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SPEECH

OF THE

HON. R. ^{Richard} HARCOURT, (1849-

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH,

1894,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO:

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
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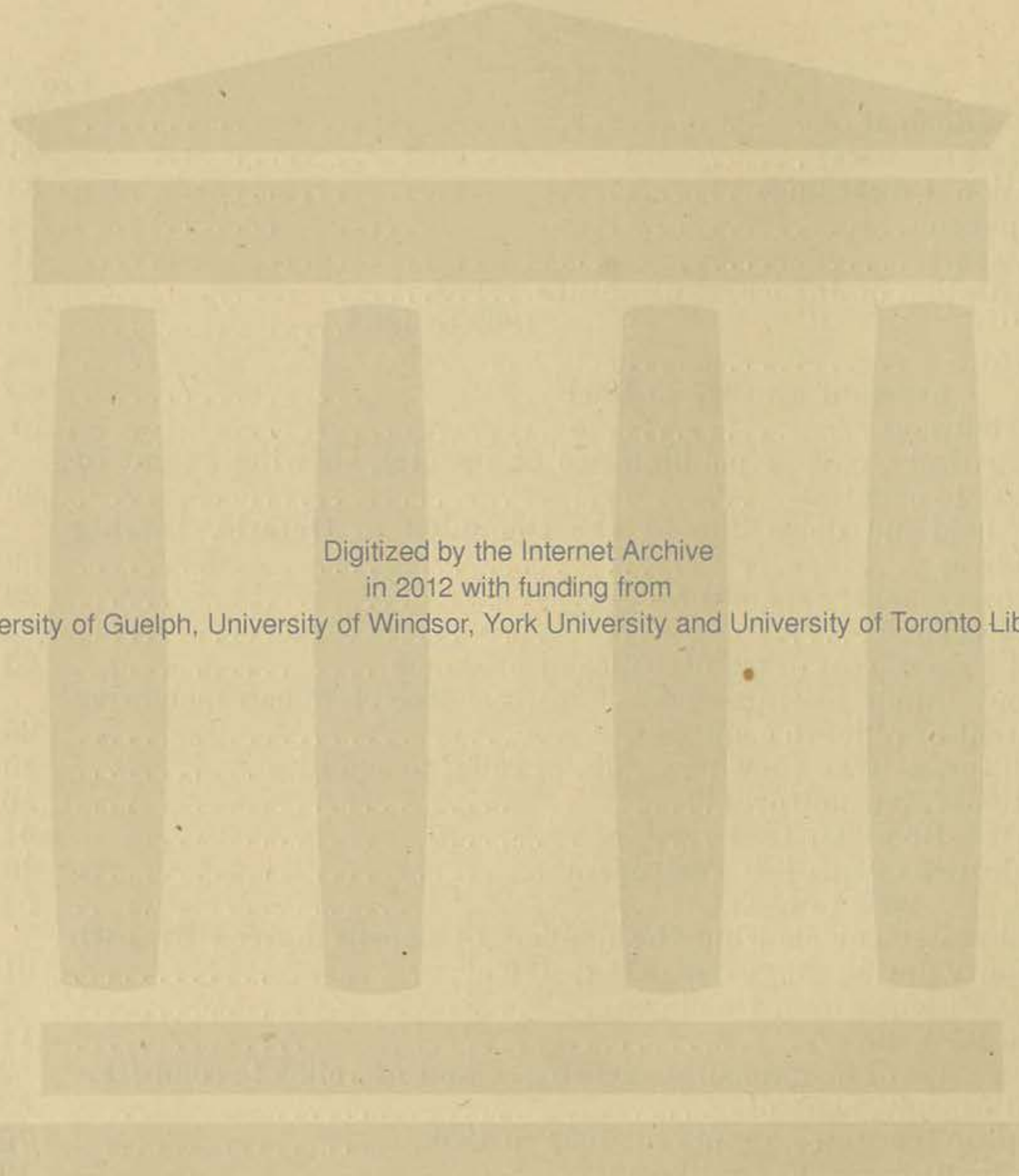
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OF
HON. R. HARCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 6th March, 1894.

It is my duty once more, Mr. Speaker, before moving that you do leave the Chair in order that the House may go into Committee of Supply, to give some explanations, more or less minute, of the somewhat varied financial transactions of the Province for the year 1893. At the same time I propose, with the approval of the House, to speak in a general way of our revenues and expenditures of previous years, and, before closing, to make a hurried reference to our prospective revenues and expenditures. The whole subject, Mr. Speaker, has been so exhaustively dealt with from year to year, so frequently and so ably discussed from every point of view, that I cannot even hope to present it in any new light or to point out any object of interest hitherto unnoticed. I promise, Mr. Speaker, not to detain the House as long as I have done on one or two similar occasions. At the same time I hope that not a few honorable members, whether supporting or opposing the Government, will, as always heretofore, take part in the discussion, and give to the House fully and unreservedly the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions. I invite, beforehand, exhaustive discussion, full inquiry, and minute investigation. It has always been found convenient, and I will

therefore follow the usual practice on this occasion, to speak in the first place of the receipts of the past year.

RECEIPTS, 1893.

SUBSIDY.....	\$1,116,872 80	
SPECIFIC GRANT.....	80,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO	300,000 00	
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	79,896 79	
	<hr/>	379,896 79
DOMINION BONDS		200,000 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—

Crown Lands	32,249 39	
Railway Lands.....	823 05	
Clergy Lands	5,079 06	
Common School Lands	10,472 14	
Grammar School Lands.....	971 54	
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	15,568 69	
Woods and Forests.....	1,757,005 46	
Miscellaneous	1,320 43	
Refunds	61 11	
	<hr/>	1,823,550 87
ALGOMA TAXES		2,560 07
LAW STAMPS.....		84,246 10
LICENSES		294,516 72
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		47,640 78

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' REVENUE:—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,045 54	
London “	15,151 74	
Hamilton “	15,478 14	
Kingston “	5,172 99	
Orilla “	2,621 90	
Mimico “	916 83	
Reformatory for Females.....	2,826 73	
“ Boys.....	532 75	
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	50 00	
Institution for the Blind.....	50 00	
	<hr/>	79,846 62

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary's Department.....	\$12,803 42	
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	167 75	
Registrar-General's Branch.....	156 32	
Fines, etc.....	4,316 35	
Surrogate Court Fees.....	1,361 50	
Division " ".....	6,855 37	
Insurance Companies' Fees.....	690 00	
" " Assessments.....	2,999 99	
" Corporations' Act.....	14,453 36	
Land Titles Office.....	2,329 78	
Offices of Local Masters.....	1,214 82	
Official Gazette.....	8,648 36	
Private Bills.....	4,342 29	
Statutes, etc.....	1,383 75	
Succession Act.....	45,507 42	
Removal of Patients.....	6,033 16	
Shooting Licenses.....	1,675 00	
Shorthand Reporters' Fund.....	44 14	
Refunds.....	504 67	
Incidentals.....	1,976 00	
		<hr/>
		\$117,463 45
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refunds <i>re</i> Expendit're		215 00
NIPISSING DISTRICT " "		1,000 00
PARRY SOUND " "		59 80
NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS " "		20 75
SALE OF ASYLUM LANDS.....		1,000 00
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS.....		10,766 58
		<hr/>
		\$4,239,656 33
DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.....		44,385 58
" " (TILE).....		7,872 10
		<hr/>
		<u>\$4,291,914 01</u>

Honorable members will notice, I am sure, with satisfaction that our total receipts for 1893 amounted to \$4,291,914. This amount includes, it will be seen, an item of \$200,000, representing Dominion bonds, which has regularly appeared in our schedule of assets as one of our investments during recent years. These bonds matured early in 1893, and the Dominion Government promptly paid them at date of maturity. Excluding these bonds, as well as all payments received during the year, to the amount of \$52,257 on account of the drainage debentures we hold representing loans made by us to the municipalities, our total

receipts for 1893 were \$4,039,657. It has not been customary to take into consideration in our estimate of the year's receipts these payments made on account of drainage debentures. We are constantly loaning to the municipalities on the security of their debentures for drainage purposes, and we are constantly in receipt of payments made by the municipalities on account of these loans.

For example, we made fresh loans in 1893 to the amount of \$62,495, and we received \$52,257 on account of loans previously made. I estimated last season that our revenue for 1893 would amount to \$4,030,572. We actually received \$95,466 over and above this estimate. This, we will all concede, is a very satisfactory result. The first item of receipts, that of our subsidy and specific grant, remains, of course, at the same figure from year to year.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

The next item, that of interest received from the Dominion, may require a brief explanation. If honorable members will refer to the schedule of receipts appended to my last financial statement, they will observe in the column reserved for interest receipts, that from 1868 to 1883 inclusive, a period of fifteen years, these receipts are stated to be exactly the same in amount each year, viz., \$136,696, or \$68,348 for each half year. This amount represents interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the various sums then held and still held by the Dominion in trust for Ontario. It was not until July, 1873, however, that a remittance was sent to us specifically as a half-year's interest. From July 1st, 1873, up to and including July 1st, 1888, the Dominion remitted to us each half year as interest on trust funds \$68,348. This amount is made up of three sums, viz., interest on Upper Canada Building Fund, \$33,809; interest on Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, \$7,819; interest on Common School Fund, \$23,719. The interest on the Common School Fund was subject to variation, since the amount of it depended on our population relative to that of Quebec. Our share increases each decade, and the amount I have named is that which it yielded under

the census of 1871. From 1873 to 1884, therefore, these payments of interest, fixed and definite in number, were specifically made to us half yearly as interest on what we call our trust funds. Prior to 1873 the payments, although the same in amount, were not specifically made as interest. They came in a lump sum with the subsidy. These interest receipts, as will be noticed, were increased in 1884. That is the year in which, by virtue of the Dominion Act, 47 Vict., chap. 4, there was placed to the credit of Ontario the capitalized sum of \$2,848,289. I will remind the House briefly why this credit was given to us, and how the amount was arrived at. At Confederation the Dominion assumed the debts of the late Province of Canada, to the amount of \$62,500,000. In other words each of the Provinces by the terms of Confederation was allowed to enter the union, taking with it a certain amount of debt. It was provided further by statute that the excess of debt over this \$62,500,000 should be divided between Ontario and Quebec, that these Provinces should pay interest on this excess, and that this interest should be deducted half yearly from their subsidy and specific grant. On 1st January, 1868, and each succeeding half year up to 1st January, 1873, the Dominion charged the interest on the whole of the excess of debt jointly against Ontario and Quebec without attempting division. In 1873 an Act was passed relieving the Provinces of the excess of debt as then ascertained, \$10,506,088, so that on the 1st of July, 1873, for the first time we received our subsidy and specific grant in full and free from any deductions for interest on excess of debt. This Act of 1873 readjusted and increased the subsidies payable under the B. N. A. Act, but the increase dated only from the 1st of July, 1873. The Act of 1884, deals with an increase to the subsidy, and presumably was to restore to us the deductions from subsidy which we would have received if the increase had dated from the 1st of July, 1867, instead of from 1st of July, 1873. These deductions from subsidy as capitalized by the Act, the Act declares shall be deemed "capital owing to the said

Provinces respectively, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable to them as part of their yearly subsidies." In 1884, then, for the first time, we received interest on this capitalized sum of \$2,848,289, amounting to \$71,207 each half year, which was paid to us along with the other specific payments of interest on the trust funds up to July 1, 1888.

On 1st January, 1889, the Dominion Government, in order to carry out the agreement of October, 1888, to which I will more fully refer hereafter, remitted to us specifically the subsidy of \$598,436, and also a payment of \$130,000 "on account of pending settlement of accounts." Since January 1, 1889, the Dominion Government ceased making specific payments of interest, and instead, have each half year sent us round sums as payments on account.

We received in 1893 as interest on our investments \$79,897, and this is our largest receipt under this head for several years past. Of this amount the main items are \$18,272, which represents a year's interest on the drainage debentures we hold, and \$55,444 received from the banks as interest on sums specially deposited with them from time to time. In other words, our cash investments brought us in during 1893 \$217 a day by way of interest, while the interest paid us by the banks alone represents 4 per cent. on a capital investment of \$1,400,000.

From the Crown Lands Department we received last year \$1,823,550. This is \$23,550 in excess of my estimate. From the woods and forests branch alone we received \$1,757,005. From our public institutions we received \$79,846, exclusive of all receipts from the Central Prison, to which I will make special reference. From these institutions, omitting the Prison, we expected to receive \$78,700, so that our actual receipt is slightly in excess of our estimate. Detailed particulars of all the operations at the Central Prison for 1893 will be found in the report of the Inspector of Prisons. Honorable members will notice that, in addition to the details

given in this report, there is appended for the first time to the public accounts of the year an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison. The new binder twine industry, which commenced operations in March last, and other new and important features in connection with the Prison industries, will warrant the Provincial Secretary in giving at an early date fullest explanations.

We received from the Education Department \$47,640. Our estimate was \$45,000. These receipts are made up of, for the most part, fees received from students attending our Normal Schools, and fees paid by the candidates at the departmental examinations. Normal School students paid last year \$16,873, and departmental examination candidates \$24,093. The students attending the School of Pedagogy paid \$1,835, and those attending the School of Practical Science \$2,510. We received from law stamps \$84,246, or nearly \$6,000 under our estimate. In 1892 we received \$91,617, and in 1890 \$90,349. On the other hand, the receipts for 1889 and 1891 are very similar in amount to the receipts of last year.

RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES.

We received from liquor licenses in 1893 \$294,517, being \$240 less than our receipts of last year. In 1889 there was issued 3,560 licenses ; in 1890, 3,523 ; in 1891, 3,414 ; in 1892, 3,369 ; in 1893, 3,195 ; a falling off in four years of 365 licenses. In 1875 there was granted one license to each 275 of our population. In 1893 we granted one license to each 633 of our population. According to the latest returns there is one license to every 150 of the population of the State of New York, one to every 246 in Illinois, one to every 248 in Ohio, one to every 294 in Indiana, and one to every 300 in Michigan. With this steady and rapid reduction in the number of licenses, with hotels possessing much better accommodations than formerly, with a complete separation of groceries

from liquor shops, with sales to minors prohibited, with numerous other restrictions, each of them making for sobriety, we can, I think, reasonably claim that our license laws have brought about a marked and business-like abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic. The Province received for its own use as revenue from licenses (I am speaking of the calendar year) in 1889, \$302,734 ; in 1890, \$312,007 ; in 1891, \$298,184 ; in 1892, \$294,758 ; in 1893, \$294,517 ; and gave back to the municipalities in the same years, viz., in 1889, \$297,353 ; in 1890, \$294,968 ; in 1891, \$289,487 ; in 1892, \$289,977 ; in 1893, \$287,649. It will be remembered that Municipal Councils may by by-laws, and without asking the assent of the electors, require a larger duty to be paid for tavern and shop licenses, and retain for their own use the revenue thus derived. They cannot, however, exact a duty, which, added to the statutory duty, will exceed \$200, unless the by-law has been approved of by the electors. Only in 318 out of 808 municipalities have the Councils passed by-laws increasing the duties, and in only six of them throughout the whole Province were the fees increased beyond this limit of \$200. These six were Brockville, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Chatham, Sudbury and Rat Portage. We have in all 808 municipalities in the Province. In 528 of them there is not a single shop license, and in 185 of them, nearly one-fourth of the whole number, there is no license granted of any kind whatever. Since September, 1890, local option by-laws have been carried in 28 municipalities and defeated in 12. In 15 municipalities where these by-laws were carried, they were afterwards set aside by the courts. At present local option prevails in only 12 municipalities, in which formerly 28 licenses were issued. In the Province of Quebec the receipts from licenses are very much larger, (more than twice as much, in fact,) than they are in Ontario. The Quebec Government received from licenses in 1890-1, \$586,206 ; in 1891-2, \$607,989 ; in 1892-3, \$672,757 ; and did not return a dollar of it to the municipalities. In this Province, as has been seen, we return to the municipalities about one-half of the total amount received.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Under the head of casual revenue it will be noticed that we received in 1893 \$117,463. This is nearly twice as much as we have ever received in any previous year, save 1892. Deducting our receipts from succession duties, which in 1893 amounted to \$45,507, we have still left as casual revenue \$62,248, and this amount is twice as large as our casual receipts of ten years ago. Our casual revenue is a growing revenue, and material increases may, I think, be expected from year to year. During last year we received nearly \$2,000 more from the Secretary's office than we did in 1892, \$2,500 more by way of fines, \$1,400 more from the *Official Gazette*, and \$1,400 more under the Insurance Act of 1892.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Our receipts under the Succession Duties Act during last year exceeded our expectations. It will be remembered that the Act came into force July 1, 1892, and that the duties accruing under it became due and payable at the death of the deceased, or within eighteen months thereafter. A period of eighteen months having elapsed since the Act came into force, we may now expect regular and continuous receipts. I ventured to remark last year that it would be found that our experience would resemble that of other countries in regard to succession duties, that our Act would work fairly, that it would not be vexatious, that it would prove as little burdensome as any substitute that could be devised. An experience of nearly two years fully confirms this belief. I would remind honorable members that our receipts under this Act are, by the express terms of the Act itself, allocated to the support of our hospitals and asylums. In 1893 we spent by way of grants to hospitals and charities \$164,896. We need not be surprised if within a few years our receipts by way of succession duties will balance our grants to hospitals and charities. Our Act, it will be borne in mind, exempts all estates which do not exceed \$10,000. Near relatives, such as father, mother, children, husband, wife, etc., pay no duties whatever except when the estate exceeds \$100,000. All property given

or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes is also exempt. Similar laws in other countries—England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example—apply to and affect thousands of estates which, under our law, are altogether exempt. Since the passage of our Act, every Province in the Dominion has passed a law similar to it. The States of Ohio, Maine and California passed similar laws in 1893. California takes 5 per cent. of the value of all estates over \$500 in value, and devotes the proceeds to its school fund. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment, authorizing the taxation of inheritances, is to be submitted to the people next year. We exempt 981 estates out of every 1,000, judging from the results in 1893, and the scale of duties which we in each case exact is very moderate. Our receipts in 1893, amounting to, as I have said, \$45,507, were paid by 27 estates, ten of which were the estates of persons resident in the County of York. Two estates, one in Ottawa and one in Toronto, taken together, paid duty to the amount of \$29,227, which is more than one-half of our total receipts for the year. These two were estates of unmarried men, whose property passed to collateral and not near relations. In only one estate out of these 27 was any duty paid by the very near relatives of the deceased, such as wife or children, and this was an estate in Toronto valued over the \$100,000 limit. The Surrogate Court clerks in the Province have sent me full returns for 1893 of the estates for which probates or letters of administration were issued. Altogether they report 4,574 estates, and of all these only 88, or one out of every 52, were liable to pay succession duty. Twenty of these 88 belong to the County of York, and 61 of them are still unsettled and outstanding and have not as yet paid the duties. In 15 counties in the Province not a single estate in 1893 came within the provisions of the Act. In the State of New York it is estimated that one estate out of every 35 is liable to duty. In this Province one out of every 52 pays duty. The State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1893, received as revenue under its Inheritance Act \$3,071,687; the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30, 1893, \$1,124,466; and the State of Maryland for the last fiscal year \$70,693.

EXPENDITURES.

I will now turn to the expenditure side of our account for the year 1893, and briefly comment upon its more important features.

EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Civil Government.....	\$241,621 63
Legislation	138,924 82
Administration of Justice	380,652 34
Education	662,520 69
Public Institutions Maintenance.....	778,839 08
Immigration	7,231 06
Agriculture.	169,573 33
Hospitals and Charities.	164,896 24
Repairs and Maintenance	80,809 29
Public Buildings.....	320,943 00
Public Works.....	18,045 87
Colonization Roads.....	112,166 30
Charges Crown Lands.....	97,193 80
Refunds	18,682 94
Miscellaneous.....	179,648 59
	<hr/>
	3,371,748 98
Drainage Debentures.....	48,295 07
“ “ (Tile)	14,200 00
Railway Aid Certificates	145,416 44
Annuity “	74,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	159,690 30
Brockville Lunatic Asylum.....	92,385 03
Land Improvement Fund (Special)	1,209 50
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,907,145 32</u>

I have already said that our actual receipts for the year exceeded our estimated receipts by \$95,466. I am glad to be able to say that we have also kept our expenditures well under the estimate. The House voted for the services of 1893 \$3,571,789. We actually spent (I am speaking of ordinary expenditures) \$3,371,748. We then received \$95,466 more than our estimate, and expended \$200,041 less than the House gave us authority to spend. In the case of each of thirteen leading services we spent considerably less than the House voted. For example, we spent for civil government \$5,000 less than was voted, for administration of justice \$22,000 less than was voted, \$5,000 less for maintenance of public institutions, \$58,000

less for public buildings, \$23,000 less for public works, and \$33,000 less for charges on Crown lands. Our total expenditures for 1893 were \$161,112 less than those of 1892, \$251,314 less than those of 1891, and only \$10,821 more than those of 1890. We are happily agreed in this House as to many matters affecting the administration of our finances. The differences between us, for example, as to the great bulk of our expenditures concern matters of mere detail only, and, when fully analyzed, are few and unimportant.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

As one illustration of this fact, I would point to our large and increasing educational grants, which now absorb no less than one-sixth of our total expenditures. Out of every six dollars we spend, one goes for educational purposes. As to these grants we are all of one mind in this House, and no one even suggests a reduction, although year by year there is invariably and unavoidably—indeed, I might say automatically—an increased expenditure. On the other hand, if our revenues permitted it, we would, I venture to say, without a dissenting voice, make even more substantial increases each year to our votes for educational purposes. We spent in 1893 under the head of Education \$662,521. This is \$83,077 more than we spent in 1888, and \$149,174 more than we spent in 1883. No fair-minded person seeks to find in these large increases a matter of legitimate criticism, or because of them attach a particle of blame to the Administration. On the contrary, a neglect on the part of the Government to make prompt and adequate provision for those pressing educational needs which from time to time force themselves upon our notice would loudly call for well-merited rebuke. During the last ten years our educational grants in the aggregate have amounted to \$5,968,710. In other words, we have in ten years directly returned to the people this vast sum of money to be spent by them in lessening their local educational rate bills. Each year brings with it new educational expenditures, imperatively called for by the growing needs of our expanding system. A few illustrations will, I hope, not be out of place. In 1890, for example—I will take recent years

—we appropriated money for the first time for a training school for French teachers, and for three years we have spent \$950 each year for this purpose. This expenditure has led to very satisfactory results. Honorable gentlemen will, I know, read with great interest a clear and full report on this subject recently issued by the Education Department. In 1891 we gave our first grant to kindergarten schools, and since that time we have spent \$7,370 for their encouragement. This special expenditure is approved of by every one who has given any attention, even the slightest, to educational problems. We have 66 kindergarten schools in the Province, employing 160 teachers, and having an attendance of nearly 7,000 scholars. We also began to assist night schools in 1891, and our grants in their aid since that date have amounted to \$2,762. In 1892 our first expenditure in connection with the Public School Leaving Examination was incurred, and in two years we have given for this purpose \$1,970. In 1891 also we commenced our grants under the various heads of training teachers in new districts, School of Pedagogy, and school inspection in cities and towns, and since that time we have spent for these three new services, respectively, and in the order named \$2,385, \$18,188, and \$9,045. In the short space of three years, therefore, our educational expenditures in completely new directions, in which we had hitherto not spent anything, have aggregated no less a sum than \$44,570. And these are samples only of increased expenditures to which not one word of objection was ever taken in this House or elsewhere.

I have said that our educational system is expanding and that therefore increased expenditures year by year are unavoidable. I will refer briefly to some facts in support of this statement. In 1892 we had 397 more Public School teachers and 95 more High School teachers than we had in 1889. We had 65 more Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries in 1893 than in 1889, and therefore while our grants to Mechanics' Institutes and Libraries amounted to \$31,429 in 1889, they were increased to \$44,476 in 1893. We spent \$4,500 more on our Normal Schools in 1893 than we did in 1889. We had nine more High Schools and 197 more Public Schools in 1893 than in

1889. We had 4,200 more High School pupils in 1892 than in 1889 and our High School grant was \$2,100 larger in 1893 than in 1889. Our grants to Public, Separate and Poor schools were \$4,673 more in 1893 than in 1889. Nor have we had occasion at any time to regret any of these new or increased expenditures. The position of the Province, educationally considered, is admittedly an enviable one. No country offers to its every child, all things considered, greater or better school facilities or privileges than ours. While primary education, the education imparted in our Public Schools, is our first and chief concern, we have not neglected the secondary education which our High Schools afford. Indeed, we dare not do so, since the healthy and sound growth of the one is inseparably connected with that of the other. I will be allowed, sir, in this connection to remind the House of the glowing tribute paid to our school system by Sir Richard Webster, the cultured and scholarly Attorney-General of Lord Salisbury's Government, who, in speaking of our educational exhibit at Chicago, said (I give his own words), "That it was one of the most beautiful and instructive in the whole exhibition; that it was the only exhibit which at all approached his ideal of what an educational exhibit should be; that it was the most perfect in arrangement, and explanatory in a simple and satisfactory way of the finest practical system of public education from the kindergarten to the university that the world affords to-day." A few months ago several of the principals of the Normal Schools of New York State, men of very high standing educationally, visited this city, inspected our various educational institutions, and made most careful inquiry concerning them. These learned and experienced professors and teachers publicly spoke in the very highest terms of our school system in general, and especially of our provision for giving to every teacher a professional training. The numerous awards secured by our educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, to which the Minister in charge will make extended reference, furnish clearest proof that this Province, in the very important matter of education, has won for itself an enviable position. (Ministerial applause).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Our largest single appropriation is that voted for the maintenance of our public institutions. We vote now each year three times as much for this service as we did twenty years ago. Our annual appropriation is 25 per cent. more than it was ten years ago. We spent in 1893 for this service \$128,095 more than we did five years ago, and \$170,452 more than we did ten years ago. We expended in 1893 for this one purpose the enormous sum of \$778,839, which is more than one-fifth of our total expenditures for that year. And this House, I am glad to say, is practically unanimous in making this large yearly appropriation for this very important service. It is true that objection has been taken in committee by one or two members in regard to some very trifling matters of detail. It is contended, for example, by some members of the Opposition that as to some of the table supplies purchased for the asylums a saving, admittedly very inconsiderable in amount, could be effected. Even if this contention were well founded, and I do not admit it for a single moment, all the items thus objected to in this large yearly appropriation of \$800,000 would not in the aggregate amount to one-tenth of one per cent. In caring for our unfortunate insane, we cannot ignore the serious responsibilities we have assumed. Our assumption of these responsibilities means, be it remembered, that the burdens of the various municipalities in the Province are lightened exactly in proportion to the expense which the Province from time incurs. No State in the Union, no other Province in the Dominion assumes these responsibilities to the same extent. We must continue to provide for the insane, and to furnish additional accommodation when required, or else, as unfortunately happened not many years ago, allow them to drift into and occupy cells in our county gaols. We must furnish them with comfortable homes and provide them with good, wholesome and nutritious food. Our new cottage asylum at Mimico has accommodation for 560 patients. During last year it had under treatment 593 patients. The new Orillia Asylum has accommodation for 550 patients, and last year it had under treatment at different times 553 inmates. Later on I will make further

reference to these new buildings. The rapidly increasing number of patients compelled us to provide this enlarged accommodation, and to incur therefor heavy capital expenditures. In our asylums we had in 1887, 3,553 inmates, in 1888, 3,808 inmates, in 1889, 3,953 inmates, in 1890, 4,187 inmates, in 1891, 4,972 inmates, in 1892, 4,785 inmates, in 1893, 4,893 inmates, being an increase of 1,340 patients in six years. The extra accommodation provided in 1891 accounts for the increased admissions of that year. With this constantly increasing number of patients, no one save a charlatan will expect either stationary or decreasing expenditure. At all times the Minister in charge of these institutions has earnestly and methodically aimed at two things, namely, rigid economy and highest efficiency. He has succeeded in a striking degree in both regards. I could quote, Sir, from the highest and most impartial authority, and give to the House the testimony of experts and alienists of distinguished reputation, and prove conclusively that our large asylums which now, taken together, contain nearly 5,000 inmates, the maintenance of which costs the Province more than \$1,370 a day, are second to none in the matter of efficient management, when compared with those of any other State or country. I need not argue this point. Honorable members of the Opposition are not disposed to dispute it. They prefer, as we do, while rejoicing at the fact, to determine to leave nothing undone which would lighten the sufferings of the afflicted of this Province, or place within their reach the best possible available treatment. As regards the other question, that of economy, how is it, I want to know, that the per capita cost for maintenance of patients in our asylums is noticeably lower than that of similar institutions elsewhere? I have at hand a schedule showing the cost per patient according to the last return in each of 78 asylums in the United States. The average yearly cost per patient in these 78 asylums is \$227.88. The average cost per patient in our asylums was for the year 1893, \$135.71. Deducting the revenue received from paying patients, our average was only \$119.67 per patient, or not much more than half the cost in these 78 similar institutions in the United States. In the State of Massachusetts there are five asylums similar to ours, and in them the average yearly cost per patient is

\$334.13, or two and a half times as much as our average. In New York State the average yearly cost per patient in the eight asylums is \$345.83; and in Ohio, with its six asylums, it is \$227.88. Our average cost per week for each patient for asylum maintenance is \$2.66. In the New York State hospitals for the insane the cost averaged for three years per week has been \$5.18, or nearly twice as much as ours. The average cost per week for each patient in 76 asylums in the United States has been \$4.13, or 50 per cent. more than ours. The cost per week in the Montreal Hospital for the Insane has been \$3.42, or 30 per cent. more than ours. The cost in similar institutions in England averaged over a long period of years has been \$2.92 per week. New South Wales has five institutions like ours, and the average cost there per week for a long number of years has been \$3.73. Our officials, one and all, well understand that every account rendered, even the smallest, will be subject to the closest scrutiny. The inspectors, men of wide experience and practical knowledge, acquaint themselves with minutest details, and are thus constantly in a position to insist that there shall be in the matter of the purchase of supplies neither waste nor extravagance. As the wholesale dealers testify, our bursars take advantage of the keen competition existing in all branches of trade, and thus secure the best bargains available. Considering the excellent, wholesome and nutritious dietary which we furnish, the per capita cost of maintenance is, all must admit, surprisingly low. In all cases where practicable, and where it can be done with advantage to the Province, the supplies for the public institutions are purchased by tender.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have a still more striking illustration of uncontrollable expenditures when we come to consider the large sums we have spent in recent years, especially the last four or five years, on public buildings. We spent in 1892, for example, on new buildings, including these new Parliament buildings, \$778,315, and this amounts to more than one-fifth of all our expenditures for that year. For several years past our expenditures under this head have been unusually

large. During the last five years we have spent in this way \$3,167,656. During the previous five years we spent \$1,479,634. Not a dollar of this expenditure was ever questioned, either in this House or in any Committee of this House. There has been no want of opportunity for full inquiry and thorough investigation. In each instance it was recognized that our urgent needs called for the erection of new buildings, and that any further delay would be inexcusable, and against the public interest. The work was commenced in each case not one day too soon. To meet pressing needs we commenced the erection of the main building and the eight asylum cottages at Mimico in November, 1888. These were completed in March, 1891. In June, 1891, the erection of two additional cottages for refractory patients was commenced, and these were finished in April, 1892. Up to the end of 1893 we had expended on these new buildings, which furnish excellent accommodation for 600 patients, the large sum of \$535,760. The Province owns in connection with these buildings a valuable plot of ground containing 57 acres. In 1885 we commenced the erection at Orillia of two cottages, with kitchen and outbuildings, for the accommodation of idiots. These were completed in 1887. The main front building and dining hall were commenced in 1889 and completed in 1891. These buildings furnish perfect accommodation for 600 patients, and their cost up to December, 1893, is \$484,722. We own 150 acres of land in connection with this institution. In October, 1892, we commenced to build a new asylum at Brockville. One part of this, namely, the main building, will, we expect, be completed this year. It will, when finished, accommodate 500 patients. We gave \$15,000 for the farm of 150 acres adjoining Brockville, on which it is built. Up to the end of 1893 we have expended on this new asylum \$112,823. As to all of these buildings, tenders were called for, and the contracts let in the usual way—I mean, of course, Mr. Speaker, the usual way as far as this Province is concerned, the buildings have been completed, and no question is now raised, or has ever been raised, in this House as to the character of the buildings, their adaptability to our business

needs, or as to their cost. Every member in this House must admit that the Commissioner of Public Works has succeeded in erecting these large public buildings, which are a credit to the Province, at, all things considered, a marvellously low cost, and that, as a result of his skilful management, mastery of details, careful supervision and firm control, tens of thousands of dollars have been saved to the Province. This large, wealthy and important Province is now well equipped in the matter of public buildings, and we will be pardoned, in these days, at any rate, when we recall with pride and satisfaction the undisputed and indisputable fact that in their erection not one dollar of our very large appropriations has ever been diverted from its proper purpose. To meet well-defined and pressing public wants in this direction a largely-increased expenditure was imperatively needed. To speak at large in a general, heedless and irresponsible way of increased expenditures, to make nebulous insinuations of extravagance, and to keep carefully out of sight such explanations as I am hurriedly giving, is, I submit, neither honest nor patriotic. These new asylums to which I have referred, and the new Parliament buildings, have cost us, up to the end of 1893, \$2,400,596. Most of the money has been spent during this very Parliament, and yet not one minute of the time of this House, or of any Committee of this House, has been spent in discussing this vast expenditure of money, or of any part of it. In considering these questions we must not forget that the statute which provided for the erection of new Parliament buildings set apart for sale certain lands, the proceeds when sold to form the Parliament buildings construction fund. One of the parcels of land so set apart was the site of the old Parliament buildings, $9\frac{1}{3}$ acres in extent, situate in the heart of this city. Owing to the marked depression in real estate we have not sold this very valuable property, worth say \$500,000. We have erected these new buildings without borrowing a single dollar, and still own very valuable properties which the Legislature authorized us to sell, the proceeds of which, it was expected, would go a long way towards the erection of the new buildings. Another of these properties, consisting of $21\frac{3}{4}$ acres, part of the asylum farm, and valued at \$150,000,

is still unsold. I wish to remind the House that in these two properties alone the Province has a valuable asset, estimated to be worth \$650,000. (Applause.)

EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURE.

No one will learn with disappointment that our expenditures under the head of agriculture and arts are constantly increasing year by year. We spent, for example, \$127,906 in 1890, \$149,535 in 1891, \$167,282 in 1892 and \$169,573 in 1893. No one in the House or out of it, so far as I know, ever complained of these increases. All the conditions of successful farming, indeed all economic conditions, have so changed in recent years that agricultural problems, at no time as simple or easy as the majority of people seem to imagine, are now especially complicated and puzzling. The successful solution of these problems means everything for this Province. Agriculture is, and must always be, the very basis of our prosperity; and for this reason our people will continue to approve of and demand liberal grants in its aid, and will encourage, in any and every form, the dissemination of useful information pertaining to agriculture. I am sure it will be conceded that there has always been manifested on the part of this Government an earnest desire to aid and encourage in every way possible every branch of agriculture. It will also be conceded that the Minister of Agriculture has been successful in many ways in increasing the usefulness of his very important Department. But I desired especially to speak of increased expenditures and to point out that they were both justifiable and unavoidable, and in nearly every instance made with the consent and approval of the whole House. I will speak of some of the more important increases in this Department made during the last four or five years. The Department of Agriculture was created in 1888, and this involved, amongst other things, sundry new Departmental expenses, such as printing, stationery, postage, etc., amounting to about \$1,700 a year.

Mr. CLANCY: Was that expenditure consented to on this side of the House?

The TREASURER : Does my honorable friend also intend to move for the abolition of the Agricultural Department? I welcome the interruption of my honorable friend as a sure indication of his defeat at the coming elections. (Loud Ministerial applause.) No objection was taken to the creation of the Department by any member of the House ; all conceded that the change was desirable and in the best interests of the Province. I am not forgetting that recently the President of the Young Men's Conservative Club of this city, in his inaugural address delivered in November, 1893, pronounced against the Department of Agriculture, and contended that it would be in the best interests of the Province, as well as true economy, to do away with it, and to make it a mere minor branch or appendix of some other Department. The leader of the Opposition also, I was astonished to learn, recently expressed a somewhat similar view. I can assure the House that this Government has no sympathy whatever with that view ; that, on the other hand, everything possible will be done to strengthen and build up this important Department and add to its usefulness. Since 1888 five new electoral district societies have been incorporated, our annual grants to them amounting to \$3,550. We have also given, commencing with 1892, \$100 additional to each of our 85 electoral district societies, and this called for the considerable annual increase of \$8,500 a year. We have also been giving during recent years to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and to the Swine Breeders' Association \$700 a year each, and for bee-keepers' inspection and expenses \$800 a year. These are all new items, representing, in the aggregate, a very considerable increase, and yet no word of objection was ever taken to a single one of them at any time in the House. And these are only a few of the agricultural increases. At the College there have been recently instituted not a few very valuable new services. For example, an assistant chemist was added to the staff in 1891, at \$900 a year ; a horticulturist in 1893, also at \$900 a year ; an assistant dairyman and laborers in the dairy department, at a charge of \$1,300 a year ; and an assistant gardener, at \$500 a year. Then in the very important matter of experimental work, which but few individual farmers can afford to do, but which the Province, through

the institution at Guelph, is expected to do, there has been a constantly growing expenditure. Only \$500 was spent in this way in 1888, while in 1893 we spent \$5,611. The immense importance of this work amply justifies this expenditure. Those who have visited the farm and inspected the experimental plots consider them as forming one of the most useful features of the whole institution. The travelling dairy, the wide usefulness of which is generally recognized throughout the Province, has been in existence only three years, during which time we have spent upon it \$13,505. This is a new expenditure, which has been the means of awakening a great degree of interest in one of the most important departments of agriculture. No one would now think of suggesting a curtailment of the expense which it involves. In 1891 the travelling dairies visited five counties, in addition to some of our largest fall exhibitions; in 1892 28 counties were visited; and in 1893 16 counties and districts. No less than 659 meetings have been held under their auspices, so that the whole Province has to some extent shared in the great benefits they confer. I fully believe that the College (never before so popular as now) and its adjuncts, its dairy school, its travelling dairies, its summer dairy school and its experimental work, have proved themselves to be in a high degree instrumental in diffusing and popularising advanced scientific methods of agriculture, and that very satisfactory practical results are even now plainly apparent. Over and above all this I might refer to our signal success at the Chicago Exposition as furnishing conclusive proof that Ontario has greatly advanced, and is advancing, in everything relating to agriculture. Others will, during the Session, doubtless enlarge upon this interesting topic, and speak in detail of the extremely creditable position won by the Province. If a comparison is had either with different States of the Union or with the rest of the Dominion, the result must be highly gratifying to our people; and our successes, it will be noted, were not limited to one or two departments only. (Applause.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

As another illustration, take our large yearly grants under the head of "Administration of Justice." The increases under this head from time to time are very noticeable. We spent, for example, in 1883 \$105,407 more than we did in 1883. In 1883 we spent \$275,245, and in 1893 \$380,652, being an increase of 38 per cent. in ten years. We are of one mind in this House as to this large expenditure, which it will be noticed absorbs about one-tenth of our total expenditures, and over which, everyone must admit, the Government can have but little practical control. It represents, for the most part, expenditures made in the different counties by our county officials for the every-day administration of criminal justice, for all of which we reimburse the counties. Our total expenditure on account of the administration of justice in 1889 was \$368,186; in 1890, \$393,828; in 1891, \$401,690; in 1892, \$394,134; in 1893, \$385,837. Of these amounts we paid to County Treasurers and other county officials on account of administration of justice in counties and districts in 1889, \$276,472; in 1890, \$289,508; in 1891, \$286,739; in 1892, \$291,656; in 1893, \$263,455. In each of these years, therefore, we paid to the County Treasurers and other county officials nearly 75 per cent. of our total expenditure, and in this way, and to this extent, the municipalities in this one direction were directly aided from the public chest. During the four years from 1889 to 1892 inclusive the County of Brant, for example, received from our grants for administration of justice \$24,009, the County of Middlesex \$41,372, the County of Carleton \$27,599, the County of Hastings \$34,560 and the County of Simcoe \$28,230. Our vote for the administration of justice has been increased in recent years by the common consent of the House in many ways; for example, by the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, by the payment of official reporters in the courts, by the appointment of stipendiary magistrates and other needed officials here and there in Northern Ontario. I will give some further instances of recent increases, which every one in the House deemed unavoidable, and which were urgently called for by the needs of the

public. Since 1883, for example, the annual vote of the House for the litigation of constitutional questions has been more than doubled. In the former year it was \$5,000 ; it is now \$12,000. In 1885 an addition to the Government detective service was made, at a yearly cost of \$1,000, and the same year, for the first time, we voted for the Provincial police service at Detroit River \$800, and this vote has since been more than doubled. In 1886 it became imperatively necessary to appoint in New Ontario, in the District of Rainy River, a Sheriff, also a Registrar of Deeds, and a Deputy Clerk for the District Court at Thunder Bay, and these appointments involved an annual expense of \$1,450. In 1889 a Sheriff and a Clerk of the District Court were appointed both at Parry Sound and at Bracebridge, at an annual cost to the Province of \$2,100. In 1890 it became necessary, in order to secure efficient administration of justice, to appoint a District Attorney, a Clerk of the Peace and a Police Magistrate for Muskoka and Parry Sound, and this involved a new yearly outlay of \$900. In 1892 a Police Magistrate for Fort William and Rat Portage was appointed. In the same year, for the first time, we have a Referee under the Drainage Act, paid by the Province. It was fully believed on all sides that this appointment would greatly lessen litigation and expense in drainage matters. The result has amply shown that this belief was well founded. No one of these new expenditures was found fault with or opposed by hon. gentlemen opposite. It was admitted that the public interest required and demanded each and every one of them. But, further, in 1884, three new lock-ups were built at Sudbury, Huntsville and Bracebridge ; in 1886, two more at Fort William and Burk's Falls ; in 1889, one at North Bay ; in 1892, one at French River ; and in 1893, one at Rainy River. Aside from cost of construction, or capital expenditure, the maintenance of these lock-ups involves considerable expense. Last year the amounts paid for salaries and maintenance of the gaols and lock-ups in the new districts of Northern Ontario cost the Province \$13,660.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Will it be said that the cost of Civil Government and of Legislation is unduly increasing, and that in these services particularly the Government has it in its power to exercise economy? The volume of business has greatly increased in each of the Departments. The number of reports and the volume of printing done each year is constantly increasing. These items the House and the Printing Committee may limit if they choose. There is an over-expenditure, for example, in 1893, classed as "incidentals" under agriculture. It is largely due to the increasing cost of preparing, printing and distributing the various agricultural reports and bulletins, for which there is so great a demand. There were 28,200 more reports issued in 1893 than in 1892. There were 54,490 more reports published for the Departments in 1893 than in 1892, at an increased cost of \$2,912. Let me illustrate by one Department the great increase in business which is common to all of them. In 1871 we had 59 public institutions, all told, including asylums, hospitals, gaols, etc. In 1892 we had 155 such institutions. In 1871 the number of persons admitted to them was 14,456. In 1892 the number admitted was 37,950. The number of letters written in connection with their management in 1871 was 1,749, while in 1892 it was 9,874. In 1871 the estates of lunatics in our asylums were not managed by the Inspector. In 1892 the Senior Inspector had charge of 661 of these estates. In 1871 the revenue received from paying patients was \$18,894. In 1892 it was \$136,406.

As to Civil Government, in order to make fair or honest comparisons, the increasing volume of business must be kept in mind; and, what is more important, we must remember that some branches and departments of the service now come under civil government, and are charged against it, which formerly did not appear under that head. In comparing different years we must eliminate from the latter year the cost of services which did not exist at all during the former year, or which at the earlier period were not charged against civil government. For example, the Education Office, with its salaries and expenses, was

not charged under Civil Government prior to 1880. This alone added \$19,268 to the cost of Civil Government for that year. Then the Board of Health was not established until 1883, and it added \$8,671 to Civil Government. The Mining Bureau, a new service, first appeared in the Crown Lands expenditure, but was transferred to Civil Government in 1892. It cost us in 1893 \$7,885. The Department of Agriculture was established in 1888, and it increased the cost of Civil Government that year by \$11,798. A comparison with other Governments will show that we have kept down as low as the public interests would admit the cost of both Civil Government and Legislation. Let us take, for example, the period during which the present Government at Ottawa has been in office, viz., 1878 to 1892. During this period of fourteen years the cost of Civil Government in Ontario has increased (I take the same services for both years) 17 per cent. Under the Government at Ottawa for the same period it has increased 60 per cent. Or take four years, say from 1888 to 1892. In Ontario it has increased 8 per cent., while at Ottawa it has increased 27 per cent. (See Schedule "A" of Appendix as to 1883 to 1893.) The cost of Legislation has increased from 1878 to 1892 in Ontario less than 5 per cent., and at Ottawa 85 per cent. From 1888 to 1892 it has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ontario, and 64 per cent. at Ottawa. (See Schedule "B" of Appendix.)

I have thus far been speaking of our ordinary expenditures. Apart from these, there were in 1893 special expenditures, such as \$62,495 loaned to different municipalities for drainage purposes; we retired railway certificates and annuities to the amount of \$219,616; we spent on these new buildings \$159,690, and on the Brockville Asylum \$92,385. There were other exceptional expenditures, such as \$84,384 for the World's Columbian Exposition, \$10,234 for arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces, \$5,000 for the School of Mining and Agriculture at Kingston and \$3,398 in connection with Algonquin Park.

RAILWAY AID.

It will be noticed that after next year the payments required to retire maturing railway certificates will materially decrease year by year for the next seven or eight years. For example, the payment will be in round numbers \$5,000 less in 1896 ; \$25,000 less in 1897 ; \$53,000 less in 1898 ; \$68,000 less in 1899, and \$74,000 less in 1900 than the payment of this year. In nine years it will decrease to the extent of \$101,000. We have aided railways most generously. Since Confederation and up to the close of 1893 our total grants to railways have amounted to \$5,959,084. It is very gratifying to know that the amount we have yet to pay is trifling compared with the amount we have paid. We have paid directly, that is in cash, \$1,704,195. We have issued and paid certificates to the amount of no less than \$4,254,889, and the outstanding certificates, those yet to pay, amount to only \$1,312,149. But these outstanding certificates do not carry interest, and are spread over a long term of years. Their present value amounts to only \$922,091. The present value of the annuities is \$1,319,775, and these are our only obligations. When I inform the House that we have this very hour at our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, I submit that these obligations are not very alarming. If time allowed I could explain all the items which make up our increased expenditures one by one, and show conclusively that they are in each case the outcome of a constant pressure of new duties and obligations, and that they have one and all resulted in giving to the Province an extension and improvement of the services theretofore existing. Why, Sir, as long ago as 1869, 25 years ago, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer in the Administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in discussing our financial position, said :—" Our expenses will increase every year, do what we may to prevent them ; as our population increases, so will our wants." These are the words of the first Treasurer of the Province. Since that date, 1869, our population has increased by more than 500,000, and new territory, vast in extent, has been opened up, so that a Government would have been recreant to its every trust if it had refused from time to time to

enlarge existing services, or to grant the new services which, in a hundred different directions the development of the Province loudly demanded. (Applause.)

I will now make a brief reference to the assets and liabilities of the Province.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1893.....	\$234,664 64
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested 31st December, 1893.....	104,531 86
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts..	156,554 79
Other debentures, etc.....	4,821 00
	<hr/> \$500,572 29

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING IN- TEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict., Cap. 10) ..	\$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award)..	124,685 18
The Capital under Act 1884.	\$2,848,289 52
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	1,544,000 00
	<hr/> 1,304,289 52
	<hr/> 3,214,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by late Province of Canada held by the Dominion under the award of 3rd Sept., 1870	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after de- ducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for collections.....	936,729 10
	<hr/> 2,457,679 34
Ontario's share according to population, 1891	1,441,882 90
	<hr/> 4,656,018 05

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts.....	925,000 00
Current Accounts	75,016 68
	<hr/> 1,000,016 68
	<hr/> <u>6,156,607 02</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SUR- PLUS DISTRIBUTION.....		\$1,291 30
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—		
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict., Cap. 3, and 49 Vict., Cap. 6.....	\$3,256 57	
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict., Cap. 9.....	3,333 81	
	<hr/>	6,590 38
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ON- TARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93 :—		
Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	\$33,311 36	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management.....	1,998 68	
	<hr/>	31,312 68
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund	7,828 17	
	<hr/>	23,484 51
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861	9,107 34	
Less 6 per cent. cost of management.....	546 44	
	<hr/>	8,560 90
	<hr/>	32,045 41
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891 ..		13,244 85
		<hr/>
Total		21,126 53
		<hr/>
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable..		<u>6,135,480 49</u>

Our schedule of interest-bearing assets differs in some respects from that of last year and previous years. The Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, as I have already said, matured early in 1893, and were paid at date of maturity. Our investments in drainage debentures remain at about the same figure as last year.

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the partial award (bearing date November 2, 1893,) of the arbitrators to whom were referred for settlement certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of accounts which had arisen between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion, the statement of those of

our assets which appear under the head of "Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario," varies from that of last year. Section 3 of this award reads as follows :—"That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act of 47 Vict., ch. 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned." The capitalized amount of this additional subsidy granted by this Act to Ontario is \$2,848,289, as previously explained. Under this section, therefore, we again place to our credit the sum of \$2,848,289, which was included as one of our assets in the financial statements of my predecessor for each of the years, 1884 to 1888, inclusive. We were credited with this sum as additional subsidy by the Act of 1884, and therefore it appears for the first time to our credit in the statement of 1885. Since 1888 we have not included it as an asset, because in October of that year an agreement was entered into between the Dominion and the Provinces under which the Provinces gave up the benefits of the Act of 1884. The effect of this agreement was to take this sum of \$2,848,289 out of the credit side of our account, and the sum of \$73,006,088 was to be credited to the Province of Canada, as of date July 1, 1867, instead of as of date 23 May, 1873; also that the charges made against the Province for interest on the excess of debt between 1867 and 1873 were struck out, and to secure this the Provinces were willing to give up the increased subsidy under the Act of 1884, and the Dominion thenceforward stopped paying such increased subsidy. We have relied on and acted on this agreement of 1888, and our statements of assets since that time have been prepared in accordance with its terms. The Dominion has also recognised this agreement of 1888 in various ways. It has prepared and exhibited accounts showing balances in favor of the Provinces. The accounts delivered to Ontario by the Dominion in January, 1889, show a balance in favor of Ontario of \$1,408,417. (See Arbitration Exhibit X, page 33.) This credit of \$1,408,417 appears to our credit, because the Dominion, acting under the agreement of October, 1888, retained the amount of \$2,848,289. In

July last at Quebec, during the progress of the arbitration, it was contended by the Dominion for the first time that this agreement was not binding. The Provinces had been satisfied with it, and the Dominion had acquiesced in and acted upon it up to that time. It was contended last July that this agreement was *ultra vires*; that Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, who were parties to it, had no right to make it, and that it was not in accordance with the Acts of 1873 and 1884. The arbitrators have decided that the Dominion Government, whose members framed these statutes, has not properly interpreted them, and that the agreement into which it entered was contrary to the terms of these statutes. The effect of this decision, as I have said, is to restore to us as an interest-bearing asset this sum of \$2,848,289. This necessitates a revision of the accounts. Our accountant estimates that a complete revision of the accounts will show that this credit of \$2,848,289 will be reduced by \$1,544,000, and that the final balance in connection with these open accounts in favor of Ontario, the whole account being taken into consideration, will be \$1,304,289. This balance is larger than that we claimed last year. I wish to place, side by side, for convenient reference, my statement of 11th April last year with my statement of to-day as to these accounts. I estimated last year before an award was made that the balance due us on these open accounts was \$1,090,519 (\$1,590,519 less the \$500,000 bonds). In the light of the partial award, I now estimate it to be \$1,304,289. I am confident that the balance of \$1,544,000 referred to, which is the estimate of our accountant, will be found to be a fair estimate. It is only an estimate, since there are several unadjusted items, which cannot be settled until a final award is made. This estimate is the result of a calculation allowing the Province interest up to such time as the Dominion owed Ontario, *i. e.*, on current account only. It does not allow the Dominion interest on over payments made on current account, because Ontario did not accept such overpayments as liable to interest, and because when the payments were made the accounts prepared by the Dominion showed a balance of \$1,408,417 at our credit. In crediting us with this balance they did so under the agreement of October, 1888, which they now ignore. The Dominion claims interest on these over-payments, and the Province resists the claim.

Interest, to be claimable, must rest on a contract. The Provinces did not contract to pay interest on such payments. The payments were made on an agreement which the Dominion now sees fit to ignore. The arbitrators have reserved their decision on this point and for that reason further explanation is not desirable. The Provinces have so far accepted the award of 2nd November, 1893. The Dominion is dissatisfied with it, and has appealed against it, on the ground that the Act of 1884 compensated the Provinces for one half year's interest on the excess of debts more than is charged in the accounts of the Dominion, and that such half year's interest (\$262,652) should be charged against Ontario and Quebec. The Provinces feel confident that the contention of the Dominion will not be sustained, but this is a matter which, pending the appeal, need not be discussed.

Before leaving this branch of my subject I wish to call attention to an important clause of the partial award of the arbitrators made November, 1893. Clause three reads as follows:—

“That the trust funds shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum carried half-yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.”

Counsel for the Dominion and the Province were agreed that the trust funds referred to in this clause amount to \$3,351,728.

We commenced the year with a credit bank balance of \$613,787, of which \$550,000 was on special deposit. Our total receipts for the year were \$4,291,914, and our total expenditures, \$3,905,685 (including \$1,460, being amount of stationery distributed by the Queen's Printer in excess of purchases), so that on the 31st of December, 1893, we had on hand in the banks, \$1,000,016.

Of this last named sum, \$925,000 was on special deposit.

OTHER ASSETS.

As I have previously stated we have other assets. All commercial corporations, such as banks, insurance companies or business firms in preparing a balance sheet invariably include all their properties of whatever nature as assets. If we followed this method

our balance sheet would show assets and a surplus ten times as large as the amounts I have named. I have not included, for example, (1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the Province; (2) the site of the old Parliament buildings, valued at \$500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres, part of the Queen street asylum farm, valued at \$150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of Crown lands to the amount of \$800,000; (4) the standing timber on a vast extent of territory; (5) unsold Crown lands, including our mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of \$1,196,000 guaranteed to us in perpetuity under the B.N.A. Act, and a further amount of \$142,000 a year granted to us for all time under the Dominion Act of 1884. Our critics choose completely to forget the existence of these very important and valuable assets; they wholly ignore them and never by any chance even allude to them.

I see my honorable friend from West Kent smiles. He and his friends generally frown when we speak about the assets of the Province. They seem to find neither comfort nor satisfaction in discussing our assets. The untold wealth of the Province, actual and potential, its abundant assets are to them dry and uninteresting topics and they scrupulously avoid all reference to them. They grow cheerful and happy only when they dwell upon our future railway liabilities which are rapidly diminishing in amount and the payment of which is spread over a long term of years. They apparently forget that the policy of aiding railways was initiated by John Sandfield-Macdonald, that, with very rare exceptions, no one ever opposed these railway grants and that they themselves, in nearly every instance, voted to grant the aid to the railways, which created the very liability, the existence of which they now deplore. (Ministerial applause.)

OUR RAILWAY LIABILITY.

As in former years, I will now give fullest particulars of the amounts payable annually for "aid to railways" and "annuities." These liabilities of the Province are not ordinary debts, inasmuch as they are not presently payable and do not bear interest before becoming payable.

We have never classed them as ordinary debts. No Government treats obligations of this special character as part of the ordinary public debt.

The Dominion Government, the Manitoba Government, amongst others, have large railway liabilities of exactly the same nature and have always treated them exactly as we do.

The Dominion Government has issued from time to time, and continues to issue, railway certificates exactly the same as ours, payable year by year without interest during the currency of a fixed term of years, and it has never included them in any statement of the debts of the Dominion. If these annual railway payments and annuities extending over a period of more than 30 years and not drawing interest are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then, to be consistent so as to treat the credit and debit sides of the account alike, we must be allowed to capitalize our fixed yearly receipts guaranteed to us for all time and not limited to 10, 20 or 30 years, the Dominion subsidy for example, and treat them as present assets. If we capitalize these railway certificates and annuities their present value would amount to \$2,241,867. This at 4 per cent. would entail an annual interest charge on the Province of \$89,694. On the other hand, we received last year as interest on our trust funds and investments more than \$300,000. If the railway certificates and annuities are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then we must place to our credit as a present existing asset, at least \$7,500,000, being the capitalized amount which at 4 per cent. would yield this \$300,000. The annual interest charge on our future railway obligations, if capitalized, would be \$89,694. The annual interest charges on the debt of the Province of Quebec is more than seventeen times this sum (\$1,500,000), while the annual charges on the debt of the Dominion amount to more than 101 times as much (\$10,021,000). Our railway obligations are diminishing, while the debt of the Dominion is increasing. We have the right to insist that the same mode of book-keeping and of computation shall be applied alike to assets and liabilities. The Attorney-General, speaking recently at Whitby, in discussing this question, said:—"As to the

railway certificates and annuities, they say that, though not yet payable, they are debts of the Province. I agree that, in an account setting forth (as I have been doing) all our assets on one side, all our liabilities of every kind should be set down on the other side, and at whatever sum may be proper. But if in the account or balance sheet you only set down some of our assets, and, in fact, but a small part of them, what then? Why set future liabilities against these special assets? Why set future liabilities which bear no interest, against items which bear interest, when the account leaves out all other assets? The accruing interest on the special items of interest-bearing assets will be far more than enough every year to pay accruing annuities and certificates coming due in that year. The interest received on the items specified in the Treasurer's last financial statement amounted on the 31st December, 1892, to \$336,729, while the railway certificates and annuities due in 1893 were \$219,616 only. The amount for the Province to pay in 1897 will be considerably less than it was in 1893, and there will be a further drop in subsequent years.

"So, again, even if we had not that interest coming in, we should have an annuity accruing to us every year of more than five times the railway annuities and certificates which we have to pay in that year; and this annuity is not amongst the assets from which is shown the surplus of five millions or more. What common sense, then, is there in saying that the annuities which in future years we have to pay are not to go against the annuity to be received, or the interest accruing, in those years, but against our cash capital bearing interest?

"The Opposition pretence that, in stating the amount of our debts presently payable, these other liabilities should be added as ordinary debts, is specially curious in that the argument is in the direct teeth of the practice of their own party at Ottawa, as I have already intimated, though the Dominion has no accruing revenue worth speaking of from timber or Crown lands, or from other sources, corresponding with the items of Provincial assets which the Treasurer names. The Dominion treats all annuities, whether

terminable or permanent, as on the same footing with the payments which have to be made every year for legislation and government, and other matters of yearly occurrence, and I am not aware that anyone has had any objection to that. The Dominion has issued railway certificates, payable at future annual dates, like the railway certificates and annuities of this Province. But they are never set down in the public accounts or otherwise among the debts of the Dominion. So, in the Year Book for 1892, published by the Dominion Government, the Ontario railway annuities are expressly treated in like manner. This book has a table (p. 176) of 'Provincial Debts,' and debts of all the other Provinces are given by the Dominion in this table, but none of Ontario. Our annuities are thus spoken of in this Dominion book :

" 'The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of \$1,432,519 to provide for railway expenditures, but these amounts are paid off by a fixed sum every year, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debts.'

" But railway annuities are not the only annuities payable by the Dominion and never included in its public accounts or otherwise as debts. Large annuities are payable by the Dominion to the several Provinces under the B. N. A. Act, or under subsequent Dominion legislation, and these, like the railway annuities, are not added up or capitalized and included in the amount set down as debt, yet they are liabilities just as much as the railway obligations of this Province are liabilities, and are, in fact, more like debts, because they are permanent annuities, instead of being terminable like the railway annuities of the Province. But, in the judgment of the Dominion Government, though liabilities, these annuities and future annual payments do not stand on the same footing as the public debt, but they are like any other necessary payments of yearly occurrence.

" So, also, the Dominion is under liability for annuities to retired officers of the Government, amounting annually to about a quarter of a million dollars, considerably more than Ontario's annual liability for railway certificates and annuities, and these Dominion obligations are not taken into account as Dominion debts. Thus, in

this matter, as in so many others, our opponents pretend to find fault with the Ontario Government for things which, as supporters of the Dominion Government, they have to defend, and on far inferior grounds."

The small liabilities of the Province set out in the schedule in the hands of honorable members explain themselves and call for no remark. Suffice it on this branch of my subject to repeat that we had in cash in our banks at the end of 1893 more than a million of dollars; that we have this very day to our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, and that our surplus of assets, after deducting all liabilities at present payable, amounted at the end of the year to \$6,135,480.49. (Applause.)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1894.

Subsidy.....		\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Do-		
minion to Ontario.....	\$300,000 00	
Interest on Investments.....	70,000 00	
		370,000 00
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—		
Crown Lands	50,000 00	
Clergy Lands.....	5,000 00	
Common School Lands	10,000 00	
Grammar School Lands	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests.....	850,000 00	
		916,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—		
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	40,000 00	
London ".....	15,000 00	
Kingston ".....	5,000 00	
Hamilton ".....	15,000 00	
Mimico ".....	1,000 00	
Orillia, Asylum for Idiots	2,500 00	
Reformatory for Females.....	3,000 00	
" Boys.....	500 00	
		82,000 00
Education Department.....		50,000 00
Casual Revenue.....		70,000 00
Succession duty.....		70,000 00
Licenses		280,000 00
Law stamps.....		85,000 00
Algoma Taxes		3,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works		15,000 00
" Insurance Companies		3,000 00
" Removal of Patients.....		6,000 00
Total ...		<u>\$3,146,872 80</u>

We estimate that our revenue for this year (1894) will reach \$3,146,872. We expect to receive much less from the Crown Lands Department than we did last year, and this is the main point of difference in the two years. This estimate is moderate, and the actual receipts will, as usual, doubtless considerably exceed it. The expenditure estimates amount to \$3,415,663. As heretofore, we will be careful to keep well within the estimate. My expectations in this regard have been fulfilled each year. We are asking \$16,000 more for education, and \$12,000 more for administration of justice than we asked last year. As I have already said, the expenditures of 1893 were considerably less than those either of 1891 or 1892. The expenditures of 1894, I venture to say, will be notably less than those of any year for several years past. We now have large deposits in the banks, and at the end of 1894 we will still have a large cash balance at our credit. (Applause.)

A COMPARISON.

Our financial condition, Sir, is sound and encouraging, view it as we will. If we take even a hurried glance at the finances of the other Provinces, or of the Dominion itself, we will quickly return to our own balance sheet with feelings of intense pride and satisfaction. The Treasurer of Quebec, in his financial statement, delivered last December, informs us that the excess of liabilities of that Province over assets at June 30th, 1893, the close of their financial year, was \$22,951,680. During the current financial year he estimates that he will be called upon to expend for interest and charges on their public debt alone the alarming sum of \$1,527,296. The gross debt of the Province of Quebec is about \$23,000,000, and both political parties in that Province, I regret to say, Liberal as well as Conservative Administrations, must share the divided responsibility for a financial policy both vicious and wasteful, for a state of things so disastrous. The debts of the other Provinces, and they are by no means as yet very alarming, are as follows:—New Brunswick, nearly \$2,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,764,932; Manitoba, \$2,209,000; British Columbia, 620,844. Nova Scotia

will this year pay about \$125,000 interest on her debt. Our own Province of Ontario, on the other hand, presents a striking contrast to this somewhat gloomy outlook, and can point to a cash surplus over and above all liabilities of whatever nature of millions of dollars. The Dominion Government, since it took office fifteen years ago, has added more than \$101,000,000 to the public debt, and, concurrently with a rapidly increasing debt, has given us increased taxation. The net public debt of the Dominion is about \$242,000,000, or more than \$50 per head for its every inhabitant. It has increased \$550,000 during the past year, and the annual charge on the debt has grown from \$7,241,000 in 1878, to \$10,021,000 in 1893. The Province of Quebec, unable to get new loans, even at high rates of interest, has been compelled to resort to new taxes, levied upon the mercantile and professional classes. For the past three years its direct taxes on commercial corporations have averaged more than \$138,000. Last year it received by way of taxes on transfers of property \$292,000, and for trading and manufacturing licenses more than \$145,000. The people of Ontario, as the result of careful, prudent and economical government, have never been called upon to pay a dollar of taxation in any one of these directions. Under its license laws (I am again speaking of Quebec), it received during the last three years respectively \$586,000, \$608,000 and \$672,757. Our license receipts for the same three years were respectively \$298,184, \$294,758 and \$294,159. In other words, the Province of Quebec has received, by way of licenses, \$887,101 during the last three years more than Ontario. Further, as to several large and important services, our grants, each of them materially lightening the burdens of the people, have largely exceeded those of the Province of Quebec. For example, we spent last year for the purposes of education \$277,091 more than was spent by Quebec; \$57,109 more for agriculture and immigration, and \$578,024 more for asylums and charities. On the other hand, the Quebec Government spent for administration of justice \$208,634 more than Ontario. Or, taking these four leading services together, viz., education, asylums and charities, agriculture and administration of

justice, we returned to our municipalities and gave back to the people by means of these grants in the year 1893 the large sum of \$703,590 more than was thus returned by the Province of Quebec. This difference is even more striking when we remember that in 1893 the Quebec Government levied and collected new taxes, altogether unknown to the people of this Province, to the amount of more than half a million of dollars. These new taxes were levied on commercial corporations, on transfers of property and included receipts for manufacturing and trading licenses.

A RETROSPECT.

This is the closing session of our seventh Parliament. This fact of itself compels retrospection. With every confidence we point to the financial record of the Mowat Government, embracing the long period of twenty-two years. There is not a stain or a blot upon a single page of it ; not one act of maladministration can be pointed to in all these years. Millions of dollars have been spent in the this direction and in that, but not a dollar misappropriated. Its watch-words have been "efficient service and strictest economy." In all directions economy has been enforced wherever possible and desirable revenue has been developed ; and at all times the public credit has been maintained. No deserving public object has been overlooked ; no interest or locality has been unduly favored. There has been neither parsimony on the one hand nor waste on the other. Timely and generous aid, amounting to millions of dollars, has been given to schools, to hospitals, to railways and to public works. On six occasions we have sold small portions of our timber assets, obtaining for them every dollar they were worth, and converted the proceeds into other assets of a useful and more permanent character. By our timber sales there has been a conversion of assets, not a lessening or a waste of assets. For example, our last and by far most successful sale realized \$2,305,000, or nearly half of the proceeds of all our six sales taken together. It was held in 1892. During this Parliament, as I have already mentioned, we have witnessed the completion of these new buildings, and of the large asylums

at Mimico and Orillia, at a cost up to the end of 1893, of \$2,400,596 and without our borrowing a single dollar. We have, on the one hand, \$2,300,000 less of timber, but in its place, on the other hand, we have \$2,400,000 worth of indispensable and substantial public buildings. Our critics admitted the urgent need of the buildings, and have never even suggested that our ordinary revenue would suffice to build them. We could then only take one of two courses, viz., convert some of our assets into buildings or borrow money. We took the former course, and they cry out, "You are wasting our assets." Had we taken the latter course, the course always followed by the other Provinces and the Dominion under similar circumstances, they would have said. "You are crushing the Province under a load of debt." Notice again the large sums returned to the people. During this last Parliament we spent for the following purposes :—

Education	\$2,586,940	31
Public Institutions maintenance	3,187,697	21
Agriculture	614,297	10
Hospitals and charities	610,251	18
Public buildings	1,580,344	42
Public works	109,712	77
Colonization roads	439,367	26
Railways	804,467	50
New Parliament buildings	833,353	32
		<hr/>
In all	\$10,766,431	07

Our ordinary revenue more than suffices for ordinary expenditure. No one ever expected that it would, in addition to the many grants to which I have referred, suffice to meet large special capital expenditures. The supporters of the Ottawa Government, in their attempts to justify the immense and growing debt of the Dominion, invariably point to their large capital expenditures, such as those on public works. In their fervor and excitement our critics further say, "You are treating timber revenue as ordinary revenue." The Sandfield-Macdonald Government so treated it, likewise every Conservative Government at Ottawa. Every member of the Sandfield-

Macdonald Government took it for granted that the proceeds of land and timber sales should be treated as ordinary revenue. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his budget speech of 1884, treats the proceeds of sales of North-west lands as ordinary revenue. The Sandfield-Macdonald Government had four timber sales, one during each year of his term of office. The Mowat Government has had six sales during 22 years' tenure of office.

The last session of a Parliament both compels retrospection and invites forecast. We may well view our future not only with complacency, but also with amplest hope. The potential wealth of the Province in forest, field and mine is immense, almost incalculable. If our forest wealth alone, and by far the greater part of it remains intact, is husbanded and cared for in the future as in the past ; if in our sales of small portions of it from time to time we continue to realize the highest possible prices, all fear of failing revenue or of borrowing will continue to be an impalpable spectre for generations yet to come. We may confidently expect to maintain our present revenue, while, as I have already indicated, our yearly expenditures for railway aid and public buildings will be materially reduced.

The people of this Province, in the exercise of their sovereign power, will soon be called upon once again to pass verdict upon the financial record of the Administration of my honored friend, the leader of this House. Tried by his record, his every supporter, as well as every friend of honest, efficient and economical government, will hopefully and confidently await the result. (Loud Applause).

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Dominion of Canada Sub- sidy and Specific Grant.	Dominion of Canada, Inter- est on Special Funds.	Dominion of Canada, Mar- riage Licenses and Muni- cipal Loan Fund, etc.	Interest on Investments.	Crown Lands Department.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	142,889 63
1868.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	134,874 23	5,031 25	632,113 65
1869.....	1,185,751 18	136,696 62	283 99	80,236 43	879,542 34
1870.....	1,076,729 84	136,696 62	37,654 05	146,123 65	736,426 10
1871.....	883,303 38	136,696 62	35,466 00	148,703 60	869,585 36
1872.....	903,303 38	136,696 62	35,361 00	221,757 95	1,437,372 52
1873.....	1,030,088 09	136,696 62	41,057 00	256,914 83	1,121,264 46
1874.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	248,130 68	717,248 28
1875.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	232,101 06	640,346 34
1876.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	164,170 43	640,015 92
1877.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	222,251 18	628,712 90
1878.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	156,251 46	445,278 92
1879.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	127,645 70	457,340 27
1880.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	198,437 42	616,311 96
1881.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	82,204 41	992,504 01
1882.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	101,927 93	1,095,152 24
1883.....	1,196,872 80	136,696 62	.....	76,324 28	635,447 25
1884.....	1,196,872 80	207,903 86	.....	57,521 79	570,305 41
1885.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10	.....	50,284 86	736,864 95
1886.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10	.....	55,893 63	814,813 28
1887.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10	.....	66,169 32	1,113,142 77
1888.....	1,196,872 80	279,111 10	.....	*95,987 69	1,436,336 28
1889.....	1,196,872 80	280,000 00	.....	75,025 98	1,196,455 88
1890.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	.....	63,596 94	1,103,443 09
1891.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	500,000 00	41,023 31	1,159,681 75
1892.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	.....	36,739 31	2,252,972 27
1893.....	1,196,872 80	300,000 00	.....	79,896 79	1,823,550 87
Total..	30,253,504 67	4,991,494 18	784,696 27	3,090,351 88	24,895,118 70

*Includes \$34,388.10 transferred from Drainage Works rent charges.
 " 5,971.49 " " Drainage Debentures.

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Licenses.	Law Stamps.	Algebra Taxes.	Education Department.	Casual Revenue.	Public Institutions.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
.....	.....	95 34	24,742 06	43,011 33	8,591 90
58,924 74	42,989 55	2,664 11	24,976 07	12,870 33	8,780 65
60,652 26	78,477 94	2,547 56	26,649 17	20,810 91	19,457 90
58,558 55	77,650 97	5,014 12	35,450 65	23,567 20	20,675 07
75,355 96	87,165 88	7,685 27	53,797 58	26,776 99	25,295 66
82,152 78	95,249 08	3,801 90	51,480 21	77,355 83	31,664 51
115,499 17	75,164 01	5,571 43	55,307 31	28,548 80	30,700 99
107,590 10	63,950 93	5,045 45	57,808 25	24,178 85	27,832 30
85,257 56	66,055 26	4,993 07	57,805 65	19,457 23	34,210 75
78,820 96	68,756 99	1,032 35	57,781 38	29,526 35	39,875 07
75,529 85	66,291 82	585 76	51,793 61	20,293 25	67,971 26
85,220 17	71,383 83	9,948 96	47,961 95	26,642 32	66,089 42
91,207 68	66,984 00	1,863 92	44,284 27	29,592 91	63,982 54
91,604 01	57,502 10	16,210 64	31,450 42	32,752 50	98,782 01
92,360 72	52,399 89	14,099 22	30,052 86	30,578 77	79,646 00
96,460 50	61,845 02	4,106 02	28,175 25	29,578 83	93,846 43
211,353 71	66,599 98	2,215 85	37,969 35	33,426 45	110,211 68
162,330 07	66,988 02	1,620 38	38,749 72	39,556 48	99,112 62
211,162 76	62,291 65	13,143 40	38,229 50	42,572 83	89,220 09
202,455 56	68,439 88	15,247 60	24,807 59	44,589 95	84,004 34
233,785 59	81,044 50	2,275 73	33,173 74	46,819 02	99,320 21
302,734 44	84,841 65	3,911 49	35,359 71	53,310 44	131,199 56
312,007 55	90,348 93	2,093 10	36,661 61	52,015 99	105,663 43
298,183 96	84,557 67	4,155 63	41,766 92	55,861 80	130,234 83
294,757 98	91,617 56	4,172 55	47,949 68	70,257 03	136,406 44
294,516 72	84,246 10	2,560 07	47,640 78	117,463 45	79,846 62
3,778,483 35	1,812,843 21	136,660 92	1,061,825 29	1,031,425 84	1,782,622 28

STATEMENT of Receipts by

Years.	Public Buildings.		Refunds <i>re</i> Public Works.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> New Parliament Buildings Fund.	Sale of Lands <i>re</i> Toronto Asylum.
	Insurance.	Refunds.			
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					
1868.....					
1869.....					
1870.....					
1871.....					
1872.....					
1873.....		3,713 14			
1874.....		1,810 20			
1875.....		1,233 04			
1876.....		26,487 50	137 84		
1877.....		11,925 71	117 16		
1878.....	9,000 00	5,132 46	521 91		
1879.....	6,900 00	625 63			
1880.....	1,500 01	29,338 20	18 00		
1881.....		1,140 19			
1882.....	1,500 00	707 95			
1883.....	9,798 02	34 88			
1884.....	753 36	645 60			
1885.....	5,000 08	202 15			
1886.....	21,608 11	6,155 48		15,716 67	
1887.....		200 00		122,211 57	
1888.....	1,616 36	4,000 09	400 00	28,861 71	30,471 81
1889.....	80 10	1,089 50		315 74	119,851 20
1890.....	15,359 06	2,913 50		315 74	82,976 87
1891.....		116 63		315 74	
1892.....		4,083 13		6,472 87	2,266 20
1893.....		1,295 55			1,000 00
Totals.....	73,115 10	102,856 53	1,194 91	174,210 04	236,566 08

the Treasurer.—Continued.

Municipal Loan Fund.	Drainage Works rent charges.	Drainage Debentures.	Annuities.	Totals.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	182,899 63
68,178 56	.....	.....	.....	2,250,207 74
191,463 28	.....	.....	.....	2,625,179 29
158,469 70	.....	.....	.....	2,500,695 70
38,508 10	.....	.....	.....	2,333,179 62
50,179 16	.....	.....	.....	3,060,747 97
28,951 26	.....	1,125 60	.....	2,961,515 31
831,909 33	.....	2,888 31	.....	3,446,347 93
652,505 49	.....	10,444 58	.....	3,156,605 81
113,444 44	16,211 71	27,406 05	.....	2,589,222 83
.....	570 88	29,625 69	.....	2,502,566 04
10,288 82	11,883 40	30,780 13	.....	2,285,178 07
1,652 36	15,289 70	37,681 66	.....	2,287,951 39
51,735 35	19,734 97	35,609 11	.....	2,584,169 76
.....	9,029 27	41,997 80	.....	2,788,746 78
.....	6,547 55	41,907 85	.....	2,880,450 40
31 66	24,975 86	45,748 00	.....	2,439,941 42
4,476 20	26,044 19	43,611 55	250,643 67	2,820,555 45
2,647 96	18,079 29	37,100 54	271,399 69	3,005,920 71
.....	18,523 17	44,502 97	238,842 57	3,148,660 01
25,000 00	4,447 79	38,250 76	242,626 92	3,527,577 95
4,000 00	.....	29,185 51	.....	3,603,262 14
850 00	17,486 76	39,019 83	.....	3,538,405 08
.....	17,726 97	41,159 41	.....	3,423,154 99
.....	14,299 80	42,518 25	269,000 00	4,138,589 09
.....	12,910 45	45,437 09	160,006 21	4,662,921 57
.....	10,766 58	52,257 68	.....	4,091,914 01
2,234,291 67	244,528 34	718,258 37	1,432,519 06	78,836,566 69

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Civil Government.	Legislation.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Public Institutions Main-tenance.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.	18,219 47	14,938 95	4,812 18	.....	.....
1868.	90,959 62	85,949 18	171,995 81	331,582 20	152,936 19
1869.	81,897 03	82,941 22	172,656 33	276,146 70	146,776 73
1870.	104,909 35	37,487 87	180,004 02	315,887 92	157,925 80
1871.	114,613 99	94,177 28	182,621 71	351,306 40	171,423 17
1872.	142,218 85	99,559 42	191,647 66	421,703 53	214,967 89
1873.	156,646 82	120,400 68	204,604 84	462,963 22	234,040 76
1874.	159,180 49	176,289 79	208,373 36	487,444 80	286,088 12
1875.	155,526 16	66,263 43	219,462 91	503,311 77	362,710 51
1876.	155,365 59	106,940 56	286,591 40	524,493 51	368,046 02
1877.	159,996 43	122,321 21	277,302 47	550,984 36	427,044 74
1878.	158,721 64	126,463 03	295,369 52	556,056 84	482,466 76
1879.	154,276 84	114,072 98	274,013 22	527,097 24	469,190 80
1880.	173,732 67	111,585 44	265,070 31	505,104 86	505,598 41
1881.	174,803 12	178,954 85	251,119 10	502,824 31	551,663 61
1882.	190,739 55	165,016 04	262,731 46	511,268 48	608,387 17
1883.	202,898 00	133,366 83	275,244 94	513,347 65	648,995 63
1884.	179,825 23	141,440 28	331,026 69	531,651 00	600,216 15
1885.	184,254 70	125,762 04	354,923 35	533,564 46	613,570 89
1886.	183,049 56	115,612 22	346,641 16	568,112 13	609,228 66
1887.	189,289 57	123,002 46	324,495 09	570,760 42	650,744 62
1888.	200,685 25	127,030 77	373,898 80	579,443 80	721,602 69
1889.	211,761 68	119,938 69	366,252 24	598,238 32	728,909 61
1890.	219,563 77	121,475 97	391,006 00	626,142 93	769,905 68
1891.	221,126 28	123,601 03	398,968 79	645,115 23	820,516 68
1892.	235,760 61	132,597 76	391,689 80	653,161 46	818,435 77
1893.	241,621 63	138,924 82	380,652 34	662,520 69	778,839 08
Totals.	4,461,643 90	3,106,114 80	7,383,175 50	13,310,234 23	12,900,232 14

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Immigration.	Agriculture and Arts.	Hospitals and Charities.	Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings.	Public Buildings.	Public Works.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	69,634 00	39,000 00	.....	125,846 29	.....
17,595 00	71,151 41	44,000 00	.....	238,865 50	21,187 39
32,087 65	68,072 20	42,510 00	.....	282,908 52	124,825 77
29,712 56	76,277 90	40,260 00	.....	296,076 98	134,543 47
57,750 49	81,612 10	42,100 00	.....	206,071 83	60,693 12
159,178 55	82,817 93	43,020 00	.....	472,859 50	81,530 21
134,640 66	86,438 24	43,020 00	.....	291,558 14	117,880 14
94,060 53	94,444 83	52,346 16	.....	125,059 05	25,515 32
45,201 10	97,348 42	65,495 07	.....	265,743 47	33,205 35
46,265 34	97,234 55	64,151 48	.....	280,020 66	30,666 56
31,975 09	97,028 62	70,673 19	.....	384,919 18	26,313 26
39,650 12	105,900 80	73,720 44	.....	140,190 90	26,867 27
52,982 19	107,282 72	72,832 63	.....	141,361 12	26,375 31
34,826 37	106,936 01	78,092 75	.....	144,552 28	24,369 94
30,414 67	131,182 53	78,095 79	.....	129,226 17	20,140 25
47,764 41	139,725 95	80,600 53	.....	129,859 08	41,062 43
43,369 92	195,362 64	94,218 83	70,149 91	235,517 24	27,717 40
19,088 11	159,576 45	96,421 28	62,601 54	155,720 29	38,690 80
16,837 40	125,712 06	103,416 19	57,650 91	227,893 19	51,763 07
11,795 94	130,567 14	106,230 62	63,250 15	234,782 69	40,990 23
7,952 39	139,054 46	113,686 14	69,229 54	291,423 56	42,870 71
6,849 90	138,787 58	120,402 48	64,732 60	518,407 39	23,071 66
5,585 98	127,906 21	126,037 38	63,600 83	453,188 51	34,715 38
6,628 94	149,535 42	134,992 89	59,667 39	412,243 77	35,126 67
8,334 86	167,282 14	*32,750 00	.....	.....	.....
7,231 06	169,573 33	151,574 67	61,133 92	393,969 14	21,824 85
.....	.....	164,896 24	80,809 29	320,943 00	18,045 87
987,779 23	3,020,445 64	2,174,544 76	652,826 08	6,899,207 45	1,129,992 43

*Houses of Refuge.

STATEMENT of Expenditure

Years.	Colonization Roads.	Charges on Crown Lands.	Refunds.	Statute Consolidation.	Miscellaneous.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....	2,608 77	9,674 42	2,416 18	.....	.....
1868.....	36,901 15	30,190 14	13,229 39	.....	31,045 20
1869.....	35,589 94	46,341 69	183,341 01	.....	27,261 78
1870.....	50,000 00	68,163 07	92,631 40	.....	21,563 08
1871.....	55,409 04	46,306 94	186,241 25	.....	37,813 42
1872.....	75,799 19	95,750 68	128,864 70	.....	26,029 61
1873.....	145,950 00	110,491 66	168,848 52	.....	16,859 54
1874.....	90,762 43	78,968 02	163,568 70	.....	17,338 20
1875.....	103,511 89	67,249 89	107,669 78	.....	86,418 38
1876.....	85,931 43	70,769 60	57,392 09	.....	74,270 39
1877.....	77,300 00	78,469 56	103,428 63	.....	81,937 75
1878.....	85,612 48	70,509 14	61,591 24	.....	78,901 33
1879.....	114,564 13	67,776 17	53,421 26	.....	124,539 93
1880.....	96,839 99	59,046 47	34,558 23	.....	91,293 19
1881.....	97,289 80	67,592 98	42,207 85	.....	43,820 24
1882.....	110,650 00	83,547 16	41,348 93	.....	66,806 61
1883.....	123,497 47	67,131 26	40,960 29	.....	103,717 15
1884.....	185,772 55	103,006 53	46,006 70	.....	84,754 05
1885.....	121,435 32	96,573 08	31,023 41	2,339 65	97,980 53
1886.....	145,213 80	91,092 98	24,214 58	17,666 37	86,326 92
1887.....	122,974 78	94,538 80	24,729 21	27,759 27	148,802 97
1888.....	112,273 56	96,734 47	27,903 63	31,394 99	80,838 65
1889.....	103,666 63	101,775 68	18,024 87	781 97	60,013 63
1890.....	125,233 26	125,172 23	26,168 14	.....	151,983 39
1891.....	98,312 31	171,666 47	30,563 74	.....	87,916 07
1892.....	103,655 39	131,863 80	21,912 11	.....	117,815 98
1893.....	112,166 30	97,193 80	18,682 94	.....	179,648 59
Total.....	2,618,921 61	2,227,596 69	1,750,948 78	79,942 25	2,025,696 58

by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Aid to Railways.	Annuities.	Drainage Debentures—Municipal and Tile.	Drainage Works.	New Parliament Buildings.	Brockville Lunatic Asylum.	Widows' Pensions.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
.....
.....
.....
.....
372,786 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
426,642 00	.....	53,949 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
113,812 90	.....	54,238 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
417,334 00	.....	81,736 30	55,660 03	.....	.....	.....
372,306 65	.....	24,809 95	53,443 78	.....	.....	.....
343,613 74	.....	49,243 25	11,425 96	.....	.....	.....
232,529 05	.....	34,496 45	590 40	.....	.....	.....
479,064 02	.....	86,602 39	.....	.....	.....	.....
182,032 48	.....	51,279 30	.....	4,150 07	.....	.....
205,528 37	.....	41,926 48	.....	112 00	.....	.....
254,445 82	.....	37,519 47	.....	1,342 19	.....	2,347 14
258,001 62	.....	31,294 83	.....	2,272 50	.....	3,645 88
253,783 41	6,700 00	71,998 04	1,600 00	.....	.....	3,284 84
250,808 01	20,400 00	40,223 78	.....	26 90	.....	.....
247,982 14	33,550 00	27,926 56	.....	8,119 44	.....	.....
247,982 14	45,950 00	30,166 39	.....	164,678 29	.....	.....
247,982 14	52,200 00	58,784 92	.....	159,203 23	.....	11,041 15
247,982 14	52,200 00	26,627 88	.....	143,167 35	.....	1,764 07
248,681 74	52,200 00	85,654 56	.....	142,102 42	.....	.....
252,179 74	59,200 00	62,887 83	.....	208,348 43	.....	.....
158,189 58	70,200 00	43,593 64	.....	323,212 17	.....	.....
145,416 44	74,200 00	62,495 07	.....	159,690 30	92,385 03	.....
5,959,084 13	466,800 00	1,057,454 87	122,720 17	1,316,425 29	92,385 03	22,083 08

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Years.	Municipal Loan Fund Dis- tribution.	Common School Fund—on account Quebec's share.	Land Improvement Fund— Held by the Dominion— Paid with interest to the Municipalities.	University of Toronto.	Totals.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1867.....					56,669 97
1868.....					1,179,269 17
1869.....					1,445,751 73
1870.....					1,578,976 65
1871.....					1,816,784 11
1872.....					2,217,555 07
1873.....					2,940,803 45
1874.....	1,361,101 59				3,870,704 14
1875.....	986,243 48				3,604,524 42
1876.....	452,151 28				3,139,505 66
1877.....	317,711 04				3,119,117 73
1878.....	108,171 15				2,902,388 37
1879.....	65,765 76	25,000 00			2,941,714 27
1880.....	22,061 41	15,000 00			2,518,186 80
1881.....	8,182 22	25,000 00			2,579,802 28
1882.....	57,458 73	25,000 00	111,158 79		2,918,826 95
1883.....	9,071 70	25,000 00	9,579 58		2,887,037 73
1884.....	150 00		338 26		3,207,889 67
1885.....	154 48	35,000 00			3,040,139 07
1886.....	377 51		93,062 84		3,181,449 69
1887.....	177 12	100,000 00	704 53		3,454,372 43
1888.....					3,545,234 85
1889.....					3,653,356 37
1890.....					3,896,324 38
1891.....			47,111 87	100,000 00	4,158,459 55
1892.....			2,049 74	60,000 00	4,068,257 39
1893.....			1,209 50		3,907,145 32
Totals.	3,388,777 47	250,000 00	265,215 11	160,000 00	77,830,247 22

Total Receipts, 1867-1893, as per Statement..... \$78,836,566 69

Amount added to cost price of stationery supplied to the
Queen's Printer, see Auditor's Report, Public
Accounts, 1889, Fol. V 23,642 07
\$78,860,208 76

Total expenditure, 1867-1893, as per State-
ment..... \$77,830,247 22

Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, current
account 75,016 68

Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, special
deposits..... 925,000 00

Stationery on hand, 31st December, 1893,
see Auditor's Report, Public Ac-
counts, 1893, Fol. 20 29,944 86
\$78,860,208 76

Notes :

Education Office, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Educa-
tion to Civil Government 1879

School of Science, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Public
Institutions Maintenance to Education..... 1884

Mechanics' Institutes, etc., transferred from Agriculture to Educa-
tion 1886

Expenses of Elections transferred from Legislation to Miscellaneous 1875

Agricultural College and Farm transferred from Public Institutions
Maintenance to Agriculture..... 1884

Repairs, etc., Public Buildings under Departmental Expenses 1867-83

Consolidation of Statutes under Miscellaneous 1874-85

Drainage Works transferred from Miscellaneous to Public Works.. 1869

Commissioner of Agriculture appointed. 1888

Bureau of Industries' officials transferred from Agriculture to Civil
Government regular staff Department Agriculture 1889

Mining Bureau under Crown Lands Expenditure 1891

do transferred to Civil Government..... 1892

Widows' Pensions transferred to Refunds—Municipalities Fund... 1890

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 22nd, 1894.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued
by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to
Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			<i>Forward...</i>	1,034,408 68	1,484,000 00
1894.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1914.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1895.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1915.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1896.....	141,807 44	74,200 00	1916.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1897.....	121,255 58	74,200 00	1917.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1898.....	92,742 58	74,200 00	1918.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1899.....	78,310 19	74,200 00	1919.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1900.....	72,237 18	74,200 00	1920.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1901.....	40,431 77	74,200 00	1921.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1902.....	24,274 17	74,200 00	1922.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1903.....	15,806 49	74,200 00	1923.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1904.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1924.....	15,391 20	67,500 00
1905.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1925.....	15,391 20	53,800 00
1906.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1926.....	15,391 20	40,650 00
1907.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1927.....	15,391 20	28,250 00
1908.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1928.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1909.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1929.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1910.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1930.....	14,691 60	22,000 00
1911.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1931.....	11,193 60	15,000 00
1912.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1932.....	4,197 60	4,000 00
1913.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1933.....	1,399 20	.....
<i>Forward....</i>	1,034,408 68	1,484,000 00	<i>Totals....</i>	1,312,149 88	2,501,200 00

Note.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.
half-yearly)

\$922,091 82

Present value of Annuities—(interest $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. half-yearly)

1,319,775 70

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 22nd, 1894.

SCHEDULE "C."

CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO,
BEARING INTEREST.

	As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 11th April, 1893.		As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 6th March, 1894.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. Cap. 10)		312,759 04		312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)		1,472,391 41		1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see award)...		124,685 18		124,685 18
Ontario's share of Library				105,541 00
The Capital under Act 1884 (See Award Nov., '93	2,848,289	52		
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	1,544,000	00		
		1,304,289 52		1,590,519 37
		3,214,135 15		3,605,906 00

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the amount of benefit derived by each County during 23 years, 1871-1893, on account of the following heads :

COUNTY.	Lunatic Asylums.	Central Prison.	Reformatory for Boys.	Blind Institution.	Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Public, Separate and High Schools.	Administration of Justice.	Agricultural Societies.	Mechanics' Institutes.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brant	152,176 28	26,669 77	30,596 01	28,845 08	23,639 14	96,669 00	89,297 99	33,880 00	19,989 43	501,762 70
Bruce	176,769 76	7,350 47	11,411 06	21,651 98	24,662 23	211,516 00	67,774 56	37,000 00	19,815 13	577,951 19
Carleton	280,981 71	35,835 94	27,323 39	15,146 13	33,050 42	106,755 00	102,109 42	20,850 00	4,225 10	626,277 11
Dufferin	14,480 74	905 27	841 79	9,175 89	1,356 93	56,583 00	14,754 82	13,500 00	4,480 66	116,079 10
Elgin	179,603 04	24,065 61	23,714 90	15,608 87	22,989 30	141,679 00	103,096 85	32,770 00	10,071 80	553,599 37
Essex	144,348 06	39,152 92	15,885 74	23,119 50	18,920 99	152,165 00	84,193 98	29,800 00	2,728 42	510,314 61
Frontenac	282,517 73	29,712 54	36,807 29	22,677 05	15,880 27	101,343 00	59,733 38	20,950 00	11,871 70	581,492 96
Stormont	133,267 37	12,089 42	6,848 12	4,937 88	12,303 72	81,462 00	51,830 50	24,298 00	994 50	276,201 01
Dundas	51,387 26		2,012 16	10,877 72	8,333 34	90,725 00		16,300 00	2,103 50	181,738 98
Glengarry	69,849 58		5,399 20	4,399 78	6,545 06	84,471 00	49,957 23	16,231 50	1,786 45	240,513 07
Leeds	146,915 92	24,820 44	10,848 27	11,844 90	16,492 58	256,005 00		63,450 00	5,181 80	585,516 14
Grenville	44,400 50	352 50	6,898 38	2,500 77	5,391 99	235,960 00	67,385 51	46,000 00	6,541 83	66,085 97
Grey	206,068 24	11,829 57	13,355 29	17,947 86	29,437 85				109,831 00	20,733 33	15,300 15	643,284 47
Haldimand	117,493 46	4,707 81	5,100 79	11,971 02	7,198 40	45,415 00	58,181 43	2,733 33	4,953 84	340,171 08
Haliburton					1,913 28	85,997 00	15,565 44	6,395 00		69,288 72
Halton	120,050 48	3,162 43	6,614 37	5,070 11	10,637 71	187,271 00	34,570 22	16,300 00	10,016 33	292,418 65
Hastings	163,264 11	18,192 56	17,645 03	15,437 22	44,422 90	265,279 00	69,747 23	49,138 50	8,851 10	573,969 65
Huron	232,979 32	6,148 94	7,868 21	20,501 83	42,687 24	176,422 00	61,463 95	46,099 00	32,506 26	715,533 75
Kent	166,232 95	27,957 91	18,347 32	12,931 33	20,227 43	176,422 00	84,083 82	31,260 00	13,524 80	550,987 56
Lambton	241,432 37	18,147 07	37,381 27	22,736 38	23,120 54	168,303 00	79,621 24	31,200 00	16,593 15	638,535 02
Lanark	157,216 74	4,904 20	2,066 34	2,610 02	11,842 99	182,163 00	30,109 36	32,600 00	13,090 42	436,603 07
Lennox and Addington	121,146 91	3,243 64	2,764 71	7,251 07	13,945 01	124,501 00	31,229 99	32,599 00	5,872 30	342,553 63
Lincoln	160,968 50	23,383 29	29,598 97	9,570 19	8,229 64	133,042 00	66,649 01	28,783 31	18,330 81	478,555 72
Middlesex	513,502 00	67,846 09	53,157 65	26,183 02	36,005 69	256,750 00	181,830 01	57,600 00	25,027 02	1,217,901 48
Norfolk	119,346 33	7,973 64	17,414 39	14,716 98	20,866 62	136,041 00	63,381 61	32,600 00	7,473 26	419,813 83
Northumberland	180,881 37	24,240 25	10,709 68	9,232 31	25,922 63	190,850 00	83,591 33	32,600 00	7,540 72	565,568 29
Durham	122,642 69	4,174 32	9,006 55	6,208 84	17,126 71	162,730 00		32,600 00	10,011 70	364,500 81
Ontario	240,512 80	14,434 41	25,606 77	16,415 50	19,916 85	237,371 00	70,463 16	32,600 00	16,521 30	673,841 79
Oxford	205,871 10	28,647 95	20,358 38	6,066 67	20,152 42	193,183 00	64,227 28	32,600 00	19,410 71	590,517 51
Peel	135,276 78	4,807 39	1,817 89	3,846 00	7,073 85	106,573 00	37,074 83	22,950 00	17,850 09	337,269 83
Perth	185,350 26	6,001 20	13,268 79	12,418 00	39,831 96	215,648 00	58,941 63	32,600 00	21,217 88	585,277 72
Peterborough	98,572 74	6,000 65	7,525 19	11,270 51	10,065 74	157,130 00	36,375 77	32,921 00	10,138 10	369,999 70
Prescott	56,164 81	1,212 97	2,023 36	653 64	6,358 77	130,101 00	36,835 99	16,300 00	83 40	82,796 95
Russell	11,533 40	86 77	352 24	2,502 14	10,894 37			16,300 00	601 50	209,207 41
Prince Edward	58,841 63	1,932 10	1,953 62	11,810 00	4,162 45	78,693 00	32,630 78	16,300 00	796 85	207,120 43
Renfrew	85,305 32	5,764 36	9,462 66	22,324 44	14,046 71	183,920 00	52,884 32	33,040 00	4,927 40	411,675 21
Simcoe	303,301 69	21,505 26	18,133 90	18,093 15	33,359 34	329,580 00	109,082 42	52,950 00	29,043 86	915,049 62
Victoria	105,472 69	5,712 81	5,024 33	9,981 34	9,096 69	197,797 00	46,157 11	32,600 00	8,418 49	420,260 46
Waterloo	128,737 45	17,158 38	14,736 62	9,582 28	22,158 91	200,119 00	67,607 50	32,600 00	38,060 07	530,760 21
Welland	112,525 64	44,059 70	18,517 82	6,903 85	8,894 65	126,315 00	64,176 13	20,733 36	16,889 81	419,015 96
Wellington	216,649 26	19,006 48	10,803 64	22,988 29	26,930 43	231,337 00	75,284 03	48,900 00	35,815 44	687,714 57
Wentworth	367,848 07	128,114 94	78,765 04	41,002 62	30,302 14	121,758 00	135,635 78	41,345 00	13,123 34	957,894 93
York	1,174,469 64	311,461 70	119,479 76	99,447 78	61,403 03	240,017 00	425,827 23	61,362 00	29,116 93	2,522,585 07
Unorganized Districts	219,164 84	15,981 12	2,502 09	7,729 29	15,908 54	230,180 00	790,319 92	59,112 00	10,284 90	1,351,182 70
Total	8,005,521 54	1,058,754 79	759,948 98	656,189 23	843,707 46	6,819,650 00	3,653,682 76	1,390,751 00	551,182 25	23,739,388 01

STATEMENT shewing the number of Lunatics in residence in the Provincial Asylums each year since 1871, the Counties they were admitted from, the Cost of

County.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		No.
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	
		\$158,880.75.		\$187,719.42		\$201,478.66.		\$214,308.21		\$218,541.35		\$241,380.57.		\$281,843.75		\$270,162.95		\$286,894.37.		\$297,894.72.		\$322,971.62.		\$368,683.07.	
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Algoma	1	116 31	1	128 49	1	133 87	1	134 03	1	132 45	2	266 42					2	246 80	1	118 17	3	365 64	4	537 84	6
Brant	25	2,907 75	30	3,854 70	32	4,283 84	35	4,691 05	33	4,370 85	39	5,195 19	45	6,345 00	48	5,405 53	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	59	7,190 92	56	7,529 76	56
Bruce	15	1,744 65	17	2,184 33	16	2,141 92	24	3,216 72	26	3,443 70	33	4,395 93	43	6,063 00	49	6,159 79	48	5,923 20	54	6,381 18	56	6,825 28	63	8,470 98	63
Carleton	54	6,280 74	52	6,681 48	56	7,496 72	59	7,907 77	62	8,211 90	60	7,992 60	70	9,870 00	72	9,051 12	77	9,501 80	82	9,689 94	91	11,091 68	89	11,966 94	101
Dufferin																	1	123 40			2	268 92	4		
Dundas	5	581 55	7	899 43	11	1,472 57	10	1,340 30	12	1,589 40	12	1,598 52	14	1,974 00	16	2,011 36	14	1,737 60	16	1,890 72	16	1,950 08	20	2,689 20	19
Durham	33	3,838 23	36	4,625 64	37	4,953 19	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	23	3,063 83	21	2,981 00	30	3,771 30	33	4,072 20	33	3,899 61	43	5,240 84	42	5,647 32	44
Elgin	30	3,489 30	39	5,011 11	43	5,756 41	42	5,629 26	42	5,562 90	45	5,994 45	53	7,473 00	60	7,542 60	56	6,910 40	62	7,326 54	67	8,165 96	69	9,277 74	66
Essex	24	2,791 44	28	3,597 72	31	4,149 97	29	3,886 87	26	3,443 70	29	3,863 09	29	4,089 00	32	4,022 72	34	4,195 60	42	4,963 14	45	5,484 60	46	6,185 16	47
Frontenac	52	6,048 12	59	7,580 81	59	7,898 33	59	7,907 77	60	7,947 00	75	9,390 75	77	10,857 00	94	11,816 74	89	10,986 60	95	11,226 15	102	12,431 76	100	13,446 00	93
Glengarry	13	1,512 03	15	1,927 35	17	2,275 79	17	2,278 51	14	1,854 30	11	1,465 31	14	1,974 00	14	1,759 94	16	1,974 40	21	2,481 57	21	2,559 48	22	2,958 12	27
Grenville	8	930 48	8	1,027 92	10	1,338 70	9	1,206 27	11	1,456 95	8	1,065 68	11	1,551 00	12	1,508 52	16	1,974 40	13	1,536 21	14	1,706 32	16	2,151 36	16
Grey	24	2,791 44	26	3,340 74	32	4,283 84	31	4,154 93	40	5,298 00	41	5,461 61	47	6,627 00	49	6,159 79	59	7,280 60	59	6,972 03	61	7,434 68	69	9,277 74	72
Haldimand	22	2,558 82	23	2,955 27	23	3,079 01	23	3,082 69	29	3,841 05	35	4,662 35	33	4,653 00	37	4,651 27	35	4,319 00	34	4,017 78	38	4,631 44	39	5,243 94	40
Halton	26	3,024 06	27	3,469 23	26	3,480 62	29	3,886 87	28	3,708 60	28	3,729 88	29	4,089 00	29	3,645 59	35	4,319 00	41	4,844 97	39	4,753 32	39	5,243 94	38
Hastings	27	3,140 37	38	4,882 62	32	4,283 84	30	4,020 90	30	3,973 50	36	4,795 56	46	6,486 00	45	5,656 95	47	5,799 80	55	6,499 35	55	6,703 40	59	7,933 14	63
Huron	37	4,803 47	35	4,497 15	38	5,087 06	35	4,691 05	36	4,768 20	40	5,328 40	48	6,738 00	54	6,788 34	59	7,280 60	69	8,153 73	83	10,116 04	89	11,966 94	88
Kent	25	2,907 75	24	3,083 76	23	3,079 01	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	36	4,795 56	32	4,512 00	41	5,154 11	50	6,170 00	58	6,853 86	54	6,581 72	62	8,336 52	68
Lambton	28	3,256 68	31	3,983 19	37	4,953 19	37	4,959 11	41	5,430 45	51	6,793 71	53	7,473 00	66	8,296 86	61	7,527 40	65	7,681 05	79	9,628 52	86	11,563 56	92
Lanark	28	3,256 68	30	3,854 70	30	4,016 10	28	3,752 84	25	3,311 75	33	4,395 93	35	4,935 00	35	4,399 85	43	5,306 20	45	5,317 65	45	5,484 60	47	6,319 62	51
Leeds	20	2,326 20	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	23	3,082 69	24	3,178 80	30	3,996 30	37	5,217 00	41	5,154 11	43	5,306 20	50	5,908 50	46	5,606 48	49	5,588 54	51
Lennox and Addington	17	1,977 27	17	2,184 33	20	2,677 40	21	2,814 63	22	2,913 90	22	2,930 62	34	4,794 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,565 80	40	4,726 80	41	4,997 08	44	5,916 24	46
Lincoln	29	3,372 99	27	3,469 23	29	3,882 23	30	4,020 90	29	3,841 05	38	5,061 98	44	6,204 00	48	6,034 08	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	56	6,825 28	64	8,605 44	60
Middlesex	88	10,235 28	93	11,949 57	100	13,387 00	103	13,805 09	103	13,642 35	123	16,384 83	141	19,881 00	153	19,233 63	165	20,361 00	166	20,616 22	171	23,341 48	176	23,664 36	184
Muskoka											1	133 21						3	354 51	4	487 52	5	672 30	7	
Nipissing																									
Norfolk	30	3,489 30	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	22	2,948 66	25	3,311 75	30	3,996 30	32	4,512 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,565 80	38	4,490 46	39	4,753 32	37	4,975 02	41
Northumberland	33	3,838 23	42	5,395 58	39	5,220 93	42	5,629 26	42	5,562 90	62	8,259 02	66	9,306 00	61	7,668 31	65	8,021 00	65	7,681 05	64	7,800 32	74	9,950 04	72
Ontario	47	5,466 57	48	6,167 52	50																				

The Cost of maintaining the Asylums, and the amount of benefit thus derived by each County, each year, and in the twenty-three years, 1871-1893.

1883.			1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		Amount of benefit derived by each County during the past 23 years.	County.
No.	Cost.		No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
\$377,095.10.	\$388,021.30.		\$364,445.96.	\$384,352.03.	\$415,330.19.	\$459,373.39.	\$490,606.11.	\$461,364.12.	\$498,097.70.	\$544,580.95.	\$568,495.25.													
c.	\$	c.	\$	c	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
84	6	800 88	10	1,335 20	11	1,366 42	11	1,356 30	8	1,059 12	10	1,353 40	15	2,108 70	14	1,790 95	18	2,305 98	17	2,273 58	17	2,279 36	20,209 91	Algoma.
76	56	7,474 88	56	7,477 12	56	6,956 32	51	6,288 30	53	7,016 67	54	7,308 36	60	8,434 80	69	8,826 82	66	8,455 26	69	9,228 06	73	9,787 84	152,176 28	Brant.
98	63	8,409 24	69	9,212 88	68	8,446 96	73	9,000 90	78	10,326 42	83	11,233 22	82	11,527 56	93	11,897 02	94	12,042 34	103	13,775 22	104	13,944 32	176,769 76	Bruce.
94	101	13,481 48	106	14,153 12	107	13,291 54	107	13,193 10	111	14,695 29	113	15,293 42	125	17,572 50	125	15,990 63	141	18,063 51	143	19,124 82	152	20,380 16	280,981 71	Carleton.
92	4	533 92	4	534 08	8	993 76	9	1,109 70	10	1,323 90	10	1,353 40	9	1,265 22	9	1,151 32	12	1,537 32	14	1,872 36	18	2,413 44	14,480 74	Dufferin.
20	19	2,536 12	17	2,269 84	20	2,484 40	17	2,096 10	15	1,985 85	21	2,842 14	16	2,249 28	13	1,663 02	22	2,818 42	26	3,477 24	29	3,888 32	51,387 26	Dundas.
32	44	5,873 12	46	6,141 92	45	5,589 90	62	7,644 60	58	7,678 62	54	7,308 36	50	7,029 00	47	6,012 47	46	5,893 06	41	5,483 34	49	6,569 92	122,642 69	Durham.
74	66	8,809 68	67	8,945 84	64	7,950 08	65	8,014 50	65	8,605 35	71	9,609 14	73	10,262 34	73	9,338 52	76	9,736 36	73	9,763 02	78	10,428 54	179,603 04	Elgin.
16	47	6,273 56	49	6,542 48	52	6,459 44	61	7,521 30	62	8,208 18	65	8,797 40	69	9,700 02	67	8,570 97	70	8,967 70	78	10,431 72	91	12,201 28	144,348 06	Essex.
00	93	12,413 64	95	12,684 40	95	11,800 90	106	13,070 18	109	14,430 51	116	15,700 60	116	16,307 28	116	14,839 30	121	15,501 31	129	17,252 46	152	20,380 16	282,517 73	Frontenac.
12	27	3,603 96	29	3,872 08	26	3,229 72	30	3,699 30	29	3,839 31	34	4,601 90	29	4,076 82	26	3,326 05	26	3,330 86	41	5,483 34	43	5,765 44	69,849 58	Glengarry.
36	16	2,135 68	18	2,403 36	21	2,608 62	19	2,342 89	21	2,780 19	19	2,571 65	15	2,108 70	13	1,663 02	13	1,665 43	22	2,942 28	28	3,754 24	44,400 50	Grenville.
74	72	9,610 56	79	10,548 08	82	10,186 04	84	10,358 04	86	11,385 54	103	13,941 03	99	13,917 42	98	12,536 65	108	13,835 88	111	14,845 14	118	15,821 44	206,068 24	Grey.
94	40	5,339 20	38	5,073 76	37	4,596 14	43	5,302 33	45	5,957 55	48	6,496 80	52	7,310 16	51	6,524 17	57	7,302 27	59	7,890 66	60	8,044 80	117,493 46	Haldimand.
94	38	5,072 24	44	5,874 88	43	5,341 46	45	5,548 95	48	6,354 72	80	10,828 00	45	6,326 10	46	5,884 55	46	5,893 06	54	7,221 96	56	7,508 48	120,030 48	Halton.
14	63	8,409 24	59	7,877 68	58	7,204 76	59	7,275 29	64	8,472 97	33	4,466 55	74	10,402 92	78	9,978 15	84	10,761 24	91	12,170 34	93	12,469 44	163,264 11	Hastings.
94	88	11,746 24	91	12,150 32	95	11,800 90	93	11,467 83	96	12,710 40	106	14,347 10	108	15,182 64	117	14,967 22	119	15,245 09	122	16,316 28	129	17,296 32	232,979 32	Huron.
52	68	9,076 64	64	8,545 28	67	8,322 74	66	8,138 46	67	8,870 80	72	9,745 20	71	9,981 18	77	9,849 84	76	9,736 36	85	11,367 90	83	11,799 04	166,232 95	Kent.
56	92	12,280 16	98	13,084 96	97	12,049 34	103	12,700 93	103	13,637 29	107	14,482 45	107	15,042 06	116	14,839 30	125	16,013 75	129	17,252 46	138	18,503 04	241,432 37	Lambton.
62	51	6,807 48	51	6,809 52	52	6,459 44	68	8,385 08	70	9,268 00	79	10,692 65	78	10,965 21	79	10,106 07	88	11,273 68	81	10,832 94	84	11,262 72	107,216 74	Lanark.
54	51	6,807 48	50	6,676 00	50	6,211 00	60	7,398 60	62	8,208 80	64	8,662 40	66	9,278 28	76	9,721 92	78	9,992 58	81	10,832 94	82	10,994 56	146,915 92	Leeds.
24	46	6,140 08	49	6,542 48	43	5,341 46	56	6,905 36	48	6,355 20	53	7,173 55	63	8,856 54	56	7,163 80	56	7,174 16	54	7,221 96	55	7,374 40	121,146 91	Lennox and Addington.
44	60	8,008 80	63	8,411 76	65	8,074 30	62	7,645 22	61	8,076 40	65	8,797 75	64	8,997 12	70	8,934 75	74	9,480 14	72	9,629 28	78	10,428 54	160,968 50	Lincoln.
36	184	24,560 32	183	24,434 16	190	23,601 80	184	22,689 04	182	24,096 80	196	26,528 60	207	29,039 94	233	29,806 52	250	32,027 50	262	35,039 88	288	38,615 04	513,502 00	Middlesex.
30	7	934 36	8	1,068 16	9	1,117 98	13	1,603 03	14	1,853 60	7	947 45	7	983 99	13	1,663 02	14	1,793 54	15	2,006 10	16	2,145 28	17,764 05	Muskoka.
02	41	5,472 68	42	5,807 84	33	4,099 26	43	5,302 33	45	5,958 00	53	7,173 55	55	7,731 35	57	7,291 72	58	7,430 38	57	7,623 18	63	8,447 04	119,346 33	Nipissing.
04	72	9,610 56	77	10,281 04	75	9,316 50	60	7,398 60	54	7,149 60	64	8,662 40	61	8,996 48	66	8,4								

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

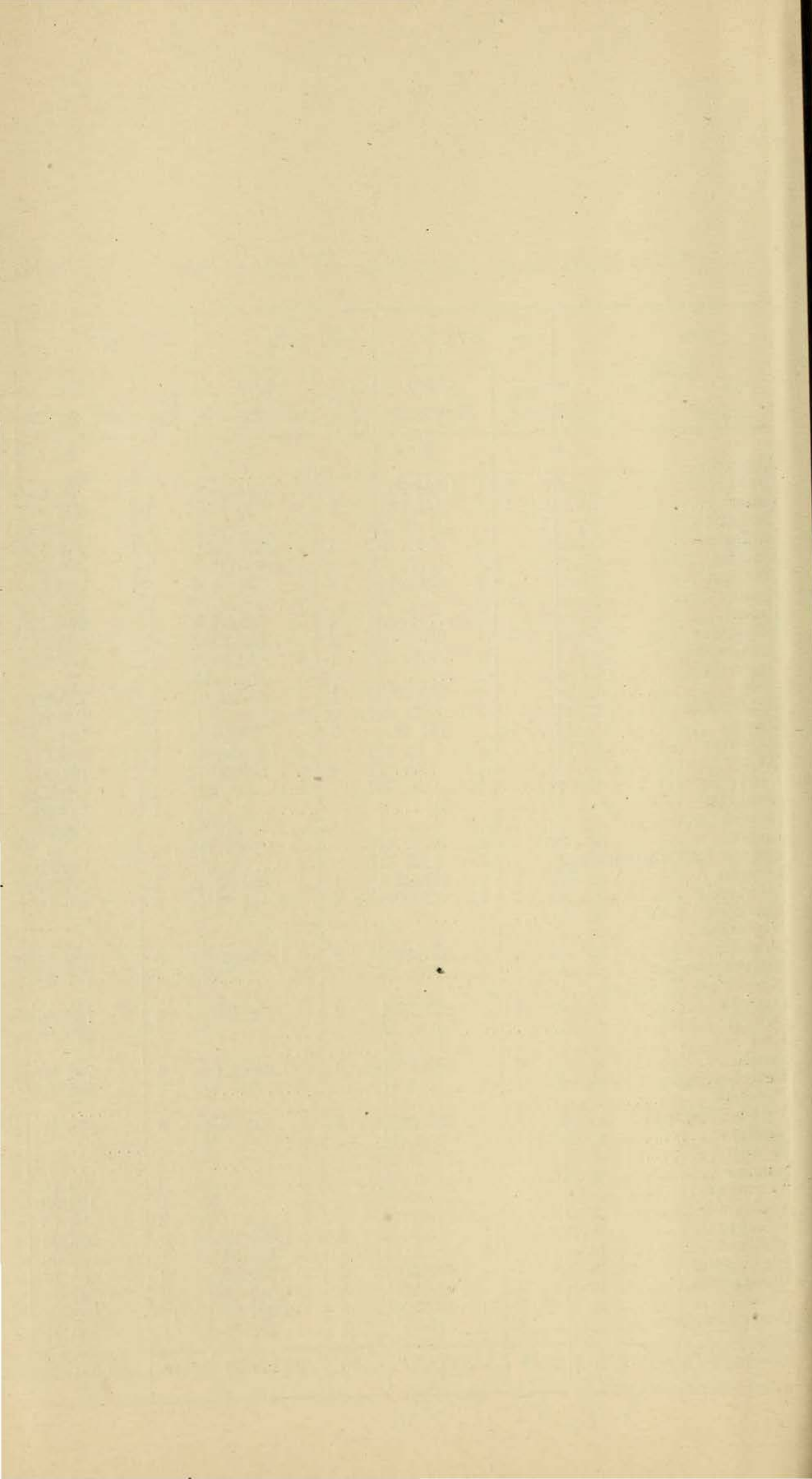
STATEMENT shewing the annual cost, 1871-1893, the number of boys maintained, the counties admitted from, and the amount of benefit derived from the Reformatory by each county, each year, and in the twenty-three years.

[illegible]

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATEMENT showing the cost thereof in each year from 1872 to 1893 inclusive; the number of blind persons maintained for each county; the amount of benefit derived by each county from the Institution each year, and in the total number of years

[illegible]



INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT shewing the cost thereof in each year from 1871 to 1893 inclusive, the number of Deaf Mutes maintained from each County, the amount of benefit derived from the Institution by each County, each year, and in the total number of years.

[illegible]

STATEMENT shewing the Grants paid in each year to Public, Separate and High Schools from 1871 to 1893, including Townships, Towns and Villages, in each County, *but not Cities.*

Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.	GRANTS TO PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.																							Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.	
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		Grand Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Glengarry	2,914	3,372	3,708	3,763	3,769	3,424	4,070	4,033	3,548	3,898	3,720	3,797	3,720	3,725	3,677	3,575	3,511	3,893	3,912	3,816	3,706	3,516	3,402	84,471	Glengarry.
Stormont	2,677	2,890	3,009	3,368	3,235	3,455	3,399	3,634	3,285	3,484	3,535	3,659	3,579	3,593	3,548	3,722	3,970	2,882	3,890	3,909	3,876	3,862	3,799	81,462	Stormont.
Dundas	3,855	3,937	4,338	4,279	4,041	3,712	3,777	4,070	3,740	3,656	3,491	3,815	3,652	3,681	3,538	3,754	3,689	4,074	4,267	4,378	4,390	4,354	4,237	90,725	Dundas.
Prescott	2,676	2,880	3,150	3,574	3,623	3,500	3,608	3,762	3,359	4,056	3,688	3,978	5,684	5,618	5,528	5,733	5,810	5,739	5,653	7,618	8,188	7,782	6,724	130,101	Prescott.
Russell	1,213	1,318	1,578	1,682	1,682	1,312	1,422	1,282	1,456	1,925	1,483	1,522	5,684	5,618	5,528	5,733	5,810	5,739	5,653	7,618	8,188	7,782	6,724	130,101	Russell.
Carleton	4,900	4,789	4,580	5,095	5,400	5,034	4,801	4,912	4,619	4,754	4,406	4,732	4,448	4,342	4,467	4,491	4,136	4,515	4,410	4,699	4,854	4,186	4,155	106,755	Carleton.
Grenville	3,626	3,640	4,343	4,353	4,253	4,222	4,393	4,508	4,118	4,035	4,129	3,950	4,028	4,034	3,886	3,851	10,227	11,318	11,481	11,770	11,481	11,573	11,014	256,005	Grenville.
Leeds	5,974	6,288	6,840	7,294	7,337	7,625	6,919	7,363	7,093	7,481	6,990	7,031	7,014	6,875	6,745	6,903	10,227	11,318	11,481	11,770	11,481	11,573	11,014	256,005	Leeds.
Lanark	6,012	6,337	7,435	7,798	8,307	8,609	7,782	8,308	7,777	7,977	7,860	8,043	7,861	8,187	7,961	7,718	7,980	8,167	8,358	8,325	8,624	8,195	8,542	182,173	Lanark.
Renfrew	4,689	5,757	5,637	5,674	5,989	6,983	6,572	7,194	8,162	8,689	8,233	8,128	8,971	9,051	8,705	9,089	9,481	9,436	9,069	9,894	9,986	9,245	9,286	183,920	Renfrew.
Frontenac	3,653	4,462	4,203	4,504	4,953	5,655	5,345	5,570	4,922	3,987	4,086	3,926	3,833	3,873	3,882	3,903	4,375	4,081	4,710	3,692	4,870	4,323	4,535	101,343	Frontenac.
Lennox and Addington	5,667	6,566	5,833	6,377	6,127	5,849	5,960	5,617	5,253	5,015	4,778	4,896	4,929	5,165	4,982	5,075	5,062	5,111	5,083	5,048	5,341	5,308	5,459	124,501	Lennox and Addington.
Prince Edward	3,086	3,615	3,553	4,110	3,892	3,604	3,570	3,709	3,365	3,588	3,380	3,414	3,293	3,472	3,384	3,351	3,431	3,369	3,194	3,315	3,053	3,076	2,869	78,693	Prince Edward.
Hastings	6,723	8,481	9,425	9,884	8,801	10,061	10,188	8,288	7,432	6,572	7,186	6,906	6,787	6,803	6,540	6,831	6,956	7,886	7,786	7,939	7,681	7,536	7,323	190,850	Hastings.
Northumberland	7,920	8,786	8,747	8,937	9,679	9,768	8,936	8,693	8,752	8,915	8,696	8,682	8,713	8,144	7,936	7,743	7,633	7,349	7,939	7,939	7,939	7,939	7,939	190,850	Northumberland.
Durham	6,743	7,147	7,152	7,537	7,649	7,914	8,118	8,125	7,182	6,972	7,106	6,991	7,214	7,031	6,961	6,728	6,596	6,421	6,489	6,262	6,271	6,073	7,552	162,730	Durham.
Peterborough	7,564	6,786	8,388	8,159	8,490	6,819	7,045	6,637	6,598	6,830	6,591	6,391	6,364	6,384	6,363	6,404	6,238	6,755	6,421	6,096	6,507	6,689	6,689	157,130	Peterborough.
Haliburton	5,632	6,410	7,154	7,988	7,905	6,456	8,635	7,764	7,662	9,386	9,002	9,297	6,961	9,012	10,852	7,899	8,869	9,016	10,716	8,492	12,055	9,267	10,917	45,415	Haliburton.
Victoria	10,554	8,092	9,964	10,703	10,545	10,670	11,030	11,074	10,161	10,169	10,544	10,936	11,112	10,800	11,028	10,910	10,603	10,248	9,985	9,731	9,630	9,162	9,780	237,371	Victoria.
Ontario	9,614	8,455	9,762	10,430	10,569	10,941	11,386	11,602	10,805	11,038	10,888	11,372	10,348	10,098	9,560	10,525	10,393	10,518	11,370	10,163	10,319	10,480	9,381	240,017	Ontario.
York	4,404	4,677	4,545	4,717	4,875	5,032	4,649	5,084	4,760	4,777	4,618	4,571	4,673	4,990	4,737	4,636	4,556	4,426	4,611	4,263	4,217	4,135	106,573	Peel.	
Peel	4,404	4,677	4,545	4,717	4,875	5,032	4,649	5,084	4,760	4,777	4,618	4,571	4,673	4,990	4,737	4,636	4,556	4,426	4,611	4,263	4,217	4,135	106,573	Peel.	
Simcoe	9,137	9,698	11,233	12,962	12,233	14,239	14,148	16,109	14,745	16,094	15,479	14,536	14,525	14,290	14,031	14,992	14,787	16,138	15,232	14,655	18,184	15,642	15,891	329,580	Simcoe.
Halton	3,293	3,634	3,984	3,779	3,745	3,853	3,923	3,984	3,637	3,395	3,633	3,744	3,666	3,886	3,312	3,400	3,559	4,186	3,842	3,800	3,853	3,875	3,714	85,997	Halton.
Wentworth	5,106	5,347	5,739	6,194	6,068	5,964	6,150	6,376	5,321	5,146	5,506	5,392	5,324	5,266	4,910	4,807	4,810	4,865	4,865	4,784	4,708	4,660	4,506	121,758	Wentworth.
Brant	5,173	5,876	6,398	7,065	7,020	8,086	5,839	3,805	3,327	3,440	3,326	3,229	3,203	3,202	3,136	3,094	3,167	3,228	3,229	2,949	2,960	2,851	96,669	Brant.	
Lincoln	6,159	8,540	8,800	9,227	9,182	6,305	5,293	5,579	5,803	6,010	5,334	5,240	4,843	4,930	4,947	4,627	4,452	4,782	4,757	4,622	4,565	4,642	4,403	133,042	Lincoln.
Welland	5,230	5,318	4,978	5,214	5,222	5,124	5,651	5,318	5,461	5,871	5,798	5,671	6,021	5,876	5,556	5,571	5,478	5,649	5,609	5,633	5,597	5,234	5,235	126,315	Welland.
Haldimand	4,143	4,508	4,795	4,858	5,078	5,535	4,734	5,327	4,989	5,143	5,220	5,422	4,956	4,											

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Counties and Districts on Account of the Administration of Justice during the years 1871 to 1893 inclusive.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.		
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
Brant	4,369 41	2,457 63	3,080 30	3,894 49	4,064 00	4,992 74	4,519 23	3,607 13	5,787 21	5,998 40	2,999 00	3,082 22	3,168 94	2,588 38	3,756 97	4,283 80	2,667 33	4,191 29	3,641 34	3,862 81	4,747 77	4,291 82	3,245 78	89,297 99	Brant.	
Bruce	1,193 91	1,110 19	1,718 07	2,096 65	2,246 66	2,259 32	4,623 68	4,245 75	3,024 09	3,165 55	2,740 23	1,843 08	2,099 45	1,087 79	3,786 60	4,003 74	3,712 38	3,956 04	3,758 01	4,906 62	3,735 49	3,650 37	2,810 89	67,774 56	Bruce.	
Carleton	2,598 91	3,094 32	4,316 71	4,109 54	4,324 31	4,397 70	4,141 86	4,926 40	4,167 96	3,662 46	3,134 41	4,866 64	3,534 20	3,357 89	6,166 94	5,851 91	4,439 43	4,970 41	5,789 59	4,251 70	6,477 07	5,001 82	4,547 24	102,109 42	Carleton.	
Dufferin																										Dufferin.
Elgin	3,564 57	3,323 59	4,465 60	3,860 58	5,010 03	6,494 46	3,862 16	6,302 20	4,698 83	4,497 40	5,233 63	3,677 71	3,019 98	4,410 62	5,244 97	6,239 46	5,658 16	3,603 45	4,122 49	3,908 33	4,614 98	3,738 90	3,513 75	103,096 85	Elgin.	
Essex	3,317 62	3,103 53	2,804 08	4,173 84	4,135 70	4,042 61	2,990 59	5,171 09	3,362 17	3,447 75	3,040 39	3,192 86	2,523 95	4,151 51	4,156 35	3,632 27	3,336 76	2,995 06	3,578 08	3,845 05	5,754 27	4,344 32	3,094 13	84,193 98	Essex.	
Frontenac	4,345 28	2,254 52	2,743 28	3,045 24	2,924 50	3,069 93	3,040 57	2,746 78	2,107 48	2,256 16	3,250 03	3,018 68	1,551 02	1,949 32	2,565 10	2,119 49	2,031 22	2,037 44	2,472 40	2,538 42	2,977 67	2,018 56	670 29	59,733 38	Frontenac.	
Grey	2,990 65	2,052 86	2,060 31	2,417 81	2,452 66	3,638 45	3,783 98	4,433 15	3,750 99	4,590 76	3,133 41	2,176 90	2,623 87	2,674 86	2,836 84	3,040 32	3,041 95	3,169 94	2,107 84	2,877 77	2,430 40	2,512 14	2,587 05	67,385 61	Grey.	
Haldimand	1,990 65	1,958 04	2,791 46	1,535 60	1,356 65	2,979 98	3,577 10	1,544 96	3,506 75	2,822 10	2,102 25	1,665 08	2,438 93	2,301 61	3,241 60	2,355 12	2,099 90	2,829 95	1,641 21	4,237 56	2,193 27	3,575 98	2,435 98	58,181 43	Haldimand.	
Hamilton, City	1,095 51	734 59	956 63	549 74	772 40	1,279 36	1,730 28	1,997 99	1,047 36	639 35														10,803 21	Hamilton, City.	
Haliburton																										Haliburton.
Halton	1,504 53	1,635 30	1,725 79	855 25	1,128 93	1,368 83	1,470 40	2,748 66	793 11	1,320 81	1,644 28	1,169 87	964 58	748 21	1,337 42	1,351 41	1,317 01	1,890 69	1,800 89	2,486 49	1,860 07	2,060 30	1,427 04	34,570 22	Halton.	
Hastings	1,456 57	2,156 76	1,831 84	2,181 50	1,874 88	3,420 33	2,879 03	2,845 93	2,270 04	2,989 38	1,461 75	1,505 18	1,971 74	1,849 51	5,305 75	5,198 51	2,914 06	4,989 03	3,897 62	4,452 61	3,257 63	4,498 89	4,538 69	69,747 23	Hastings.	
Huron	1,927 89	2,002 32	1,374 67	1,957 78	1,374 67	3,753 65	4,108 37	2,826 67	4,938 41	2,687 66	2,837 74	2,298 17	1,765 74	2,749 80	2,779 46	1,856 77	2,421 43	3,633 75	3,034 37	4,452 61	3,144 66	2,046 42	2,706 39	61,463 95	Huron.	
Kent	3,208 78	3,240 56	2,789 45	2,642 72	3,815 51	4,741 95	5,241 89	3,229 51	4,389 53	2,726 92	3,096 89	3,681 11	2,928 32	3,429 53	3,231 98	3,669 69	2,533 30	2,484 15			14,999 37	3,827 48	4,175 18	84,083 82	Kent.	
Lambton	3,627 54	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	3,410 64	3,929 86	3,583 01	79,621 24	Lambton.
Lanark	1,459 60	1,203 39	1,036 04	1,289 47	1,286 57	1,430 93	1,007 95	1,244 73	1,583 30	1,947 92	1,121 08	956 79	1,290 81	1,291 31	1,079 79	1,436 25	1,130 75	1,435 14	2,094 00	891 38	1,224 47	1,328 79	1,336 90	30,109 36	Lanark.	
Leeds and Grenville	2,647 14	2,724 78	3,047 43	1,517 54	1,078 63	2,104 79	3,169 09	2,569 07	2,667 83	1,858 03	1,978 32	1,741 85	1,106 30	1,455 07	1,630 59	2,112 78	1,848 00	2,113 47	2,262 57	3,022 04	2,247 00	2,125 30	2,929 61	49,957 23	Leeds and Grenville.	
Lennox and Addington	1,118 40	1,871 00	1,485 17	1,600 25	1,120 05	2,061 27	1,114 79	935 97	1,364 92	883 34	1,436 66	2,460 53	1,194 09	1,203 41	2,289 45	1,232 24	1,552 32	1,037 63	1,205 94	752 38	1,329 70	1,160 75	819 73	31,229 99	Lennox and Addington.	
Lincoln	2,608 17	2,916 81	3,212 81	4,616 34	4,606 72	5,185 51	3,064 09	4,594 47	2,633 99	2,643 13	2,193 93	1,290 34	2,104 90	2,420 25	2,935 00	4,101 20	2,027 56	1,850 68	2,062 06	1,994 37	2,793 28	2,067 82	2,696 08	66,619 01	Lincoln.	
Middlesex	6,243 37	10,233 89	7,803 69	6,100 48	8,430 83	10,875 84	10,364 81	11,102 52	8,856 48	7,420 14	8,906 80	5,098 59	6,303 01	9,014 62	10,181 65	6,163 63	5,823 35	8,916 66	5,401 58	9,228 62	7,434 20	7,330 19	5,590 15	181,830 01	Middlesex.	
Norfolk	3,256 16	3,305 91	3,381 35	3,212 07	3,347 76	6,536 80	3,046 38	3,641 85	3,225 08	3,989 89	2,029 18	2,171 48	1,800 99	1,568 46	2,552 25	1,364 68	2,265 45	2,392 50	2,221 32	3,071 94	2,240 04	1,551 21	1,208 86	63,381 61	Norfolk.	
Northumberland and Durham	5,018 21	3,340 32	2,328 02	3,311 95	1,888 75	4,434 97	3,483 70	6,904 90	3,561 93	4,467 66	2,301 16	3,250 62	3,971 20	2,667 24	3,632 01	3,393 33	2,787 80	4,533 01	3,033 98	2,989 15	3,601 66	3,262 55	83,691 33	Northumberland and Durham.		
Ontario	3,065 70	2,140 77	2,867 49	2,830 16	2,217 34	5,028 49	4,748 72	4,689 85	2,912 92	4,281 42	3,537 16	2,293 75	2,308 89	2,978 31	4,034 83	3,264 53	2,726 62	3,423 31	2,528 99	1,957 93	2,401 72	2,018 05	2,206 28	70,403 16	Ontario.	
Oxford	2,122 74	3,094 28	1,127 38	2,443 38	3,048 04	3,314 23	4,709 24	4,388 51	3,635 76	2,610 58	1,615 93	1,842 37	2,579 92	1,895 49	2,395 52	2,413 22	2,620 06	2,566 91	2,896 16	2,081 03	4,616 23	3,035 37	2,174 88	64,227 28	Oxford.	
Peel	2,513 93	1,877 30	1,689 91	1,318 26	1,237 39	2,710 14	1,836 19	1,283 40	1,142 41	960 91	1,041 17	1,495 94	787 15	1,320 97	2,176 69	1,272 81	1,242 25	1,923 68	2,114 99	1,773 68	1,748 50	2,385 41	1,221 75	37,074 83	Peel.	
Perth	2,295 48	1,877 62	2,618 52	1,976 69	2,499 48	3,614 41	2,886 10	3,320 82	3,537 04	1,681 63	2,954 17	1,938 79	2,098 14	2,383 89	3,481 50	2,920 04	2,487 76	2,627 08	2,080 08	2,297 83	2,830 53	2,545 95	1,988 08	58,941 63	Perth.	
Peterboro'	1,094 07	1,560 20	1,578 34	1,740 23	1,494 59	1,839 93	1,427 90	2,131 49	1,392 31	877 48	873 01	1,220 07	1,304 21	1,096 84	1,773 55	1,345 04	1,560 11	1,213 67	2,443 80	2,207 95	1,965 71	2,052 70	2,182 57	36,375 77	Peterboro'.	
Prescott and Russell	665 07	786 44	971 19	308 73	937 45	1,031 75	2,276 95	974 72	1,538 19	1,356 39	1,279 25	1,251 04	2,142 55	2,167 61	2,163 43	2,776 68	1,875 53	1,016 79	3,832 53	2,904 27	1,209 95	2,268 82	2,268 82	36,835 99	Prescott and Russell.	
Prince Edward	723 08	676 19	1,369 70	1,264 07	727 43	1,177 02	1,356 77	1,467 55	2,073 91	1,414 97	1,324 85	1,429 72	2,906 80	1,325 88	1,311 33	1,434 47	1,468 18	1,740 16	1,229 72	1,805 21	1,397 70	1,952 73	32,930 78	Prince Edward.		
Renfrew	1,277 49	898 00	1,580 06	1,876 29	1,494 09	2,110 73	2,821 72	2,472 49	2,067 71	2,757 64	1,967 29	1,788 61	2,633 56	3,859 05	2,851 76	2,931 98	1,920 91	2,581 55	2,818 81	2,526 01	2,356 76	2,356 76	52,884 32	Renfrew.		
Simcoe	3,193 41	3,429 30	4,371 48	3,966 00	2,783 14	1,547 52	9,514 42	6,862 43	5,932 68	4,595 38	5,208 53	4,528 33	3,683 29	4,388 42	5,516 53	5,527 07	4,473 70	2,999 64	3,950 49	9,021 15	6,749 36	2,522 55	4,317 60	109,082 42	Simcoe.	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,624 65	1,284 28	1,559 33	1,727 00	1,259 23	3,292 02	2,165 45	3,512 66	3,027 13	2,320 25	1,465 85	1,603 77	1,604 00	2,486 33	2,698 60	2,750 81	2,560 83	1,373 28	2,381 88	3,441 65	3,061 58	2,317 90	2,912 02	51,830 50	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	
Toronto	3,188 58	3,369 12	5,544 75	4,173 98	2,679 39	6,346 47	3,340 10	3,440 30	4,820 42	2,887 38	1,972 32	1,019 70	2,756 45	2,493 06	2,728 62	4,091 58	4,818 81	2,985 33	6,565 78	3,798 90	9,945 87	5,893 02	6,296 72	95,186 65	Toronto.	
Victoria	1,766 90	1,389 55	2,059 39	2,404 96	1,145 87	2,448 04	2,602 91	3,175 80	2,405 46	2,142 90	1,909 02	1,696 79	1,009 14	1,336 69	1,940 47	1,666 65	2,177 81	1,880 17	2,236 57	2,849 20	1,222 99	2,591 80	2,168 63	46,157 11	Victoria.	
Waterloo	3,017 98	2,603 13	3,238 50	2,927 50	2,132 67	4,257 28	2,400 54	4,588 74	2,969 40	2,036 67	2,092 11	2,456 26	3,050 27	2,189 13	2,076 84	2,637 60	3,664 01	4,078 86	3,822 47	2,980 52	2,942 76	2,743 89	2,680 37	67,607 50	Waterloo.	
Welland	2,054 86	2,045 24	2,728 86	3,185 23	2,870 56	4,586 99	4,331 90	5,040 90	3,112 06	4,457 10	2,517 23	2,333 45	1,327 25	2,366 58	3,068 86	2,603 89	2,500 58	3,230 83	1,333 19	2,231 84	2,950 18	1,959 74	1,328 81	64,176 13	Welland.	
Wellington	3,350 99	3,374 31	3,231 66	2,555 15	3,050 55	3,651 00	2,941 97	3,934 40	3,658 71	3,545 34	2,191 50															

Totals.

Counties.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Totals.	Counties.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Algoma							400 00	400 00					100 00					46 00	246 50	472 65	480 08	695 39	732 05	3,572 67	Algoma.
Brant	200 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	800 00	600 00	700 00	700 00	800 00	589 00	589 00	491 00	726 00	497 00	940 50	655 95	628 20	608 40	12,325 05	Brant.
Bruce		638 60	315 20	156 00	666 00	852 00	696 26	356 00		100 00	550 00	220 00	750 00	700 00	416 00	632 00	705 67	1,250 00	1,425 10	1,898 70	2,432 20	2,699 85	2,355 55	19,815 13	Bruce.
Carleton																				34 50	73 00	85 65	210 85	404 10	Carleton.
Durham		400 00			500 00	400 00	650 00	400 00	400 00	300 00	800 00	800 00	400 00	500 00	460 00		401 00	388 00	424 00	422 50	560 00	647 50	568 00	10,011 70	Durham.
Dundas																174 00	56 00		251 00	317 20	412 80	420 40	472 10	2,103 50	Dundas.
Dufferin									400 00	300 00	400 00			100 00	250 00	122 00	392 76	270 00	561 30	536 25	513 00	508 95	426 40	4,480 66	Dufferin.
Elgin					330 00		300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	100 00	280 00	350 00		208 00	175 00	224 40	175 00	239 25	147 30	473 80	626 05	889 00	5,627 80	Elgin.
Essex																219 00	191 67	117 40	281 00	379 00	506 25	451 90	582 20	2,728 42	Essex.
Frontenac					400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00	480 00	480 00	400 00	262 00	407 00	262 00	250 00	250 00	250 00	347 00	250 00	225 00	6,663 60	Frontenac.
Glengarry									220 00			100 00	100 00	240 00		200 00	150 00	140 00	93 40	174 50	204 30	178 75	85 00	1,786 45	Glengarry.
Grenville								400 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	500 00	540 00	713 00	290 48	375 00	374 00	449 00	481 25	609 50	609 60	6,541 83	Grenville.
Grey	150 00	400 00	150 00	624 00	108 00	208 64	126 00	100 00	345 70	270 00	250 00	1,370 00	750 00	500 00	480 00	525 00	490 00	873 19	1,043 67	1,324 40	1,597 70	1,760 90	1,852 95	15,300 15	Grey.
Haldimand				400 00						270 00	100 00		320 00	100 00	250 00	228 00	175 00	200 00	437 50	654 54	656 00	491 50	941 30	4,953 84	Haldimand.
Halton	100 00	300 42	400 00		200 00	300 00	300 00	200 00	800 00	470 00	500 00	280 00	100 00	400 00	557 00	608 00	682 00	707 55	590 36	630 00	631 90	531 75	727 33	10,016 33	Halton.
Hastings																575 00	325 00	325 00	191 00	296 10	192 00	493 25	488 75	2,886 10	Hastings.
Huron		722 58	400 00	4																					

1 Ontario Treasury Dept. (a.c.)

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