantity.	Tons. 708. 408. 408. 408. 408. 408. 408. 408. 4
HAI	Date of purchase.	1877.   14 Dec.   10 May   1 Jens   1
	INSTITUTION.	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  " Kingston  Central Prison, Toronto  Institution for the Deaf and Dumb Belleville  Institution for the Blind, Brantford Total for 1877  Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  " London  " Kingston  " Hamilton

3 95 — Oct. ... 312 4 20 | ....

82

- Jan ...

999

933 24

 $egin{align*} Hamilton & 21\,May \ Feb., ApJ, \ May, Dec. \ & June \ & Aug \ \end{array}$ 

Central Prison, Toronto . . . .

	<u> </u>				
686	Tons.	$\begin{cases} 1703 \\ 863 \\ 817 \end{cases}$ $650$	563	Tons.  1499 1343 1368 1140	\$661 508 487 582 7588
4 ± 50 5 50 5 50		4 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		\$6 50 6 50 4 54 5 54 5 50 7 6 50 7 7 6 50 7 7 7 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 10 5 50 4 95
512 50 410	70ns. 251	1520 1600 810 753	313	Tons. 385 6 1107 1358 1007 603	457 427 382 5732
— Oct	1879. 31 May	21 May 30 June — May — June	— May	1880. Apr'l, June 28 May 24 May 15	30 July
84 00000 82 085288				80000000000000000000000000000000000000	
120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	1730 Tons. 7 801 176	287 103 53 21 43 64 100	109	Tons. 230 878 878 176 60 10 133	48 51 15 200 1856
— Jan    Feb. Mar.   Oct. Nov.   — Nov    — May	:   80 =	21 30 June	Aug., Dec. [ - Jan	1880. Apl., June — June 28 May 24 May 15 "	June, Aug. Nov 30 July  — " — " — " — " — "
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville Institution for the Blind, Brantford	Total for 1878	Central Prison, Toronto Contral Prison, Toronto		Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  '' London  '' Kingston  '' Hamilton	Central Prison, Toronto  Reformatory for Females, Toronto Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville Institution for the Blind, Brantford Total for 1880

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Coal purchased by the Province, etc.—Continued.

ti.		I	-
	REMARKS.		
	Total Quantity of hard & soft coal.	Tous. 1701  1548 1548 1548 1715  475 650	8626
	Price per Ton.	% 6 6 7 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	:
HARD COAL.	Quantity.	Tons, 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	2889
HAI	Date of purchase.	1881. 4 March. 12 April. 9 June 27 May 15 Nov 15 Nov 1 June June June May 21 June Sept	
	Price per Ton.	85 858 6 85 65 858 8	:
SOFT COAL.	Quantity.		5 <del>1</del> 66
SO1	Date of purchase.	1881. 12 April. 9 June. 27 May. 1 July. 1 July. 1 May. June, Sep. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 24 Feb. 25 Feb. 25 Feb.	
	INSTITUTION.	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto  " " London  " " Kingston  " " Hamilton  Central Prison, Toronto  Reformatory for Pemales, Toronto  Institution for the Deaf and Dunub, Belleville  Institution for the Illind, Brantford	Total for 1881

SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

m.1. from Dominion Public Accounts.)

# SUBSIDIES TO PROVINCES.

(Taken from Dominion Public Accounts.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,	ರ %				280841 39	177990 10 169534 51	159764 28	157448 78	154341 67	153288 82	_
Виттян Согомвия.	ပ် ၈၈		214000 00	216289 75	230293 95 225049 65	218247 29 208216 86	208093 56	208093 56	208086 23	} 208019 12	
Manitoba.	ತ %		67204 50	67204 50	70368 03 65412 38		00 00006 }	00 00006 {	105653 04	{ 105653 04 1372 27	
Nova Scotta.	ပ် <b>%</b>	324685 51 462906 72 443138 53		473:306 92	549840 80 549589 21	534482 99 520644 40 *50000 00	418701 28 *90000 00	399925 85 *190838 08	378630 13	} 405082 13	
New Brunswick.	.; &	314637 60 314637 60 314637 60				512536 91 511329 21 *100000 00			428009 64 *145000 00	427349 02 120000 00	
Очввес.	ပ် စာ	959252 80 959252 80 959252 80			959252 80 959252 80		959252 80		\$ 959252 80 \$ *500000 00	959252 80 300000 00	
Ontario.	5 90	1196872 80 1196872 80 1196872 80	1196872 80		1196872 80 1196872 80	1196872 80 1196872 80	1196872 80	1196872 80	1196872 80	1196872 80	
YEARS,		1868 1869 1870 1871	1872	1873	1874. 1875.	1877.	1878	1879	1880	1881	

Subsidy from 1867 to 1874 was in the case of Ontario and Quebec subject to reduction for interest on surplus debt, \* Articles so marked have been refunded.

### AID TO

RAILWAY.	Route.	Miles.	AID PER MILE.
			8
Canada Central Cobourg, Peterborough	Sandpoint to Pembroke,	47.56	Direct payment2650
& Marmora	Ashburnham to Chemong Lake	9.37	"2000
	Belleville to Stirling	20	2000
" "	Stirling to Hastings	24.32	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to direct payment of3000
Grand True's, Geor-	Hastings to Ashburnham	21.54	"3000
gian Bay & Lake Erie	and Brant	30	" "2000
., .,	Mount Forest to Durham	15.03	" "1500
Hamilton & Lake Erie Kingston & Pembroke.	Jarvis to Hamilton	33.48	Direct payment of2000
16 46	northerly	20	2000
	northerly From 35 miles northerly to Shar-	15	2650
	bot Lake	11.58	3250
	sippi	13.74	"7000
Midland	Beaverton to Orillia	20.40	"2000
"	Orillia to Waubashene	19.6	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to direct payment of 2250
44	Waubashene to Wye River	10	"2250
**	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	10	Also direct paym't of 1750
	Wye River to Midland		Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	"	4.23	Also a direct paym't of
North Grey Port Dover & Lake	Collingwood to Meaford	20.52	Direct payment of 2000
Huron Whitby, Port Perry &	Port Dover to Stratford	63	"2000
Lindsay	Whitby to Port Perry	20	"2000
Lindsay	Port Perry to Lindsay	25.945	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to direct payment of 2000
Northern Extension	Barrie to Orillia	99.90	Direct payment of 2000
1: "	Orillia to Gravenhurst	27.687	"4000
Toronto & Nipissing	Uxbridge to Portage Road	33.439	

## RAIL

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Autho 34 and 35 " 35, 37, 39 39 Vic., Vic., c 44 Vic. 35 and 39 Vic. 35 and 39 Vic 34 and

40 Vi 34 an

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t.....2650

....2000 ....2000 yment qual to it of..3000 ..3000

..2000 ..1500 t of ..2000

..2000

ent of . . 2000 f . . 2000 . . 4000 . . 2000

..2000 ..2650 ..3250 ..7000 ..2000

### RAILWAYS.

Authority for Payment.	Total payments of direct grants.	Total half-yearly payments.	No. of accrued payments.	No. of certifi- cates unpaid.	Total payments due annually on certificates.	
34 and 35 Vic	\$ c. 125,957 15	\$ c.			\$ c.	
" "	18,740 00 40,000 00			·· ·· ··		
35, 37, 39 and 42 Vic 39 Vic., c. 22, and 42		23,887 23	15	65	6,312 48	
Vic., c. 28	66,960 00	13,977 25 6,918 75 2,599 89	5 3 3	35 37 37	5,590 90 4,612 50 1,733 26	
" "	40,000 00	  ••• ••••••		 		
" "	39,750 00				 	
	37,592 50		ļ	1	 	
" " "	96,180 00 40,800 <b>0</b> 0	•••••		 		
35 and 37 <b>Vic</b>			····	۱	<u> </u>	
39 Vic	17,500 00		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	}	7,464 22	
35 and 37 Vic		74,642 20	52	68		
39 Vic 34 and 35 Vic	7,927 50 41,040 00	 			 	
" "	126,000 00	ļ				
" "	40,000 00				 	
40 Vic	44,400 60 110,748 00 66,878 00	26,937 12	12	28	4,489 52	

### AID TO

			1	
RAIL	WAY.	Route.	MILES.	AID PER MILE.
Toronto & N	ipissing	Portage Road to Coboconk Orangeville to Owen Sound and	12.778	Direct payment of . 3000
"	"	Teeswater	142.591	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal
Wellington,	Grey &	Toronto to Weston	8.55	to direct payment of 1000
		Harriston to Southampton and Palmerston to Kincardine St. Clair Junction to St. Thomas.	120.638	Direct payment of 2000 Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to direct payment of 2000
Credit Valley	7	Woodstock to Ingersoll		Direct payment of 2000
" " Hamilton & I		ville to Elora Toronto to Ingersoll and Streets- ville to Elora Hamilton to Burlington	' (	Half-yearly paym't for 20 years, equal todirect p'ym'ts of Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal
66 66		Burlington to Georgetown	26·021 23	to direct payment of 3000 "
		Buckstone Road to Cookstown Siding	20	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, on 12 miles, equal to di- rect payment of 3000
"	"	Cookstown Siding to Barrie	17.443	And for 8 miles 2500 Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal
  London, Huro	"	Clarksville to Collingwood Jarvis to Port Dover	39·077 8·975 69·146	
Brantford, N	ortolk &	Brantford to Canada Southern Railway, Canada Southern Rail-		
Victoria	•••••	way to TilsonburgLindsay to Kinmount	33·270 33·442	Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal
"	•••••	Kinmount to Haliburton	33·442 22·310	to direct payment of 3000 Direct payment of 1000 Half-yearly payment for 20 years, equal to direct payment of 8000

RAILWA

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34 and 35

} 35 and

34 and 3

35 and 3 39 Vic

35 and

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41 Vi 35 ar

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39 7

40

### AID TO

### RAILWAYS—Continued.

MILE.	Authority for Payment.	Total payments of direct grants.	Total half-yearly payments.	No. of accrued payments.	No. of certifi- cates unpaid.	Total payments due annually on certificates.
st of . 3000	34 and 35 Vic	\$ c. 38,334 00	\$ c.		•••••	\$ c.
2000 Vinent equal	"	285,182 00		• • • • • • • • •		
ent of 1000 2000	} 35 and 37 Vic		88,091 20	36	44	8,809 12
of 2000 ment equal	34 and 35 Vic	241,276 00			• • • • • • • •	
nt of 2000 of 2000	35 and 37 Vie 39 Vie	18,702 00	122,279 60	20	20	12,227 96
$\begin{pmatrix} n^i t \\ nal \\ 1000 \end{pmatrix} 2000$	35 and 37, 39 and 40, and 42 Vic	}	233,643 48	7 to 20	20 to 33	39,505 14
ual t of 3000 . 2500 3000	**			20 20 20	20 20 20	
ent 12 di- 3000 2500	"		356,083 50	20	20	36,384 86
nt nd of 2500 2500 2000 2000				20 20 10 20	20 20 30 20	13,441 98
. 2000 t	"		64,676 80	20	20	6,467 68
1 5 3000 1000	35 and 37 Vic 39 Vic	33,442 00	97,516 80	20	20	25,193 76
8000	40 Vic		72,950 16	9 to 10	30 to 31	11

A	Ţ	b	TO	
4 2.	L	v	10	

Railway.	Route.	MILES.	AID PER MILE.
			*
	Stouffville to Jackson's Point	26.20	Direct payment2000
Belleville and North Hastings	Grand Junction Railway to Madoc	22	Half-yearly payment for 20 y'rs, equal to direct payment of 3000
Stratford&Lake Huron Prince Arthur's Land-	Stratford to Listowel	27.05	Direct payment of 2000
	Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort William		Half-yearly payment for 20 y'rs, equal to
North Simcoe	Penetanguishene to Harrison's Crossing	33.343	direct payment of 2000
Prince Edward County	Picton to Grand Trunk Railway	32	" "2500
	Total miles aided	1477 · 272	

RAILWA

Auth Pay

39 Vic .

39 and 41 39 Vic.

> 40 Vic 41 Vic 35 and

Тот

### AID TO

### RAILWAYS—Continued.

Authority for Payment.	Total payments of direct grants,	Total half-yearly payments.	No. of accrued payments.	No. of certifi- cates unpaid.	Total payments due annually on certificates.
39 Vic	\$ c. 53,000 00	\$ c.		• • • • • •	\$ c.
39 and 42 Vic 39 Vic	55,000 00	25,696 44	9	34	5,710 32
40 Vic 41 Vic 35 and 37 Vic	1	5,705 48 32,450 36 77,760 00	11 9 20	29 34 20	1,037 36 7,212 08 7,776 00
Totals	1,685,409 15	1,460,240 06			. 193,969 14

1870		1880	1881
\$ c.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
102427 68	3 84	173732 67	174803 12
37146 82	3.98	111585 44	178954 85
176004 02	1 22	265070 31	251119 10
157925 80	) 80	505598 41	551663 61
29366 90	93	91293 19	43820 24
68163 07	17	59046 47	67592 98
92631 40	26	34558 23	42207 85
1686 56			5251 08
	24	F05104 00	F00004 04
315887 92		505104 86	502824 31
32087 65	12 80	52982 19 107282 72	34826 37 106936 01
68072 20		72832 63	
42510 00	44 90	141361 12	78092 75 126552 28
282908 52	27	26375 31	24369 94
123844 67	13	96839 99	97289 80
50000 00	1.0	5000, 50	3,263 60
1580663 21	10	2243663 54	2286304 29
	02	182032 48	205528 37
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	76	22061 41	8182 22
<b></b>			
	39	51279 30	41926 48
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		j
		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			· • • • · · · · · · · · · · • • • · ·
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	······································
	00	15000 00	25000 00
		4150 00	112 00
		4100 00	18000 00
			10000 00
1580663 21	27	2518186 80	2585053 36
22772 27	20	1240884 72	1315412 83
665352 25	90	1002778 82	970891 46
915310 96	17	274523 26	298749 07
1580663 21	27	2518186 80	2585053 36

# Comparative Statement of the Expenditure on account of

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	1867	1868	1869
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Civil Government Legislation Administration of Justice Maintenance Public Institutions Miscellaneous Crown Lands Expenditure Refunds Stationery Office	38896 86 15956 19 39977 57 77473 23 2688 17 14159 59 2416 18	108964 69 90370 67 180865 33 155499 17 23554 39 30190 14 13229 39 3118 86	90652 85 81283 49 178800 39 146702 96 44060 32 46341 69 183341 01 3735 03
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE.	Education Immigration Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions. Hospitals and Charities Public Buildings. Public Works Colonization Roads	55724 67 27987 36	332423 86 71182 66 39000 00 113051 70 678 90 36901 15	275938 84 17609 00 71151 41 40000 00 251897 53 21187 39 35589 94
	Expenditure under Supply Bill	574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION, INVEST- MENTS, &c.	Aid to Railways.  Municipal Loan Fund Distribution.  Drainage Works  Drainage Debentures  Rockwood Asylum, Kingston  Refunds—Brewers' Licenses.  Common Gaol Alterations.  School of Practical Science (Special Account).  Osgoode Hall (Special Account)  Common School Fund.  New Parliament Buildings.  Mercer Estate			
	Total Expenditure	574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85
CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE		1	605792 64 593238 27	774917 74 713374 11
Total Expenditure		574440 93	1199030 91	1488291 85

# liture on account of the Province of Ontario, from 30th June, 1867, to 31st December, 186

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c
6973798 798	108964 69 90370 67 180865 33 155499 17 23554 39 30190 14 13229 39 3118 86	90652 85 81283 49 178800 39 146702 96 44060 32 46341 69 183341 01 3735 03	102427 68 37146 82 176004 02 157925 80 29366 90 68163 07 92631 40 1686 56	111413 99 74671 47 182621 71 171423 17 60815 23 45906 94 186241 25 82 67	141103 24 92373 27 191647 66 214967 89 34331 37 95750 68 128864 70 3187 50	156646 82 119650 10 204604 84 234040 76 17610 12 110491 66 168848 52	156647 16 174244 10 208373 36 286088 12 21917 22 78968 02 163568 70 788 68	152450 16 66263 43 219462 91 362710 51 89494 38 67249 89 107669 78	156565 59 106940 56 286591 40 368046 02 74270 39 70769 60 57392 09 1121 99	159996 43 122321 21 277302 47 427044 74 81937 75 78469 56 97215 04	158721 64 126463 03 295369 52 482466 74 78901 33 70509 14 56148 29
4 7 6 7	332423 86 71182 66 39000 00 113051 70 678 90 36901 15	275938 84 17699 00 71151 41 40000 00 251897 53 21187 39 35589 94	315887 92 32087 65 68072 20 42510 00 282908 52 123844 67 50000 00	351306 40 29712 56 76381 90 40260 00 296076 98 134543 47 55409 04	421703 53 57750 49 81612 10 42100 00 206071 83 60693 12 75799 19	462963 22 159178 55 82817 93 43020 00 472859 50 81530 21 145950 00	487444 80 134640 66 86438 24 43020 00 291558 14 117880 14 90762 43	503311 77 94060 53 94444 83 52346 16 125059 05 22515 32 103511 89	524493 51 44001 10 97348 42 65495 97 183012 53 33205 35 85931 43	550984 36 46265 34 97234 55 64151 48 252016 68 30666 56 77300 00	556056 8 31975 06 97028 63 70673 15 272294 8 26313 2 85612 4
3	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	1847956 57	2460212 23	2342339 77	2063550 61	2155185 05	2363806 17	2408534 0
•••						***************	54238 56		372306 65 452151 28 53443 78 24809 95 67830 81	343613 74 317711 704 11425 96 49243 25 	232529 6 108171 1 590 4 34496 4 96500 6 5442 9
::-											
								••••••••••	••••	• . • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
3	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3604524 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2902388
9	605792 64	774917 74	665352 25	833176 43	902226 31	1011892 82	1090595 36	1065301 06	1121697 64	1244287 20	1268579 7
-1	593238 27	713374 11	915310 96	983690 35	945730 26	1448319 41	1251744 41	998249 55	1033487 41	1119518 97	<b>1139954</b> 3
• • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				372786 00	480591 22	1529153 05	1540973 81	985442 60	749097 97	493854
3	1199030 91	1488291 85	1580663 21	1816866 78	2220742 57	2940803 45	3871492 82	3604524 42	3140627 65	3112904 14	2902388 3
4											

78		378	1879	1880	1881,
\$		S c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
♥ 721 463		8721 64 6463 03	154276 84 114072 98	173732 67 111585 44	174803 12 178954 85
369 466 901	76 33	5369 52 2466 76 8901 <b>3</b> 3	274013 22 469190 80 124539 93	265070 31 505598 41 91293 19	251119 10 551663 61 43820 24
509 5148		0509 14 5148 29	67776 17 53421 26	59046 47 34558 23	67592 98 42207 85 5251 08
056 1975 1028 1673 1294	09 62 19	5056 84 1975 09 5028 62 9673 19 2294 83	527097 24 39650 12 105900 80 73720 44 140190 90 26867 27	505104 86 52982 19 107282 72 72832 63 141361 12 26375 31	502824 31 34826 37 106936 01 78092 75 126552 28
313 612		313 26 612 48	26867 27 114564 13	26375 31 96839 99	24369 94 97289 80
3534	0	\$53 <b>4 02</b>	2285282 10	2243663 54	2286304 29
2529 3171 590	1:	2529 05 3171 15 590 40 4496 45	479064 02 65765 76	22061 41	205528 37 \$182 22
1496 5500 1442	4	1496 45 5500 00 5442 95	86602 39	51279 30	41926 48
124	3	124 35	25000 00	•••••••	*************
•••	• •		25000 00	15000 00 4150 00	25000 00 112 00 18000 00
388	3	388 37	2941714 27	2518186 80	2585053 36
579	7	579 71	1257291 20	1240884 72	1315412 83
954	:	954-31	1027990 90	1002778 82	970891 46
854	-	854 35	656432 17	274523 26	298749 07
388	3	2388 37	2941714 27	2518186 80	2585053 36

B

\$ 

1777 330

# ВU

# Province (

		,	
1872		Payments Prior to Confederation.	Grand Total.
\$ c.	1.	\$ c.	\$ c.
3338 52	4	230368 41	488558 15
33256 65	્ર		608003 13
	9		324530 49
	6	34935 07	78985 83
1416 54	1	86819 85	178255 19
80657 95	7		530863 57
17793 12	3		187877 53
33085 82	1		182239 34
1,0000 (12	3	203500 00	356638 38
3711 42	3		276350 33
10745 73	7	141000 00	199511 17
10145 10	3		140536 05
	)	2159 30	23718 90
1500 00 2886 82	;	275239 79	528458 <b>13</b>
178 68		23726 34	46895 95
3380 07	1 1		21677 38
3,000 01			2547 20
			8390 55
13398 15			65422 60
722 3	11		7773 26
(22.0)			2987 50
	Ì		18127 08
			4262 07
		22938 73	22938 73
2700	00	140183 40	256063 10
		1160870 89	4561311 61

# PUBLIC

# Comparative Statement of the Expenditure on account of the

SERVICE.	SUB-SERVICE.	1867 Half year.	1868	1869	1870	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
BLIC BUILDINGS.	Asylum for Insane, Toronto		47640 84	79732 46	26232 76	
	do do London			75161 07	157561 63	
	do do Hamilton					
	do do Orillia					
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene				7590 95	
	Central Prison, Toronto					
	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville		450 00	40993 25	36497 53	
	Blind Institute, Brantford				15533 94	
	Asylum for Insane, Kingston					
	Agricultural College, Guelph					
	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto					
	Normal School, Ottawa		 			
	Osgoode Hall, Toronto					
	Government House, Toronto		27709 64	39695 84	37867 29	
	Parliament Buildings, Toronto	24797 27	36368 22	11589 17		
	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	3190 09		4725 74	1624 42	ļ
	Lock-up and Registry Office, Thunder Bay District					
	do Nipissing do					.
	do Muskoka do		883 00			.
	School of Practical Science, Toronto					
	Registry Office, Parry Sound District	.				.
	do District of Haliburton					$\cdot  $ .
	Mercer Reformatory					٠.
	New Parliament Buildings					٠. ا
	Malden Asylum, Amherstburgh	1		i		
	Gaol Alterations	i				

# BLIC BUILDINGS.

on account of the Province of Ontario, from 30th June, 1867, to 31st December,

1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	18
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	8
79732 46	26232 76	30431 60	3338 52	17079 95	2443 58	1014 07	4342 29	23095 59	4989 69	3444 93	9895 24	39
75161 07	157561 63	78280 12	33256 65	48092 67	28499 40	8213 64	22613 30	66708 44	66356 03	8878 84	5995 16	83
				31113 13	23887 67	45627 50	44437 80	51760 67	77816 69	30129 73	11632 55	81:
					•••••		29468 75	4710 47	5062 07	1245 55	2755 40	8
	7590 95	4489 79	1416 54	2423 70	1594 40	1451 02	5014 93	2963 00	10137 59	7632 13	23173 77	235
		10925 96	80657 95	235232 76	102059 24	13837 40	16676 04	15143 69	10679 75	35091 13	1885 58	86
40993 25	36497 53	12274 33	17793 12	13790 49	5033 96	3632 20	3370 13	21226 07	17832 09	4703 41	4338 16	59
	15533 94	53784 81	33085 82	14815 19	8071 40	2583 18	5711 43	16292 92	19373 93	6628 34	1895 88	44
					• • • • • • • • • • • • •				120264 72	16816 19	8148 70	79
		47350 00	3711 42	79463 56	25831 16	12946 89	14235 33	23354 20	14418 90	5381 89	21797 03	278
		13613 50	10745 73	4346 63	12002 73	1255 23	3975 54	5890 81	2096 93	1042 29	1567 10	19
				1231 40	60957 63	27630 10	7734 94	771 35	50 00	10865 78	23947 27	73
					2436 32	2290 96	4476 62	6808 31	2824 21	400 03	1166 01	11
39695 84	37867 29		1500 00	4017 57	2796 22	1022 76	10070 46	7434 08	4156 62	4951 99	3815 70	49
11589 17		1862 38	2886 82	11204 69	9687 71		2084 10	2159 28	343 03	107 88	178 25	
4725 74	1624 42	845 10	178 68	1735 28	958 29	165 77		242 86	6526 34	2402 79	238 07	3
		1994 85	3380 07	4201 85	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5561 08	4227 82	931 74	128 98	650 99	
				Bruce Mines.		2140 00	407 20					
							2429 00	127 12	2429 00	163 76	10 00	23
		38509 34	13398 12	3412 08	2208 11	1248 33	324 28		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· 4292 48	20
		1715 20	722 39	98 56	102 82		79 31		2505 50	175 26		23
					2987 50							
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								13977 78	44
							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				4150 07	1
					•••			<u> </u>				
21842 50			2700 00				67830 81		12000 00	4948 89		68
		, ,					1	<u> </u>	1	1	1	1

		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		T		
188			1881	Total.	Payments Prior to Confederation.	Grand Total.	
\$							
390		c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
838		24	3908 22	258189 74	230368 41	488558 15	
812		16	8386 18	608003 13		608003 13	
80		55	8124 75	324530 49		324530 49	
235		40	808 52	44050 76	34935 07	78985 83	
86		77	23547 52	91435 34	86819 85	178255 19	
59		58	8674 07	530863 57		530863 57	
		16	5942 79	187877 53		187877 53	
44		88	4462 50	182239 34		182239 34	
79		70	7908 77	153138 38	203500 00	356638 38	
278		03	27859 95	276350 33		276350 33	
19		10	1974 68	58511 17	141000 00	199511 17	
73		27	7347 58	140536 05	111000 00	140536 05	
11		3 01	1157 14	21559 60	2159 30	23718 90	
49		5 70	4911 38	149949 55	2105 00	20,10 00	
• • • •			4011 00		275239 79	528458 13	
3		3 25		103268 79	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	44007.07	
		3 07	336 18	23169 61	23726 34	46895 95	
		99		21077 38	•••••	21677 38	
23				2547 20		2547 20	
20		00	2348 67	8390 55		8390 55	
23		2 48	2029 86	65422 60		65422 60	
]			2374 22	7773 26		7773 26	
44				2987 50		2987 50	
		7 78	4449 30	18427 08		18127 08	
		0 07	112 00	· 4262 07		4262 07	
65		- · • · •			. 22938 73	22938 73	
U.			6557 50	115879 70	140183 40	256063 10	
	·						
		<b></b> .		3400440 72	1160870 89	4561311 61	
			1	1			

