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1996

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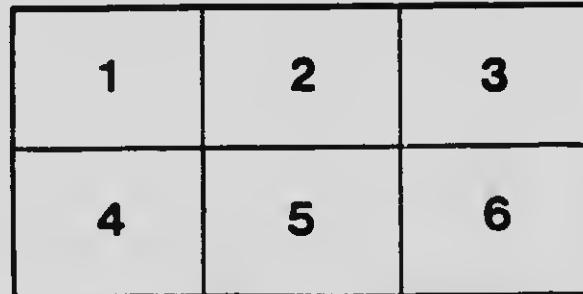
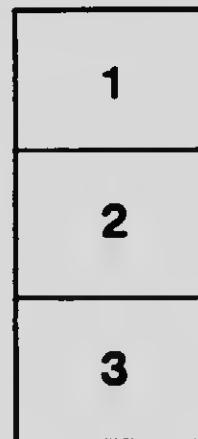
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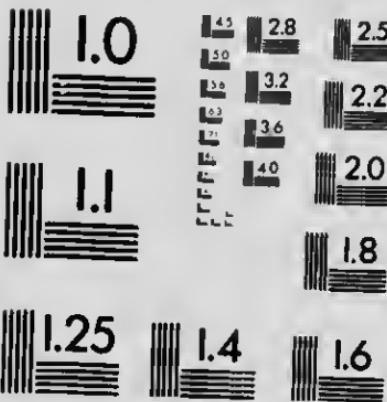
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FIVE YEARS OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT

Splendid Record of Legislation

The statements that follow show the work of the Legislature and Administration during the five years of the Ross Government. On examination it will be found that the legislation has been of the most important character, and the mere fact that the majority was small did not prevent the Government from discharging its full duty to the Province in this respect. The sessions of the Legislature occupied the attention of the Government and the members of the Assembly for 407 days, or an average of over 80 days per session, requiring the greatest vigilance on the part of Ministers and Members and constant attendance on Committees, the hearing of deputations, and other engagements incident to a session of the Assembly.

LEGISLATION.

Total number of bills introduced, 1,049.
Number of bills passed in five years, 610.
Number of public bills, 220.
Number of private bills, 390.
Number of printed pages of statutes, 3,675.
Departmental reports, 250.

A FEW OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES.

1. The Provincial Drainage Aid Act, for assisting municipalities in the construction of the trunk channel constituting the outlet for drainage works.
2. The Act establishing the Bureau of Labor.
3. The Act respecting the licensing of Extra Provincial Corporations.

4. The Fisheries Act of Ontario. Fisheries are placed under the direction of the Commissioner of Fisheries, the fisheries overseers and inspectors.
5. Upper Canada College, property and affairs placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees.
6. An Act enabling municipalities to establish sanatoria for consumptives.
7. An Act to provide for the appropriation of certain lands for the volunteers who served in South Africa and the Volunteer Militia who served on the Frontier in 1866.
8. An Act for the improvement of Public Highways by which a million dollars was set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of Public Highways.
9. An Act to facilitate the purchase of toll roads by municipalities.
10. The encouragement of the Sugar Beet Industry, \$225,000 being set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.
11. Mortmain and Charitable Uses. While there have been some enactments by the Provincial Legislature relating to gifts and devises for charitable and ecclesiastic purposes, the English mortmain laws were not generally understood, and the benevolent intentions of many testators were defeated owing to the non-compliance of the requirements of the Statutes. The Act passed by the Legislature in 1902 preserves the principle of the old law, which was intended to prevent landed properties being tied up in perpetuity in the hands of religious and other corporations.
12. An Act to authorize the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway.
13. An Act providing for the revision, classification, and consolidation of the Imperial Statutes relating to property and civil rights in Ontario. The Provincial Legislatures having adopted generally the English Statutes relating to property and civil rights, and these being in many cases in obsolete language and difficult of access, their revision and incorporation in our own Statutes is a matter of great convenience to the public and legal profession.
14. An Act respecting Wills of Personal Estate
15. The Liquor Act, 1902.

16. Mortgages of Real Estate. Under this Act a mortgage in default is entitled to redeem on giving three months' notice or on paying three months' interest in lieu of notice.

17. The Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903.

In addition to making a reprint of the Act with the amendments incorporated which have been passed since the revision of the Statutes in 1897, many sections the necessity for which had disappeared were eliminated, and something like a revision was made with the Act as a whole. Owing to the numerous amendments to the Municipal Act this work is a great convenience to municipal officers and others having occasion to make daily reference to it.

18. To provide for the construction of Municipal Power Works and the transmission, distribution, and supply of electrical and other power and energy.

19. The regulation of the speed and operation of motor vehicles.

20. Board of Education established in Toronto by amalgamation of Public, High, and Technical School Boards; 12 elected by general vote, 2 appointed by Separate School Board.

21. To set apart certain wild lands of the Crown for use of University of Toronto.

22. The Revision and Consolidation of the Assessment Laws.

After a lengthy investigation by the Commission and a patient and thorough discussion of the subject by the Special Committee during recess, the Bill was introduced and referred to another Committee, which heard representative deputations and finally put the Bill into shape. The Act as it stands at present shows a more equitable adjustment of the burdens of taxation, and by substituting the business tax for the tax on personality removes a great cause of dissatisfaction and injustice.

23. The Supplementary Revenue Act, 1904.

Steam railways required to pay \$30 a mile for one track and \$10 a mile for each additional track in counties, and \$20 a mile for one track and \$5 a mile for each additional track in unorganized territory.

24. Boards of Education in certain cities, towns and villages. In lieu of Public, High and Technical School Boards Act to be brought in force by resolution of municipal council.

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25. To provide aid for the Algoma Central Railway and associated industries at the Soo.

Number of Acts passed incorporating or relating to steam and electric railways, 116.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

In the last five years, that is from 1900 to 1904, inclusive (11 months of 1904), the Treasury Department collected \$24,023,988.95, and paid out \$21,951,606.10. That is the Department handled \$45,975,595.05 of money, not one dollar of which has been lost to the Treasury, so far as known.

For the payment of this money the number of cheques issued was 130,403; each cheque represents a separate account which had to be examined and certified to by the proper officer.

CROWN LANDS

1. Acres sold, 1 January, 1899, to December 31, 1903, inclusive, 404,005.

2. Patents granted, same period, 5,473.
3. Mining leases granted, same period, 1,385.
4. Settlers located, same period, 10,000.
5. Timber limits sold, same period, 1,586 square miles.
6. Bonus realized, \$5,143,675.
7. Average per square mile, \$3,243.
8. New territories surveyed, 2,064,793 acres.
9. Exploration and Surveys of New Ontario cost \$367,000.
10. Output of mines and mineral industries, \$55,808,610.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

During the last five years the Education Department has distributed grants to Public Schools, High Schools, Separate Schools, Normal Schools, Model Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Public Libraries, Superannuated Teachers, &c., amounting to about \$4,000,000.

This distribution involves the consideration of a great many details, such as the reports of Inspectors, relative population of the Counties or Districts concerned, standing of the Teachers, School accommodation provided, condition of Libraries, etc.

The Text-Book Department has to see that the text-books used in the Public and High Schools are modern and are bound and printed according to the directions of the Department.

The subject of Manual Training was introduced into 26 Schools, and Domestic Science into 13 Schools.

School Libraries were established in 744 Rural School Sections.

Number of Candidates for Teachers' Certificates examined was 67,819.

Number of Public Schools requiring supervision, 5,734.

Number of Separate Schools, 412.

Number of High Schools, 139.

Number of Public Libraries, 488.

The Education Department directs legislation affecting every branch of the School system, and prepares regulations respecting textbooks, hours of study, discipline, the examination, inspection, organization and management of Public Schools, High Schools, Separate Schools, Model Schools, Normal Colleges, Public Libraries, School Libraries, Domestic Science, Manual Training, Physical Culture and School accommodation. During the last five years, regulations in regard to all these matters have been revised and consolidated.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Public Institutions requiring supervision are as follows:—

The Asylums alone contain a population of 5,532, for which the Government has to provide everything required for their inmates, as fully as if they were members of a family. Contracts have to be made for food, and fuel, and light, and every other form of household expenditure. Attendants, and Medical Officers, and Guards, and Carctakers, have to be found and directed. Large farms connected with these institutions require supervision. In the five years over 250,000 persons have, in one form or another, come under the care of the Government.

AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture expended last year \$397,756.

During the last five years this Department distributed 1,875,150 reports and bulletins.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The following is a partial list of the Public Buildings and Works completed during the last five years: -

Cobourg Asylum	\$103,000
London Asylum, Infirmary Building	64,000
Kingston Asylum, Nurses' Home.....	25,000
Epileptic Asylum, Woodstock.....	60,000
Penetanguishene Asylum.....	25,000
Children's Shelter, Toronto.....	6,000
Hamilton and Brockville Asylums, Skating Rinks for Patients.....	7,000
Agricultural College, Physical Laboratory and Cold Storage Building.....	32,000
Normal School, Toronto.....	44,000
Normal School, London.....	97,000
Industrial Schools.....	18,000
Dairy School, Kingston.....	10,000
School of Practical Science.....	280,000
Central Prison Chapel	2,000
11 Lockups in New Ontario, an average each of	1,000

TEMISKAMING & NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

The T. & N. O. Ry. is already built a distance of 137 miles. Upon the first 112 miles between North Bay and New Liskeard there is a regular train service, carrying freight, passengers, mail, etc.

COLONIZATION WAGON ROADS

During the last six years there has been built 1,012 miles of new roads, while 3,783 miles have been improved and repaired. One hundred and seventy-four ordinary road bridges, equal to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lineal miles of structures have been built. The total expenditure in this connection was \$903,626.

MISCELLANEOUS

Besides these important and striking matters which engross the attention of the Government and the Assembly, there is a vast amount of departmental work which does not appear on the surface, such as:—

The Administration of the License Branch, involving the appointment of over 300 License Commissioners and the direction of 97 License Inspectors.

The Division Court Branch, involving the appointment of Clerks and Bailiffs as vacancies occur.

The Board of Health, which has to deal with every municipality and particularly with the outbreak of contagious diseases.

The Bureau of Labour and the Collection of Labour Statistics.

The Inspection of Factories and Considering the Reports of Five different Inspectors.

The Bureau of Statistics, which publishes bulletins annually with reference to municipal statistics, the agricultural reports on farm stock and farm produce, etc.

The Bureau of Mines, dealing with mining leases and mineral reports, the granting of Charters to Corporations and Joint Stock Companies. These alone in the last five years amounted to 2,681; the fees collected amounting to \$461,573.

The Fisheries Branch, which collects about \$40,000 annually.

