



Financial Statement

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OF

The HON. I. B. LUCAS

ACTING-TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Delivered on the 4th March, 1913

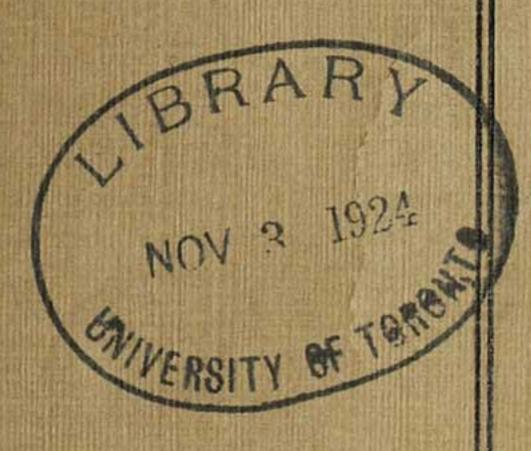
IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

On moving the House into Committee of Supply

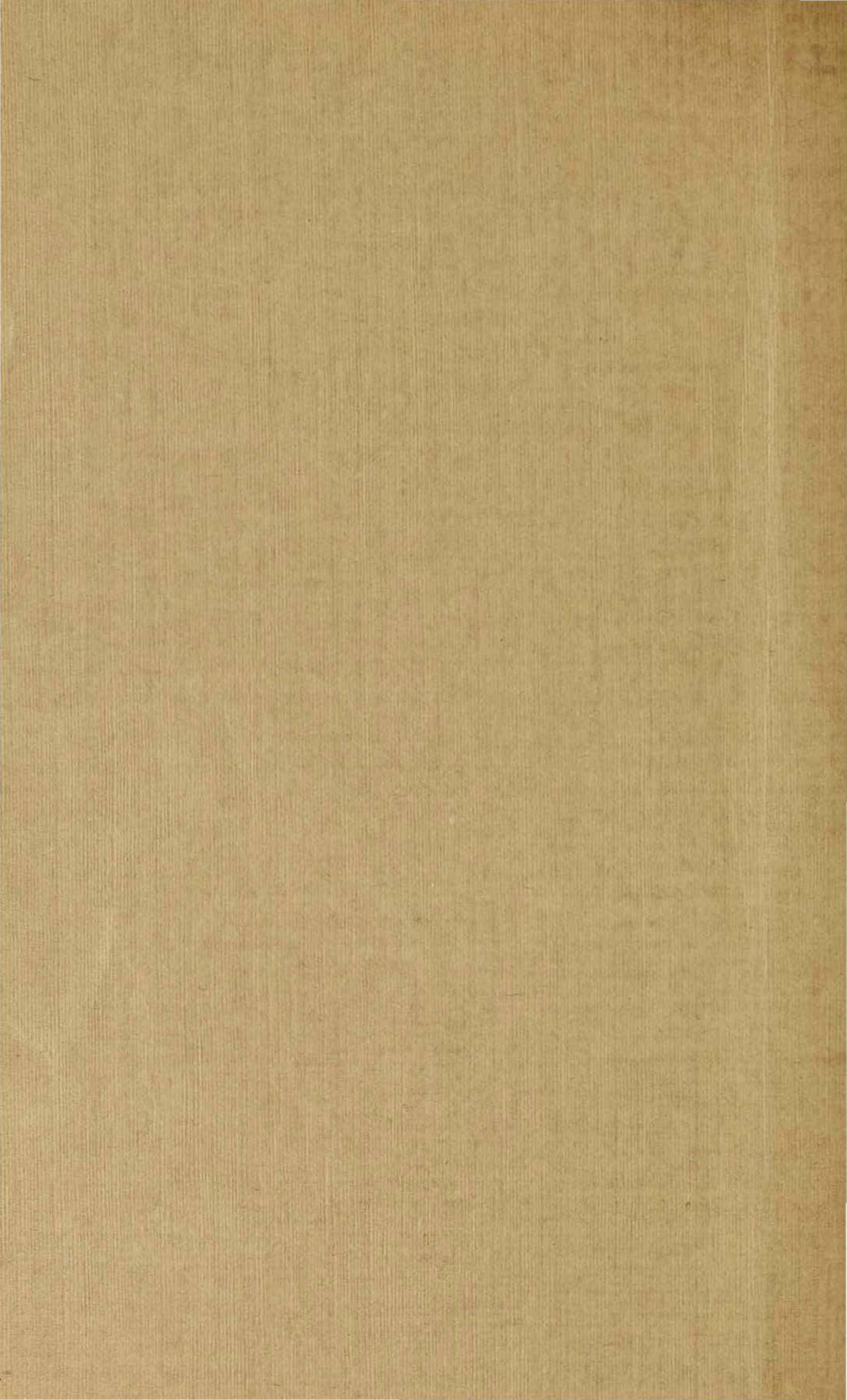
PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO





TORONTO:

Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913



Government Publications

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WILLIAM BRIGGS
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BUDGET SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

HON. I. B. LUCAS

ACTING PROVINCIAL TREASURER

4th MARCH, 1913

Mr. Speaker, suitable reference has already been made in this House by the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and a number of other honourable members to the death since the last session of Lieut.-Col. Arthur James Matheson, K.C., who was for eight years Treasurer of this Province. The House adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory, and the members of this House paid to the late Treasurer every tribute of respect it was possible to pay. For fourteen years I sat within a few seats in this Legislature of the late Treasurer; for fourteen years as a senior member of this House he was, to some extent at any rate, my political adviser, and certainly he was my close friend. Under these circumstances the members will pardon the intrusion of a personal reference, and realize that it is in no spirit of formality that upon this occasion my first words should be a reference to the late Treasurer of this Province. The members of this Legislature on both sides, the press, the pulpit and the people of this Province have paid their high tribute of respect to the public man who so intelligently and so faithfully served the Province, for eight years in the Government, and prior to that as a member of the Opposition. He has gone from us. But the high standard of political life, the high standard he set for himself in both public and private life—and lived up to—is an inspiration along the right lines to every man who enters the political life of this Province. But splendid as is his record as a public man, I like best to

remember him as the private citizen, the courteous, patient, generous and above all, kindly gentleman, who occupied a seat in this House for so many years, for truly can it be said of him that none more than he was nobler in that "best portion of a good man's life, his little nameless unremembered acts of kindness and of love." And the most touching tribute to his memory were the signs of sorrow amongst the people who, in thousands, lined the streets of his native town, the town he was born in, lived his life in, which loved him so well, and the town he died in, as the funeral procession bore him to his last resting place. These people knew the Treasurer as "The Colonel," they knew him well, in life they honoured him, in death they sorrowed for him. In the long years to come they will cherish and revere his memory.

It is difficult to introduce any particularly new feature into a discussion of the finances of the Province. One must necessarily travel over old ground and to a large extent present old and familiar arguments. It has been the privilege of the Treasurer each year since 1905 to call the attention of the House to the annually increasing revenues of the Province. It is my privilege to continue this, shall I say, now happy custom, and point to another substantial increase in the Provincial revenue. But before doing so, let me call attention to another significant fact—namely, that during thirty years prior to 1905 the total annual revenue of the Province only increased in round figures one million dollars, while since 1905 the revenue has been steadily going up each year until last year, as you will notice from the public accounts and from the schedules that are on your desks, we have reached a total annual ordinary revenue of more than ten millions or an increase of \$5,536,900.02 in eight years (applause), and you will observe an increase of \$671,166.78 this year over last year's total—up to that time the high-water mark in the receipts of the Province. While this increase is not so great as in some of the former years, it is a very substantial increase in the ordinary revenues of

the Province for one year. This is a modest Government, as honourable gentlemen opposite know (laughter), but while a modest Government, it is a very just Government, and therefore we must take some credit, some at any rate, for the careful administration, for proper collection of revenues, and for taxation rightly placed that has contributed to these most satisfactory revenue results for the past eight years. I have said we should take some credit for taxation rightly placed, and I mean by this that the present Government has increased the revenue without adding—and this is an important consideration—any burden on the masses of the people—the revenue, I repeat, Mr. Speaker, has been increased without adding any taxation on the masses of the people, and without adding one dollar of taxation on the great agricultural classes or on the working classes of this Province, or without adding undue burden upon any class or interest in this Province. (Loud applause.)

As this Province develops and increases in wealth necessarily there will be new sources of income in sight, new interests or, for that matter, old interests, which ought equitably, and are able, to contribute to the revenues of the Province, and interests and wealth in different forms, which in the past have not perhaps been paying their full share of the public burden, and which can be more effectively reached by a Provincial tax than by a municipal or any other form of taxation. These interests, these various sources of wealth, ought to contribute their full share to the revenues of the Province. Mr. Speaker, it will continue to be the policy of the Government, as I understand it, to ask these various interests, from time to time, to contribute by taxation to the revenues of the Province to enable the Government to maintain an efficient public service, to increase our grants to education, our grants to agriculture, our grants to hospitals and charities and to the various public services throughout the Province-many of which are more or less in relief of local taxation, and as well as to enable the Government to continue its policy—a

vigorous and aggressive policy—for the development of New Ontario—as well as for the development of Old Ontario. These things require money. The Government must ask the people to contribute to the revenues of the Province. The limit of the assistance to the various public services and the development of new and old Ontario will be in the future, as it has been in the past—the necessity to live within the legitimate revenue of the Province, to increase where we can do so equitably and reasonably, to collect that revenue carefully, and then faithfully and intelligently, and with due regard for economy and efficiency, to carry on or assist in carrying on these public services to the limit of our revenue, is the duty of the Government.

To the consideration of these revenues, more or less in detail, and the expenditures for the past year, it is my duty, for the time that I shall ask you to hear me this afternoon, to direct the attention of the members of the House. The schedules placed upon your desks give these details. I propose to first consider the revenue side, making such comments as occur to me or seem necessary, and then deal with the expenditures. I beg to submit the following statement of receipts:—

RECEIPTS.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

Balances as per Public Account	ts, 1911.					
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount at Special Deposit,						
31st October, 1911			1,442,000	00		
Amount at Current Account,						
31st October, 1911			61,916	99		
		-		-	1,503,916	99
From Dominion of Canada:						
Subsidy on population,						
B.N.A. Act, 1907	2,014,781	60				
Subsidy, 47 Vic., c. 4	142,414	48				
Special Grant, B.N.A. Act,						
1907	240,000	00				
-			2,397,196	08		
Interest paid by Dominion,						
see Statement No. 3	72,344	46				
Interest on Investments	76,666	62		1920		
			149,011	08		

Lands, Forests and Mi	ines:				
Agricultural 22	20.595	76			
Mining	51.634	48	31		
			272,230	24	
			,,_,	7.7	
Common School					
Lands	7,121	25			
University Lands.	4,263				
		-	11,384	64	
			2		
RENT:					
Mining Leases	33,098	34			
	18,931	82			
			52,030	16	
Miners' Licenses	56,147	75			
Permits	1,780	75			
	49,234	20			
			107,162	70	
Royalties			250,145		
2007 0000000000000000000000000000000000	4 446				
SUPPLEMENTARY REVER	NUE:				
Acreage Tax	15,770	62			
Profit Tax 1					
Gas Tax					
			190,875	53	
			75.7 (5. 7 .2.1) (5.	51,50	
WOODS AND FORESTS:					
Bonus 5	40,702	85			
Timber Dues 1,3					
Ground Rent					
Transfer Fees	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF				
			1,985,662	78	
				170-00	
Provincial Assay					
Fees	654	00			
Casual Fees	655	47			
Cullers' Fees	2,698	51			
The state of the s	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		4,007	98	
Algonquin Park	7,610	05			
Rondeau Park	489	65			
Forest Reserves	778	80			
-			- 8,878	50	
REFUNDS:					
Wood Ranging	3,177	16			
Fire Ranging	13,821				
Surveys	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	77			
Contingencies	V.L. (20)	00			
Diamond Drill .	208				
Agents' Salaries.	468				
Mining Recorders		00			
mining itecorders	10	00	17,826	56	
			11,020	90	2,900,204 74
					2,000,204 14

Licenses	805,151 4	8	
Law Stamps	126,720 7	0	
Algoma Taxes	116 2		
Education	63,944 5		
Provincial Secretary	343,053 3		
Game and Fisheries	133,354 4		
	167,224 9		
Agriculture	101,224 3	1	
Supplementary Revenue Act, 8	000 001 0	0	
Edw. VII., c. 14	898,031 8		
Succession Duty	773,712 3	9	
Succession Duty (Funds deposited in lieu	00 005 0	^	
of Bond for payment of Succession Duty)	99,865 0		
Casual Revenue	166,339 5	7	
Insurance Department	45,121 7	r	
Public Institutions:			
Toronto Hospital for Insane 58,283 61			
Deceleraille " 15 470 65			
TT:14 66 41 090 79			
Hammon 41,050 12			
Kingston 11,542 54			
London 31,320 04			
Millio 20,334 32			
Orillia " 10,438 23			
Penetanguishene " 3,120 59			
Cobourg " 1,042 40			
Reformatory for Females 9,867 05			
Central Prison 28 10			
Central Prison Industries. 50,719 33			
Provincial Prison, Guelph 19 95			
Woodstock Hospital for Epi-			
leptics 14,743 53			
	281,244 6	6	
Hadas Electric Dowen Commissions	201,211	•	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission: .			
Interest, 4 per cent. on Capital Account,	101 505 0		
6 Edw. VII., c. 15, sec. 15-18	181,707 8	4	
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Rail-			
way, from Earnings	510,000 0	0	
		_	
Total Receipts		.10,042,000	68
Drainage Debentures, Municipal		. 21,113	90
Drainage Debentures, Tile			00
Province of Ontario Loan (Algonquin Par			
ceeds to October 31st, 1912. See Stateme			92
Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (Lond	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW		-
Loan), 8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and 12, 1 Geo			
and 2 Geo. V., cap. 2. Amount credi			
			55
Treasury Dept. See Statement No. 17	2004		0.0
Province of Ontario Loan, 8 Edw. VII., o			
1 Geo. V., cap. 4. Amount issued to C		The second secon	FA
1912. See Statement No. 18			90
Municipal Securities, Municipal Sinking Fu			0.1
for fiscal year ended October 31st, 1912			
Central Prison and Toronto Asylum Proper			
Old Government House, Sale of (balance)		. 720,000	00
		-	

The first matter that you will notice, if you have before you the receipts for last year, is that the estimated ordinary receipts for 1912 were \$9,404,429.28. The actual receipts were \$10,042,000.68, or an increase in our actual revenue over our estimated revenue of \$637,571.40, while the ordinary receipts for that year are \$671,166.78 more than for 1911. Now then, taking these receipts in order as they appear in the schedule and dealing with the first item of subsidies from the Dominion Government, this shows a small increase of \$766.80 over the estimate, arising out of the final adjustment of population on the basis upon which we now receive our revenue. In 1911 we only received a half year's subsidy on the 1911 census. This year we received the full amount. My honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition will observe in comparison with the subsidy of a year ago there is a substantial increase as a result of the new basis agreed upon at the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa in 1906.

The whole question of subsidies, which was more or less dealt with the other day, is most interesting and important. When the Provinces entered Confederation they surrendered their right to Customs and Excise revenues. These two were the main sources of revenue for the Provinces. They gave both up to the Dominion and in return the Dominion agreed to make certain grants, undertook to pay certain subsidies to the Provinces in order to enable the Provinces to carry on and maintain the public services. Without some such an arrangement Confederation could never have been brought about. In 1867 the total Customs and Excise revenue of all the Provinces was \$11,815,995,—under \$12,000,000. The same Dominion revenues of last year are over \$104,000,000. In other words, the sources of revenue that we gave up in 1867 to the Dominion, and out of which they pay the Provincial subsidies, have increased ten times, while the increase in subsidies to the Provinces during the same time has been comparatively small. So that this Province, as well as any other Province, might reasonably go to the Dominion and ask for substantial

increases in subsidies on the ground that the surrendered revenues, owing to the great development of the country, have increased beyond the wildest dreams of those who brought Confederation about in 1867. (Hear, hear.) It is, however, entirely a family matter, and it is essentially a matter for the Provinces to consider at a conference, where all the rights can be equitably and properly considered. (Applause.) That is the position we take and have always taken. No one Province should endeavour by any process to get the advantage of any other. (Applause.) Mr. Speaker, Ontario is big enough to play the game square with the other Provinces. (Hear, hear.)

Leaving that first item of subsidies, you will notice the estimate of what we would receive from interest was \$125,000. We actually received \$149,000—a little more than we expected. The item includes interest on Common School Funds held in trust by the Dominion. It also includes, of course, interest on bank balances from time to time. In that way we arrive at the amount of interest. Honourable gentlemen, if they will look at the statement, will notice that we closed the financial year of 1912 with the very respectable sum of \$1,485,620.93 in the bank in hard cash—a very nice way to close; it helps to make a Government feel comfortable. (Applause.)

The next item is from the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. The Minister, last year, estimated that the receipts would be \$2,800,000, but the amount actually received and paid into the Treasury Department was \$2,900,204.74, or an increase of better than \$100.000. (Hear, hear.) This is an annual increase. You will observe there has been a substantial increase each year for a good many years in the ordinary revenues from the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines. Last year, I outlined the basis upon which the former Government collected bonuses from timber sales with that in force to-day. It is not necessary to repeat it now.

MR. GAMEY: That item of Mining under Crown Lands, \$51,634.48, is that the sale of mining lands?

HON. Mr. Lucas: Yes, that is the sale of mining lands.

MR. GAMEY: I think it would be a good idea to keep your mining receipts separate from your timber receipts.

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The suggestion is well worth considering.

Mr. Rowell: In that item of agricultural lands of \$220,000, would the Minister be good enough to tell us if that includes the proceeds from the Jackson sale of two townships on the Grand Trunk Pacific?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: Yes,—that includes all sales.

You have these details before you, and there is no necessity for my repeating them now, as they appear in the schedule. From royalties we received, as you will see, the sum of \$250,145.65, which is slightly less than the estimate, a falling off in the revenue to some extent. From the supplementary revenue tax, which is the acreage tax, profit tax and gas tax, we got \$190,875.53, which is an increase of \$40,875 over the estimate.

Then the item of tavern and brewers' licenses, we estimated at \$775,000.00; the actual receipts for 1912, as you will see, were \$805,151.48, or an increase of \$30,000.00 over the estimate and an increase of \$148,000 over the receipts for 1911.

Mr. Proudfoot: How much in that item is represented by the 5 per cent. tax on bar receipts?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The 5 per cent. tax was estimated at \$250,000. It actually produced \$268,730.87. Last year it produced for five months \$118,891.71.

The Succession Duties for the year were \$873,577.39—there is a shortage here over last year, but it is \$173,000 more than our estimate. That, of course, for obvious reasons is one revenue that no person can estimate with any accuracy. The millionaries continue to decline to die with any sort of regularity at all. (Laughter.)

From the sale of law stamps we received \$126,720.70—\$26,000 more than the estimate and an increase over 1911 of \$22,564, indicating that there is still some litigation in the Province.

Now we come to the Department of Agriculture and that of the Provincial Secretary. Both are distinctly administrative departments—that is, to a large extent, the amount of the revenue is a question of good business administration. In each one of these departments, you will find an increased revenue reaching the Province for which some credit should be taken, for the reason, as I say, that these revenues depend to a large extent upon the careful business administration of the departments.

From the Education Department we received the sum of \$63,944.56, the estimate being \$46,000, an increase of \$17,000. This is not a revenue producing department. This increase has been brought about to some extent by the increased fees that have been charged.

Then my honourable friend the Minister of Public Works (Hon. J. O. Reaume) is receiving from year to year an increasing revenue. This is also a department which is entitled to credit for the collection of an increasing revenue. We received from Game and Fisheries \$133,354.49, a substantial increase over 1911, as well as an increase over what we estimated the revenue would be.

The estimate from the Provincial Secretary's Department was \$251,000; the actual receipts were \$343,053.33, an increase of \$92,053, and an increase over 1911 of \$19,317.08.

Mr. Rowell: Is that from corporation taxes?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: I think the main increase is from the automobile licenses, which were \$50,831.22 in 1911, and were better than \$73,000 in 1912. That pretty well accounts for the increase there. I think the increase is almost wholly accounted for by automobile licenses.

The revenue of the Agricultural Department, from fees, of the Ontario Agricultural and Ontario Veterinary Colleges,

and sale of agricultural products, etc., the details of which are given in the public accounts, was \$167,224.91, or an increase of \$17,224.91 over the estimate, and an increase of \$20,055.57 over 1911.

We now come to the Supplementary Revenue, which is, of course, an important source of revenue to the Province, being a tax on banks, railways and other corporations. We actually received \$898,031.80, an increase of \$23,031.80 over the estimate and \$43,371.89 more than last year. This increase is accounted for to a large extent by the sale of stamps for stock transfers, two cents on each \$100 of par value, which brought in this year \$38,000, as compared with something like \$13,000 for five months last year. This is a new item of taxation. As we bear the increasing burden of the cost of maintaining public institutions and public services of the Province, it is to such items as these that we may, and probably will, look for some increase in revenue.

Then we come to what we call the Casual Revenue, estimated at \$160,000. From this source we received \$211,461.33, including the Insurance Department receipts, which amounted to \$45,121.76. This is \$51,461.33 in excess of our estimate for the year and \$50,790.12 more than last year.

MR. ROWELL: What would that be attributable to? What is included under the head of Casual Revenue?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: Additional fines and forfeitures, \$9,000; moving picture revenue shows an increase of \$18,000; nearly \$8,000 additional revenue was received under the Insurance and Loan Corporations Act. These are three items which go to make up the increased revenue under this heading. The balance of the increase is made up of miscellaneous small items.

Then there is \$281,244.66 from the Public Institutions. This amount is \$53,000 more than the estimate and also a substantial increase over last year's receipts under the same head. It means that inmates of the public institutions are paying better for the service they are getting from the

Province. The Department of the Provincial Secretary has adopted business methods in connection with the collection of these charges—with the very satisfactory revenue increases above indicated as the result.

We come now to the important item of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway revenue. Last year we received \$515,000 from the Commission on account of the interest due the Province; this year, \$510,000. We have a capital investment in the T. & N. O. of \$18,746,451.99. That is the total amount of money charged to capital investment in the T. & N. O. Railway up to October 31st, 1912. For that we have a total mileage of 417.86 miles. The total net revenue for the year from the railway was \$532,033.31. That is the amount which is available to meet the interest charges and sinking fund on the capital expenditure of the T. & N. O., and honourable gentlemen will observe that is substantially short of the amount required to pay these charges. In other words, we pay this year for interest on the T. & N. O. on the capital advance, \$727,054.82. We received from the T. & N. O. \$510,000, so that the T. & N. O., on this year's operations, still owes the Province \$217,054.82. In other words the whole Province had to make up that shortage on the interest charges as against the T. & N. O.

MR. ROWELL: Just on that, will the honourable gentleman tell us, is that net after providing for depreciation and renewals? In other words, is the railway retaining sufficient to maintain the road up to its present state of efficiency in addition to earning this amount?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: In the total net revenue of \$532,033.31 we include ore royalties which amount to \$135,500.31, and also include the revenue from the sale of town sites, \$77,-831.57, the net revenue from operation this year is only actually \$322,752.38. These net revenue figures are arrived at after all charges for maintenance are taken care of, that is, out of the revenue the road has been kept up to the high standard the commission aim at for this road and, after all charges

which can properly be made for maintenance or depreciation are duly provided for, the net balance from operating revenue is \$322,752.38. Of course there are expenditures each year for betterment of road bed and rolling stock that are properly chargeable and are charged to capital account.

MR. ROWELL: Have the changes in the amount of royalties which have been made in the last year or two materially affected the revenue for the current year?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The ore royalties for 1912 are substantially greater than they were in 1911—quite substantially more. I have not the figures before me, but I have clearly in my mind that the ore royalties for 1911 were not more than one-half of what they are this year; this year ore royalties are, as I have said, \$135,500.31. So that there has been a marked increase in the royalties received by the road.

MR. ROWELL: How does the operating revenue compare with that of 1911?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The gross revenue from operation this year was \$1,618,535; in 1911 it was \$1,708,249. So that, roughly speaking, \$100,000 less revenue was received from operation this year than last year.

Mr. Rowell: I mean net operating revenue?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The net revenue last year from operating was \$598,966, as compared with \$322,752.38 this year. This is a rather substantial decrease in the net operating revenue for the current year. The decreased net revenue is largely accounted for by the increased pay roll, together with the increased cost of maintaining up to the standard the roadbed of the railway.

MR. ROWELL: Do you include the rental from the Grand Trunk?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: The Grand Trunk agreement is not yet operative, except as to some rentals for terminals at North Bay. The agreement which has been made, by which the Grand Trunk agree to pay \$300,000 per annum and one-half of the cost of maintenance, will not be operative until the

Grand Trunk Pacific trains are running west to Winnipeg. In the meantime, under the agreement, there is no revenue from that source for the T. & N. O., except the charge for terminals at North Bay.

These particulars as to the revenue from the T. & N. O., which my honourable friend the Leader of the Opposition has brought out, show that the net revenue of that road, under what is generally conceded in this House and throughout the Province to be a well-managed road, an economicallymanaged road, does not actually pay one-half of the interest charges, and every dollar that you lessen these operating revenues means a dollar more to be paid by the Province out of general revenues. Now that should be kept in mind when certain people from the north country come down here and hold conventions Some of our friends from the north held a conference in Toronto not very long ago, before the last election, in which some demands on this railway were made. I remember some of my honourable friends opposite, or their friends, came down here and demanded a two-cent rate on that line. (Now I am assured by the Commission that the tariff of freight rates on the T. & N. O. is as low as on any railway on the continent, and in very many instances lower rates prevail on freight than on any railway in Canada. Special rates are given on many commodities in which the settlers of that district are particularly interested, for instance, pulp wood from shipping point to the mill. Settlers who are going in, also, have a special rate. Yet we cannot get our subsidy from Ottawa. We think we are absolutely entitled to it. (Hear, hear.) If any company or private individual had built that railway, the subsidy of \$6,400 per mile, which would mean, roughly speaking, about \$2,000,000, would have been paid without question and without conditions. I understand my honourable friends opposite think we should agree to extend the railway to James Bay and put it under the Dominion



Railway Board, as a condition precedent to asking for the subsidy, and that when we do these things we will have their support in demanding that the subsidy be paid to us—and not before.

Mr. Rowell: Our position was voiced in a Resolution before the House last year.

Hon. Mr. Lucas: Well, if that is not the position of my honourable friend, then all I can say is he keeps strange company. He and some of his friends opposite made a trip to New Ontario last year, and they took with them a very distinguished Senator from the Province of Ontario, associated with my honourable friend as the owner of a newspaper. They had a nice little meeting at Cochrane, and the Senator, in his own paper and my honourable friend's paper -at least the paper he has an interest in-is reported to have said that Ontario will get the subsidy when they agree to extend this road to James Bay and when they bring it under the Dominion Railway Board. (Loud cheers.) His own paper says, and, if my memory properly serves me, my honourable friend's Resolution of last year says just about the same thing. The Legislature should stand unanimously behind the Government and the Commission in the effort to manage this railway as a business proposition—it is a great public enterprise, a great experiment in public ownership, and, up to date, a well-managed road—and I think the members of the House, without reference to which side they sit upon, should unanimously and loyally support the Commission. The members on this side of the House in any case are determined there shall be no dictation from the Senate at Ottawa. We demand that subsidy as a matter of right. We will extend the railway to James Bay when the members of this House think it advisable to do so, and not as a condition or term of receiving the subsidy. Our claim is a just one and an unanswerable one, and besides, "the stars in their courses are fighting for us," and in good time the Senate will take the proper view of this matter, and we will get the subsidy, and we will get it without any dictation from our venerable friends the Senators as to where this railway shall be built or how it shall be managed. (Applause.)

MR. ROWELL: What effect, if any, had the reduction in freight rates a year ago?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: I am unable to give any details. I have only the general returns from freight traffic. I assume the report of the Commission will give my honourable friend the information he asks for.

Mr. Rowell: In dealing with the question of mining royalties, I wonder how far that reduction on certain special mines has reduced the revenue?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: So far as the royalties payable to the T. & N. O. are concerned, there has been no reduction, but in royalties payable direct to the Province there has been a decreased revenue. We estimated Provincial royalties at \$335,000. We actually received \$250,000. There was that shortage. There was, as my honourable friend knows, a change in the basis upon which the royalty was paid on the O'Brien mine. The particulars of that were fully given, and the reasons for it, in answer to a question to my honourable friend, the Minister of Public Works, and appear in detail upon the records.

MR. ROWELL: Is that reduction of \$80,000 in the revenue this year below the estimate due to the change in the basis of the royalty or to diminished output from the mines?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: Of course the honourable gentleman will see that with less royalty there will be less revenue, unless there was an increased production at the mine. Some of these mines were not operating or were about to cease operating, through inability to make them pay, and that was, of course, a matter for consideration in the adjustment of the royalty basis.

In the case of the T. & N. O. the result was that we got more revenue than we did in former years. On the Hudson Bay and O'Brien mines there was a reduced revenue. I cannot, at the moment, give my honourable friend the details.

Mr. Rowell: What about the Chambers-Ferland?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: I must refer my honourable friend to the documentary answer which was brought down, and gives all details.

Then the last item of revenue appearing in the statement before you is the amount received from the Hydro-Electric Commission. Honourable members will be glad to know that the amount received—\$181,707.84—is interest in full to the 31st October, 1912. So that the Hydro-Electric Commission owe the Province nothing. The Commission has paid back to the Province the full interest upon all advances up to date. (Applause.) I propose to-day to make only a passing reference as to Hydro-Electric finances, a sort of summary or digest of the position which the Hydro-Electric occupies as to the Province. We have advanced the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in all, \$4,661,238.33. That is our total investment, and upon that investment interest in full to October 31st has been paid.

I have before me a statement, the accuracy of which is certified to by the advising accountant of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. It is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the Hydro-Electric on the 31st October, 1911, and the 31st October, 1912. A comparative statement of this kind, if correct, is the best real test as to whether or not a system is paying—is making headway. What then is the financial position of the Commission in 1912, as compared with 1911? After paying for all power purchased, including loss in transmission, transformation, administration and general expenses, operation, maintenance, and interest on all capital charges—that is after everything is paid out of the ordinary receipts from the service—there remains to place to profit and loss on the year's operation a credit of \$62,931. (Applause.) I propose simply to place that general statement before the House without asking you to follow me

in any examination of the details—all particulars will appear in the annual report which will shortly be presented. In arriving at the figures, which show a profit of \$62,931 on the year's operation, depreciation and sinking fund are not provided for. The Commission never proposed to provide a sinking fund in the early years of operation. My recollection is, that the Chairman's estimate was that the Commission would be fully operating, and the business would be sufficiently extended to enable the Commission to provide for their sinking fund by 1915. This statement, however, includes all maintenance charges, and every other charge that can properly be made against the service except depreciation and sinking fund. So that you have a financial statement showing a profit of \$62,000 on the year's operations.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: And there was a reduction of rates? (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Lucas: Yes, the House will remember that a reduction in rates was announced at the end of the last fiscal year, a reduction in rates amounting to about \$100,000 to the consumers, and while I have not the details of the operations for the three months of this year under the reduced rates, I am advised it shows a higher rate of net profit for the three months after reduction of rates than it did before. (Applause.) The cheaper rates bring more demand for power and the increased profit follows. All this is evidence that the lines upon which the Commission are financing this great public enterprise are not only in the interest of the consuming public, but as well are sound business and financial lines.

Mr. Rowell: What would the sinking fund be if it were provided?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: That is a matter of calculation. It is on a thirty-year basis. The capital expenditure is \$4,661,238. If we had an actuary here he would soon give us the sinking fund.

Mr. Rowell: What is provided for depreciation?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: One of the Commission reports deals with the question of providing a proper sinking fund and allowance for depreciation.

Mr. Rowell: Do I understand from the honourable member that the amount of \$4,661,000 represents the total amount the Government has contributed altogether; is there not a sum that the Province contributes outside of that?

HON. Mr. Lucas: Oh yes; the amount paid by the Province was \$170,000. That amount is paid for services entirely disconnected with any of the transmission lines or Hydro development for any of the municipalities, and therefore is not properly chargeable by the Commission to any of the municipal services. This is for engineering assistance to municipalities, including travelling expenses, practical demonstrations of electrical equipment on farms, also exhibitions, shop and development work, also testing of equipment and instruments, the different details of which can be found in the Public Accounts or by examining the accounts of the Commission. The people of the Province, generally, secure the benefit of this expenditure. The outstanding feature of the Hydro-Electric is this—that the enterprise is at so early a stage in its work on a sound financial basis. It stands to-day a completed and gigantic public enterprise and a great and successful experiment in public ownership. It stands, and will down through the years, not only as a monument to the foresight and the public spirit of the Commissioners under whose guidance the work has been accomplished, but as well to the public spirit and courage of the Government, that has throughout supported the Commission

We have now reached capital receipts in the statement before you; we do not, of course, include anything that might be regarded as a capital receipt in our ordinary receipts. For instance, money received from the sale of property, Government House, the Central Prison, etc., is treated as a capital receipt—and similar expenditures are treated as capital expenditures.

The next item in capital receipt column is that of drainage debentures, that is, sums paid in on account of money advanced for drainage purposes. The interest received on these debentures, of course, goes into the ordinary receipts column, and the principal goes into capital receipts.

Then on account municipal sinking funds we received this year \$33,743.25. This is where municipalities deposit their sinking fund with the Government; the Government allows 4 per cent. thereon. The Government recently made provision for the deposit by municipalities of their sinking fund in this way. It is optional with the municipality.

The balance of the Algonquin Park loan of \$210,000, issued under the authority of the Algonquin Park Purchase Act, was sold at 102 and accrued interest. This is a 4 per cent. loan. In addition to that loan, the Government issued locally 4 per cent. bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000. The first issue of \$1,000,000 in 1911 was fully subscribed at 102 and accrued interest. The other \$2,000,000, part of which was sold and part of which is still on the market, was disposed of by brokers at about par. Our English loans, so far as placed, while they stand well, none better, are only netting us 97%. This, however, in comparison with the other provinces is a very favourable rate. It heads the list of the provinces to-day. Our loans providing for the T. & N. O. requirements and other capital expenditures have increased during the year, and, of course, our fixed interest charges have correspondingly increased.

While considering our loans, I desire to say just a word as to the placing of our loans on the English Trustee List. I do not at present want to deal with the question at length. It is a question of importance to the different provinces. It can be more effectively dealt with at a conference where all the provinces are represented; the proposed Interprovincial Conference will afford the opportunity for joint consideration. The late Treasurer took a very great interest in the matter, and he had a very full and thorough knowledge of the question. As the members of the House know, our securities are

not on the Trustee List in England. As the late Treasurer pointed out, under the present laws and regulations in Great Britain, without going into it in detail, trustees are not permitted to invest in any loan or security issued by any of the Provinces of Canada. This is the situation and is the result of certain decisions in the courts of Great Britain. I understand these decisions turn, so far as Provincial securities are concerned, upon the definition of a "Colony." None of the Provinces of Canada come within the legal description of a colony, as used in the Trustee Act of 1893, and so under the law trustees cannot invest in our stock. There was an attempt made to remove the objection, and The Colonial Stock Act was passed. Under that Act trustees were authorized to invest in the stock or debentures of the colonies, and the provinces came within the definition of a colony in that Act. But these trust investments under this amending act were to be made available trustee securities under certain regulations of the Treasury Department, and when the Treasury Department issued these regulations, it was provided that a formal consent by the colony should be filed, that any legislation, in the opinion of the Imperial Parliament affecting the stock, might be disallowed.

Now all the Crown Colonies, the smallest of the islands of the sea, the self-governing Colonies, including the Dominion of Canada, have passed the legislation required by these regulations and trustees can invest in their securities. But, under The British North America Act, the power of disallowing provincial legislation is reserved exclusively to the Governor-General-in-Council, and the Imperial authorities hold that the Canadian provinces, therefore, cannot comply with the Treasury Department regulation as to disallowance. So that, we stand in this position, that while Canada, Newfoundland, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, all the Crown Colonies, as well as the self-governing Colonies throughout the whole Empire, are not on the Trustee

List, although admittedly immensely stronger financially than many of the others. So that the facts only need to be stated to show that there ought to be a remedy. The security is there. This is one of the matters to which the late Provincial Treasurer was giving considerable attention, and is one that I am sure the Interprovincial Conference will take up when they meet. To place our securities on the Trustee List would mean to add to their value at least two or three points. But, Sir, even as it is, without our securities on the Trustee List, they are selling as high and in some cases substantially higher, than a number of securities on the List.

I now come to capital receipts. We received \$112,960.58 on account of the sale of Toronto Asylum and Central Prison. There is a balance of \$862,000 unpaid, which under the agreement is payable when possession of the property can be given. We also received the balance of \$720,000 from the sale of the old Government House property. These, and similar items, are always treated as capital receipts.

I submit the following statement of expenditures:-

PAYMENTS.

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

For	Civil Government	680,451	95		
"	Legislation	281,426	73		
66	Administration of Justice	674,390	79		
66	Education	1,963,251	64		
**	Public Institutions Maintenance	1,313,969	48		
66	Colonization and Immigration	106,227	63		
46	Agriculture	687,503	04		
"	Hospitals and Charities	411,108	88		
**	Repairs and Maintenance	133,479	40		
**	Colonization Roads	433,623	22		
66	Charges, Crown Lands	579,862	19		
"	Refunds	74,264	24		
66	Miscellaneous Services	440,590	10		
"	Hydro-Electric Power Commission				
	Provincial Government Expendi-				
	ture, 1912	170,684	52		
				7,950,833	81

Duk	No Duildings		
	lie Buildings:		27.22
	Hospitals for Insane	206,269	
**	Reformatory for Females	4,125	
166	Central Prison, Toronto	1,203	***
**	Osgoode Hall	40,185	
4.6	Normal Schools	11,268	
44	Agricultural College	9,904	2260000
4.6	Fruit Experimental Station	2,609	F294400
66	McKay House, 5 Queen's Park	7,222	35
44	Ontario Government Office, 172 Front		
	St. W., Toronto	62	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
460	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	5,209	
44	Blind Institute, Brantford	1,285	
4.4	Children's Shelter	16	
**	Hygienic Building, London	300	0.034
44	Unorganized Districts	24,242	
44	Public Works	203,823	20
	Parliament and Departmental Build-	11 000	70
44	ings—Fire Alarm	11,302	
	Special Warrants	37,896	17
140	Stationery and Paper Accounts, excess	11 000	
	of purchases over distribution	11,023	19
64-			
	tutory Expenditure:		
For	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern-		
	ment Bonds and Stock (5 Edw.		
	VII., cap. 2, and 6 Edw. VII., cap.		
	4), \$3,000,000 Loan	100,826	48
25			
..	Interest Charges and Sinking Fund		
	of Ontario Government Inscribed		
	Stock (5 Edw. VII., cap. 2, and 3),	225 200	75
	£1,200,000 Loan	230,200	19
	Interest Changes and Cinking Fund		
	Interest Charges and Sinking Fund		
	on Ontario Government Inscribed		
	Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and		
	12; and 1 George V., cap. 4), £1,620,000 Loan	323,920	10
	~1,020,000 Loan	525,520	10
66	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern-		
	ment Bonds and Stock (5 Edw.		
	VII., cap. 2 and 3), \$1,150,000		
	Loan	45,620	20
	130411	10,020	- 4
66	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern-		
	ment Bonds and Stocks (8 Edw.		
	VII., cap. 12, and 9 Edw. VII., cap.		
	8), \$3,500,000 Loan	140,154	36
		and the second s	100 AND
44	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern-		
	ment Bonds and Stock (8 Edw.		
	VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V.,		
	cap. 4), \$3,000,000 Loan	34,638	60

"	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern- ment Bonds and Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V., cap.				
	9), \$500,000 Loan	16,676	24		
"	Interest Assurance Fund, under the Land Titles Act (10 Edw. VII.,				
	cap. 61)	2,750	00		
"	Interest Ontario Government Stock (9 Edw. VII., cap. 26, sec. 42; and	5.0	00		
	10 Edw. VII., cap. 26, sec. 47	50	00		
"	Not otherwise enumerated	859,304	15	2,337,157	78
	Total Expenditure				1838
	Total Expenditure			.0,201,001	00
For		63,155	27		
4.6	(Statutory)	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			
77	Advanced to the Temiskaming and	10,000	00		
	Northern Ontario Ry. (Statutory)	1,210,789	30		
**	Roads in New Ontario	236,833			
**	Good Roads (Statutory)	244,688	10		
**	Highway Improvement Act	30,000	00		
• "	New Government House	194,542	53		
**	New Provincial Prison	274,965	91		
"	Osgoode Hall, Addition to Centre Building	21,320	05		
**	Parliament Buildings, West Wing	161,719			
	Parliament Buildings, Addition to, Library Fittings and Hydro-Elec.	=======================================	1		
	Equipment		90		
**	Provincial Museum	50,000	00		
***	Ontario Veterinary College, land and building	7,830	88		
"	Ontario Agricultural College, additional				
	land, new dining hall and dairy stables	22	33		
***	New Hospital for Insane, Whitby		04		
-66	Brockville Asylum, additional build-				
	ings and farm lands	17,835	85		
"	Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, new Dormitory	11,976	31		
"	Blind Institute, new dormitory	6.807			
**	Industrial Home, Ft. William	15,334			
**	Reconstruction London Immigration				
	Office	23,500	0.0		

44 T			00		
1	Purchase of Debentures, Towns Egan- ville and Cochrane, Tps. of Tisdale				
	and Whitney	111,146	88		
" I	Advanced to Hydro-Electric Commission during Fiscal year ended Oct.				
	31st, 1912	479,315	48		
((Interest and Sinking Fund to be paid by Municipalities.)				
			-	3,599,609	86
ee	Amount at Special Deposit, Oct. 31st,				
	1912	1,422,000	00		
" 1	Amount at Current Account, Oct. 31st, 1912	63,620	93		
		00,020	_		
		1,485,620	93		
1)	*Less balance of Federal Subsidy for				
	Agriculture, deposited to Special Account	46,549	05		
	Account	10,010		1,439,071	88
			\$	15,326,673	33

You will observe for Civil Government we spent \$680,451.95. There is an increase in that item over last year of \$39,000, mainly accounted for by salaries and expenses of departments which have been brought under Civil Government from other departments. For instance, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society branches have been so transferred. For Legislation we spent \$281,426.73, a small increase over last year. For Administration of Justice we spent \$674,390.79, a small increase. For Education we spent last year \$1,963,251.64, which is an increase of \$77,000 over 1911. We spent \$8,000 more on public and separate schools in new districts; \$21,000 more on examinations; \$7,600 more on public libraries, and \$14,496 more for agricultural training in the High Schools.

In educational work many new features have been developed in pursuance of the Government's promise to establish a progressive educational policy in the Province. We are placing more highly-trained teachers in the schools as the surest means of improving the training of the scholars. The work of substituting first and second class certificated teachers for those

^{*}See Federal Subsidy Expenditure.

holding third-class certificates goes steadily on. In 1911 there were 647 teachers with first and 6,076 teachers with second class certificates. All this means the expenditure of public money, but on the other hand the era of the cheaper school books has effected a saving of at least \$1,000,000 to the people of the Province. However, any expenditure of money in reason, if it gives us better schools for the people of the Province, is not an extravagant expenditure or an unjustifiable expenditure in this Province. (Hear, hear.) There are pouring into this Province thousands of immigrants, and it is the work of the schools to put upon them all—as well as upon our own boys and girls—the stamp of good Canadian citizenship—the outstanding feature of that stamp should be a good common school education—the Government, by liberal grants and elevating the standing of the school, and the teacher are trying to do their part.

We have heard something in the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne to the effect that Agriculture was not receiving from the Government the attention that it should, nor the grants it should, and therefore I have taken the trouble to note the expenditure of this Government under this head. From 1897 to 1904, for eight years, the old Government spent for everything—buildings and everything else in connection with agriculture-\$2,093,553, an average of \$261,694 a year. This Government spent for agricultural purposes, to promote the agricultural interests in the Province of Ontario, \$4,433,683 in eight years. (Applause.) My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Rowell), argued that there had not been a proportionate increase. But the average expenditure under this Government for eight years has been \$554,210, as against an average expenditure under the late Government for the same period of \$261,694 double and more than double—and in arriving at this average annual expenditure of \$554,210 I have not taken into consideration one dollar of the money spent on public buildings at Guelph or on the Veterinary College in Toronto, all of

which money has been expended directly for the benefit of the agricultural interests of this Province. (Applause.) These facts are the answer to the criticism of my honourable friend and at the same time show the fulfilment of the promise of Sir James Whitney, when in Opposition, that agriculture should have his best consideration and should receive assistance and grants on a much more generous scale than it was then receiving, and his promise has been fulfilled to the letter. (Hear, hear.)

Permit me to very briefly call attention to some of the distinctive lines of policy and work started by the Department of Agriculture since 1904:

One is that of district representatives. This consists in the appointment of a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College to a local centre to serve the farmers of one county. This was adopted in 1907 with the opening of six offices. Additional offices have been opened from year to year since that time, and there are now thirty-one in thirty-one different counties. Almost all the offices are equipped with an assistant, as well as literature and other matter of great assistance to farmers. In the growing season offices are opened at three or four points throughout New Ontario.

The work has been immensely popular, because it has been effective, and it is the general opinion that no more important step has been taken on behalf of the agricultural industry in the history of the Province.

The District Representatives have interested themselves in all lines of work which benefit the farmer. The organization of Farmers' Clubs, Breeders' Clubs, Short Courses, has been very effective. Many far-reaching movements have been started.

Rural School Fall Fairs have also been started to interest the boys and girls in agricultural matters, and, last year, the first year in which they were attempted in several counties, they proved an unqualified success.

For many years the Prime Minister has urged that the Dominion Government, out of its increasing revenues, to which Ontario contributes very largely, should specially set aside sums for the carrying on of agricultural work in the Province. Last year the Federal Government adopted this view and set aside the sum of \$500,000 to be divided among the various Provinces in proportion to population. Out of this Ontario received \$175,000, which is now being spent to the great advantage of Agriculture in this Province. The Ontario Government has worked very harmoniously with the Federal Government in this matter. The plan adopted was as follows: The Ontario Department of Agriculture prepared a statement of the ways in which they would like to use this money, and submitted it to the Minister at Ottawa for his approval. He not only readily approved the plan submitted, but extended his congratulations to the Ontario Minister on the plan adopted.

In furtherance of this policy, the Federal Government has now before Parliament a Bill to provide the sum of ten million dollars to be spent by the Provinces and spread over the next ten years. This is to be divided practically on a basis of population, and Ontario will receive next year the sum of \$195,000 and an increase over this sum at the rate of about \$35,000 per year until \$336,000 has been reached as a maximum under the present schedule. This is to be spent for agricultural instruction and will permit of a material extension of the work now being carried on.

In 1905 a drainage campaign was started, being conducted by the Agricultural College. The plan is to send out a staff of men to make surveys for individual farmers and hold demonstrations giving instruction as to the laying of tile. Since that time, surveys have been made for 61,522 acres and 7,560 miles of drains have been laid, 435 demonstrations being held.

Then there is the Field Crop Competition in connection with agricultural societies, and rainy weather insurance to help out societies that have suffered financially from rain on Fair days.

In the promotion of better methods of handling orchards nothing more important has been adopted than the plan of orchard demonstrations. Individual orchards in the past few years have been taken over by the Department, have been pruned and sprayed in accordance with the latest information, the apples have been picked and packed and marketed, and in both the pruning and spraying and picking seasons demonstrations have been held so that the information might be distributed in the neighbourhood. The results showed the greatly increased values which are to be secured through the proper handling of old orchards, and a general revival of interest in this matter has taken place.

Two to three day courses for the men on the farm who have not time to go to College have been held and demonstrations given in seed, stock and fruit judging. These have been carried on by the best available experts and have attracted considerable attention.

In 1908 the Government took over the Ontario Veterinary College in the interests of the live stock industry of the Province, and they have since been conducting it with very much success. A new building is now being constructed on University Avenue, and will, when it is completed, be a valuable addition to the educational institutions of the Province.

The work of instruction among the dairy farmers who are producing for cheese factories and creameries has been taken over by the Government.

A Horticultural Experiment Station has been established at Jordan Harbor in the interests of fruit work.

The above are only a few of the many new features in agricultural work developed during recent years.

Now, passing on, you come to the item for Hospitals and Charities. No one will object to that. There is an expenditure there of \$411,108.88, an increase of \$53,000 over last year. The grant to Children's Aid work was \$1,100 more than last year. Repairs to and Maintenance of Government House and Parliament Buildings cost \$133,479.40, something less than last year. The ordinary repairs, alterations and equipment of Public Buildings was \$313,905.55. The sum of \$433,623.22 was spent for Colonization Roads, almost wholly in the north country.

That item deserves something more than a mere statement. In connection with that, on looking up the expenditure for Colonization Roads for some two or three years before the old Government went out, I find that the declared policy of the then Premier (Sir George Ross), was not to increase the Colonization Roads grant. When he was giving \$148,000 for Colonization Roads he was, in his financial statement, pointing with some degree of pride to the fact that he had been able to reduce the grant for Colonization Roads, and he stated he looked forward with hope to the time when this grant would be very substantially, not increased, but decreased. That was the way they were going to build up the roads of New Ontario. (Applause.)

My honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, as I said a little while ago, made an interesting trip up into New Ontario to learn—at first hand—so his own paper said, the needs and requirements of that country, so that he might adopt a policy which would properly meet with the approval of the people of New Ontario. The only thought that occurred to me, as I read that, was that some people might say that it would have been more useful to have gone up and learned the wants and requirements of the North before he built his New Ontario platform. He reversed the natural order—he built the platform and then went North to see if it would fit. Of course that platform was made in a hurry (laughter), and since he came back he hasn't had time to build another. So he and the little band are still on the old one.

MR. McQueen: There were other platforms formed in a hurry last session!

Hon. Mr. Lucas: My honourable friend, the Leader, should be pleased with the very romantic and picturesque figure he cut in the special despatches to *The Globe* upon that New Ontario trip. I cannot give it all. Let me digest a paragraph or two for my honourable friend. He will be glad to see himself in this pen portrait of himself and the gallant little band that followed him into New Ontario.

"All day he mingled with the stalwart miners and husbandmen, discussing with them their difficulties and their aspirations, and then when the day was over he came back through a blinding rain storm in a typical Cobalt gig, seated between two stalwart khaki-clad and heavily-booted miners, one guiding the horse, the other holding a huge umbrella over the trio. The crowd gathered at the depot and proclaimed the fellowship with a cheer."

Let me give another view of my honourable friend, the Leader of the Opposition, as described in an article in *The Globe*, headed the "Leader Himself Leads."

"He went down into the mine clad in typical mining garb and carrying his own lantern." Then, again, we have this picture of him "tramping through primitive woods, sinking in muskeg, a long tan-colored raincoat his protection against the open heavens. He conferred with the bronzed and booted prospector, and learned something of his language and its meaning—"

I can quite understand that. (Laughter.)

"Climbing over elevations, forcing his way through dense underbrush, wading in marsh and tramping along pioneer trails,——"

And the gallant band following him all the time. (Laughter.)

"He met the people, soon understood the situation, grasped the miner, the settler, the farmer by the hand, looked into their eyes, heard their stories and exchanged confidences with them,——"

And there the curtain falls. (Prolonged laughter and applause.)

As the Leader and the old settler or prospector stood there hand in hand, eye to eye, exchanging confidences, we can only draw on our imagination as to what took place. The old settler perhaps said he heard Mr. Rowell's speech at Cobalt the night before, which, as his own paper said, was "an able review of the noble work of the old Government in building

up New Ontario." With that in his mind, I can well understand the old settler saying to my honourable friend: "In those old days to get our mining titles, we had to go down to Toronto to have them registered, now we have that done at our back door. In those old days we very, very often found the title covered with a 'Conmee blanket.' In those old days, Mr. Leader, you will remember Father Pull had a lot to do with the filing of mining titles, but now we have a Mining Commissioner, a judicial officer who hears these cases in our own country, and if we are not satisfied with his decision we have the opportunity of going to the courts. In those old days the poor struggling settlers had poor schools. What did you do for them? Not a thing, not a dollar. But this Government gave the poor schools \$20,694 last year. Why, this Government you criticize and condemn is giving to the public and separate schools three times as much as the old Government you speak of, and still admire so much, ever gave. Of course, you are right when you say we still have bad roads. You had to walk over some muskeg, but, talking about roads, say, you should have been here some years ago. Your Government spent on an average for their last eight years, \$138,000 per annum, and the Government held out no hope for more liberal road grants—quite the opposite, for the then Treasurer declared they hoped to reduce this expenditure rather than increase it. But this Government spent \$626,000 on colonization roads last year." (Applause.) "In Public Works you spent \$62,000; this present Government spent \$130,000. For Public Buildings in New Ontario the present Government gave immensely more than your Government ever thought of giving. For Agriculture in New Ontario, you spent the last year you were in office \$8,000; this Government are giving liberal grants in every direction to assist in the agricultural development of New Ontario.

"To assist Hospitals and Charities in New Ontario you gave \$15,000. Last year the present Government gave \$41,000 for the same purposes. For wolf bounty you gave \$3,000, and

last year they gave \$8,872. For the proper enforcement of the Liquor License Law in New Ontario the Government you speak of spent \$619.00 in thirty years. This Government spent more in one month upon enforcement of Liquor Laws in New Ontario than your Government spent in thirty years. And so, Mr. Leader, while I like your warm hand clasp, and I like your sympathy and your grand profession, I can't forget that you and your party have a record in New Ontario, and while your professions of sympathy to-day are splendid, the past performances and practices of you and your party in New Ontario were abominable," and right here the interview ended. (Laughter and applause.)

Charges upon Crown lands show a decrease of \$37,000 from last year. I do not dwell upon the expenditure for ordinary repairs, alterations and additions to Public Buildings, the total is distributed amongst the different institutions as shown in the schedule before you. The Public Accounts will, of course, give further details.

The House will observe the item in payment of railway aid certificates and annuities, debts incurred by the previous Administration. For this purpose, we paid the sum of \$241,-612.54 last year, of which \$132,300.51 was interest and \$109,-311.97 principal, thus reducing the direct liability of the Province by the latter amount—we treat the whole item as current expenditure.

Our expenditures on capital account this year have been substantial; some of these expenditures have already been discussed in the House and will be again, no doubt; the statement shows these expenditures under their different headings. My honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture took over the Ontario Veterinary College, formerly a private institution, and is erecting a new building, and the expenditure on this to date is \$7,830.88. For the new Hospital for Insane at Whitby, which is a large work undertaken by reason of the sale of the present institution in Toronto, we spent \$136,489.04. In connection with the work at Whitby, much

of the material is being prepared by the prisoners in the various industries established at Guelph.

I propose to close within the next few minutes, but before doing so, desire to refer to one or two other matters, and so will not deal further with the capital expenditures. Honourable members will notice the total current receipts for the year are \$10,042,000.68, and total current or ordinary expenditure \$10,287,991.59, so that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by \$245,990.91. (It is, however, a case where I could very well argue that it is only an apparent deficit. My honourable friend (Mr. Rowell) smiles, but allow me again to point out to him that we paid out of current revenue not only the interest on our hailway Wid debt, a proper charge on current revenue, but we paid as well on principal \$109,311. In other words, we paid that amount on account of the principal money owing under the mortgage held against this Province, a mortgage, by the way, placed there by the friends of my honourable friend. It can be fairly argued, it is not a "> proper charge to pay out of current revenue. Apply it in the case of the farmer who wants to know whether or not he is paying his way. He knows what his ordinary revenue is, and during the year he paid off \$500 on a mortgage placed by a former owner, that is, he reduced the debt on the farm by \$500 and so is short of cash at the end of the year—that is what I call a nominal deficit for the year. That farmer, in taking stock of the year's work for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion as to whether or not he was paying his way-living within his income—would certainly take credit for the amount paid on the mortgage. Now, applying the same reasoning to our case, we reduced the principal of Railway Aid Certificates by \$100,311.87, and the same reasoning exactly applies to the sinking fund payment on the English loans, amounting to \$65,093.15. These two items, which are distinctly payments on account of principal money owed by the Province, amount to \$174,204.12. Deducting that from the \$245,991.91 leaves a net shortage of \$71,596.75.

MR. ROWELL: Will my honourable friend please say how these two items have been treated in the past?

Hon. Mr. Lucas: They have been treated, as I have already stated, as part of the current expenditure, but what I am pointing out is that as they are payments on account of principal money they might quite properly be treated otherwise. If these payments had been larger, no person would argue that they should be included in ordinary expenditure for the purpose of showing a deficit.

But I want to refer to something else. We paid this year for the T. & N. O. \$217,054.82 in interest, in addition to the \$510,000 we received from the Commission. The T. & N. O. would have been able to have paid and would have paid that money, if the friends of the honourable gentleman opposite in the Senate at Ottawa had not blocked the subsidy that was coming to us. The result was that we did not receive the \$217,054.82, that was legitimately due to this Government. It is owing to us, and when the subsidy comes, as it will come, the T. & N. O. will be in a position to pay these arrears. If we had received that payment, justly due us, we would have had a net surplus of \$145,000. (Applause.)

(Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another view of this question of deficit or surplus that I desire to present. This Government has been eight years in power. During that time the total ordinary receipts were \$65,870,737.00 and the total ordinary expenditures as shown by the various financial statements presented to the House were \$64,727,992.00, or a total surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of \$1,142,745 during the eight years.) (Applause.) That is the actual position and the real position of the Province to-day after eight years of Conservative Government.

While honourable gentlemen may sit upon opposite sides, while party criticism is legitimate and proper, we must have party government, it is the best system and the only system under which the government of the country under British institutions can be carried on. While this is the case, and while

we may differ upon questions of policy, I am sure it is a matter for sincere gratification for every member of this House, no matter where he may sit, that the Government, after eight years of expansion and development in this Province and after the increased demands upon the Treasury of the Province during the last eight years have been met, are able to come before the Legislature and present statements showing the Province has not only paid its way, but has a surplus on the eight years' business of \$1,142,745. (Loud applause.)

Without another word I propose to close. The main estimates and the supplementary estimates are before honourable gentlemen in detail, and I submit below a statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditures for this Government. These will be discussed later in the session, and perhaps no useful purpose will be served by further remarks from me at present. I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair in order that the House may resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

CASH AND DEBENTURE ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

Остовек 31st, 1912.

OCTOBER 31ST, 191	2.		
BANK BALANCES:-			
Current Account	\$63,620 93	•	
Special deposits bearing interest			
(Including Federal Subsidy for Agri-	1,122,000 00		
		1 405 600	0.0
culture unexpended, \$46,549.05.)		1,480,620	93
Craverage Driving.			
SINKING FUNDS:—			
Re Ontario Government inscribed			
stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2 and			
3, £1,200,000, one-half of one per			
cent. per annum on the principal.			
Amount of stock purchased for the			
Province for sinking fund by the			
Bank of Montreal, Fiscal Agents,			
to the 31st of October, 1912,			
£46,190 10s., at par of exchange		224,485	83
			STREET,
Re Ontario Government inscribed			
stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 11 and			
12, £1,620,000, one-half of one per			
cent. per annum on the principal.			
Amount of stock purchased for the			
Province for sinking fund by the			
Bank of Montreal, Fiscal Agents,			
to the 31st October, 1912, £19,650			
12s., at par of exchange		95,501	91
DEBENTURES: -			
Drainage Debentures, Municipal	251,532 88		
Tile Drainage Coupons	55,360 00		
Sault Ste. Marie Debentures	25,572 50		
Village of Eganville Debentures	12,646 88		
Town of Cochrane Debentures	38,500 00		
	20,000 00		
Township of Whitney Debentures			
Township of Tisdale Debentures	40,000 00	449 619	96
Memialramina and Monthes Ontonia Dall		443,612	20
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Rail-			
way, amount expended to 31st October,		10 540 451	0.0
1912, see Statement No. 16		18,746,451	99
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of On-			
tario, amount advanced to 31st Octo-		1 001 000	0.0
ber, 1912		4,6 6 1, 2 38	33
(Interest and Sinking Fund to be paid			
by Municipalities.)			
Balance due from sale of Central Prison			
and Toronto Asylum properties		862,699	42

TRUST FUND OF THE PROVINCE HELD BY THE DOMINION.

THE THE THE TIPE	DD DI THE DOMINION.
Common School Fund (see Consolidated Statutes, c. 26), 1,000,000 acres set apart (proceeds realized to 31st December, 1911), after deducting Land Improvement Fund, \$2,622,933.80, portion belonging to Ontario as per population of 1911	
Common School Fund, Montmorency Bridge Debentures paid over to the Dominion re Quebec Turnpike Trust, \$6,000.00, portion belonging to Ontario as per population of 1911	3,345 05 1,465,651 95
Total Assets	\$27,985,262 62
DIRECT LIABILITIES OF TH	HE PROVINCE.
(1) Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan), 5 Edward VII., cap. 2 and 3, 3½ per cent., principal due 1st January, 1946, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, £1,200,000, at par of exchange	
(2) Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan), 8 Edward VII., cap. 11 and 12, 1 George V., cap. 4, and 2 George V., cap. 2, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st, 1947, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Railway, etc., £1,620,000, at par 6f exchange	
(3) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2, and 6 Edward VII., cap. 4 (Canadian loan), 3½ per cent., principal due July 1st, 1926, and July 1st, 1936, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	3,000,000 00
(4) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2 and 3, (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., principal due June 1st, 1939, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	1,150,000 00

(5) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12, and 9 Edward VII., cap. 8 (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., principal due June 1st, 1939		00
(6) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 1 George V., cap. 9, and 8 Edward VII., cap. 12 (Canadian loan), Algonquin Park Loan and Purchase Act, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st, 1941	500,000	00
(7) Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V., cap. 4 (Canadian loan), 4 per cent., principal due November 1st, 1941, \$3,000,000.00 authorized. Amount issued to October 31st, 1912.	1,229,700	00
(8) Ontario Government Stock, Charitable and Educational Bequests. 9 Edward VII., cap. 26, sec. 42, and 10 Edward VII., cap. 26, sec. 47	1,000	00
(9) Municipal Securities, 8 Edward VII., cap. 51. Municipal Sinking Funds on deposit with the Province of Ontario to 31st October, 1912, with accrued interest at 4 per cent	101,716	44
(10) Railway Certificates, present value outstanding on 31st October, 1912 2, Annuity Certificates, present value outstanding on 31st October, 1912 . 1,		20
(11) Common School Fund collections by Ontario, from 1st January, 1912, payable to the Dominion, in trust for both Provinces		
(12) University of Toronto Certificates, \$30.000.00 per annum for 23 years, 5 Edward VII., cap. 37, present value at 3½ per cent. per annum	468,612 3	30
(13) Assurance Fund under The Land Titles Act, R.S.O., 1897, cap. 137, sec. 130, amended by 3 Edward VII., cap. 12, sec. 5. 10 Edward VII., cap. 61	110,000 0	00
Total Direct Liabilities	\$27,580,538 2	12

INDIRECT LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AND GUARANTEES.

(1) Niagara Falls Park Bo	(1)) Niagara	Falls	Park	Bonds:
---------------------------	-----	-----------	-------	------	--------

(50 Vic., c. 13)	\$525,000 00
(57 Vic., c. 13)	75,000 00
(8 Edw. VII., c. 29)	100,000 00
(10 Edw. VII., c. 21)	200,000 00

\$900,000 00

Note.—The income of the Park Commission from lease of power, etc., was sufficient to pay all maintenance and interest charges and leave a balance available for capital expenditure.

(2) The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company:

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority of 8 Edward VII., cap. 47, of principal and interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, Debenture Stock of above Railway, payable in 30 years from 30th June, 1908, £1,615,068 9s. 7d. sterling..... 7,860,000 00

Secured by First Mortgage on Railway, Rolling Stock and Terminals.

(3) University of Toronto:

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario under authority Order in Council, 15th July, 1908, and 16th June, 1909, Debentures of above University, payable 15th July, 1910, to 15th July, 1949, 40 years, \$500,000.00.

Present value for 37 years at 4 per cent.

\$483,541 57

(4) University of Toronto:

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order in Council, 7th April, 1911, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$130,000.00.

Present value for 39 years at 4 per cent.

128,630 93

(5) University of Toronto:

Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order in Council, May, 1912, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$300,000.00.

296,842 11

909,014 61

\$9,669,014 61

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

RECEIPTS.						
Balances as per Public Account		c.	\$	c.	8	c.
Amount at Special Deposit, 31st October, 1911						
Amount at Current Account, 31st October, 1911			61,916	99		
		-		_	1,503,916	99
From Dominion of Canada: Subsidy on population,						
B.N.A. Act, 1907						
Subsidy, 47 Vic., c. 4	142,414	48				
Special Grant, B.N.A. Act, 1907	240,000	00				
-	240,000		2,397,196	08		
Interest paid by Dominion,		10				
see Statement No. 3 Interest on Investments	72,344 76,666					
interest on investments	10,000	- 02	149,011	08		
Lands, Forests and Mines:						
CROWN LANDS: Agricultural 220,595 76						
Mining 51,634 48						
	272,230	24				
Common School						
Lands 7,121 25						
University Lands 4,263 39	- 11,384	64				
	11,004	01				
RENT:						
Mining Leases 33,098 34						
Crown Leases 18,931 82	- 52,030	16				

Miners' Licenses 56,147 75		
Permits 1,780 75		
Recording Fees 49,234 20		
——————————————————————————————————————		
Royalties	5	
SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE:		
Acreage Tax 15,770 62		
Profit Tax 155,506 86		
Gas Tax 19,598 05		
190,875 53	3	
Woods and Forests:		
Bonus 540,702 85		
Timber Dues1,339,957 12		
Ground Rent 96,262 81		
Transfer Fees 8,740 00		
1,985,662 78	3	
Provincial Assay		
Casual Fees 655 47		
Cullers' Fees 2,698 51		
4,007 98	3	
Algonquin Park 7,610 05		
Rondeau Park 489 65		
Forest Reserves 778 80 ·		
 8,878 50		
REFUNDS:		
Wood Ranging . 3,177 16		1
Fire Ranging 13,821 88		
Surveys 74 77		
Contingencies 60 00		
Diamond Drill 208 25		
Agents' Salaries. 468 50		
Mining Recorders 16 00		
11,020 00		74
	2,000,204	17
Licenses	805,151	48
Law Stamps		
Algoma Taxes		
Education		
Provincial Secretary		
Game and Fisheries	133,354	49
Agriculture		91
Supplementary Revenue Act. 8		
Edw. VII., c. 14	898,031	80
Succession Duty		00
Succession Duty (Funds deposited in lieu		00
of Bond for payment of Succession Duty		
Casual Revenue	166,339	
Insurance Department	45,121	76

Public Institutions:	
Toronto Hospital for Insane	58,283 61
Brockville "	15,478 65
Hamilton "	41,038 72
Kingston "	17,542 94
London "	37,926 64
Mimico "	20,994 92
Orillia "	10,438 23
Penetanguishene "	3,120 59
Cobourg "	1,042 40
Reformatory for Females	9,867 05
Central Prison	28 10
Central Prison Industries	50,719 33
Provincial Prison, Guelph.	19 95
Woodstock Hospital for Epi-	14.740.70
leptics	14,743 53
	281,244 66
II-dus Electric Derroy Commissio	
Hydro-Electric Power Commissio	
Interest, 4 per cent. on Capital	1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
6 Edw. VII., c. 15, sec. 15-18	181,707 84
Mamiakamina and Nautham Onto	owie Deil
Temiskaming and Northern Onta	
way, from Earnings	
Total Receipts	
Tour receipes	
Drainage Debentures, Municipal	21,113 90
Drainage Debentures, Tile	그 회사의 경기에 가는 그를 가는 것이 되었다. 기계에 가는 그는 그는 그래요 그는 그를 다 했다.
Province of Ontario Loan (Algor	
ceeds to October 31st, 1912. Se	
Ontario Government Inscribed Sto	선생 그런 100명 1995 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996 1996
Loan), 8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and	
and 2 Geo. V., cap. 2. Amo	
	nt No. 17 1,430,997 55
Province of Ontario Loan, 8 Ed	
1 Geo. V., cap. 4. Amount is	ssued to October 31st,
1912. See Statement No. 18	
Municipal Securities, Municipal S	Sinking Funds received
for fiscal year ended October	
Central Prison and Toronto Asylv	
Old Government House, Sale of	(balance)
	The state of the s
	\$15,326,673 33

PAYMENTS.

	PAYMENTS.			
For	Civil Government	680,451	95	
	Legislation			
"	Administration of Justice	674,390		
**				
"				
"	Colonization and Immigration	106,227		
"	Agriculture	687,503		
"	Hospitals and Charities	411,108		
	Repairs and Maintenance	133,479	W.256	
66	Colonization Roads	433,623		
"	Charges, Crown Lands	579,862		
**	Refunds	74,264	22500	
"	Miscellaneous Services	440,590		
"	Hydro-Electric Power Commission:	110,000	10	
	Provincial Government Expendi-			
	ture, 1912	170.684	52	
	-	1.0,001		7,950,833
				.,,
Pul	olic Buildings:			
-		206,269	10	
"	Hospitals for Insane	4,125		
**	Central Prison, Toronto	1,203	100000	
"	Osgoode Hall	40,185		
"	Normal Schools	11,268	12000	
"	Agricultural College	9,904		
**	Fruit Experimental Station	2,609		
"	McKay House, 5 Queen's Park	7,222		
**	Ontario Government Office, 172 Front	.,	00	
	St. W., Toronto	62	20	
"	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville .	5,209		
"	Blind Institute, Brantford	1,285		
**	Children's Shelter	16		
**	Hygienic Building, London	300	00	
"	Unorganized Districts	24,242	88	
***	Public Works	203,823	20	
**	Parliament and Departmental Build-			
	ings-Fire Alarm	11,302	73	
"	Special Warrants	37,896	17	
"	Stationery and Paper Accounts, excess			
	of purchases over distribution	11,023	15	
Sta	tutory Expenditure:			
For	interest charges on Ontario Govern-			
17.10.70	ment Bonds and Stock (5 Edw.			
	VII., cap 2, and 6 Edw. VII., cap.			
	4), \$3,000,000 Loan	100,826	48	
"	Interest Charges and Sinking Fund			
	of Ontario Government Inscribed			
	Chook (5 Edw VII can 9 and			

81

For	Interest Charges and Sinking Fund on Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 11 and 12; and 1 George V., cap. 4), £1,620,000 Loan	323,920	10		
**	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern- ment Bonds and Stock (5 Edw. VII., cap. 2 and 3), \$1,150,000 Loan	45,620	20		
**	Interest Charges on Ontario Govern- ment Bonds and Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 12 and 9 Edw. VII., cap. 8), \$3,500,000 Loan	140,154	36		
66	Interest Charges on Ontario Government Bonds and Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V., cap. 4), \$3,000,000 Loan	34,638	60		
**	Interest Charges on Ontario Government Bonds and Stock (8 Edw. VII., cap. 12, and 1 George V., cap. 9), \$500,000 Loan	16,676	24		
	Interest Assurance Fund, under the Land Titles Act (10 Edw. VII., cap. 61)	2,750	00		
	Interest Ontario Government Stock (9 Edw. VII., cap. 26, sec. 42; and 10 Edw. VII., cap. 26, sec. 47) Not otherwise enumerated		00 15	2,337,157	78
	Total Expenditure			10,287,991	59
For	Drainage Debentures, Municipal (Statutory)	63,155	37		
66	Drainage Debentures, Tile (Statutory)	15,300	00		
"	Advanced to the Temiskaming and				
	Northern Ontario Ry. (Statutory)	Married Married Company			
**	Roads in New Ontario	236,833			
46	Good Roads (Statutory)	244,688			
"	Highway Improvement Act	30,000			
**	New Government House	194,542			
	New Provincial Prison		91		
	Osgoode Hall, Addition to Centre Building	21,320	05		

For	Parliament Buildings, West Wing	161,719	40		
"	Parliament Buildings, Addition to,				
	Library Fittings and Hydro-Elec.		0.0		
**	Equipment				
	Ontario Veterinary College, land and		00		
	building		88		
"	Ontario Agricultural College, ad-	I OHNOLD			
	ditional land, new dining hall and				
	dairy stables	The second of the second			
"	New Hospital for Insane, Whitby	136,489	04		
"	Brockville Asylum, additional build-		0=		
	ings and farm lands	17,835	85		
"	Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, new	11,976	21		
**	Dormitory	Value and the same of the same			
**	Blind Institute, new dormitory	Warn's market			
"	Industrial Home, Ft., William	15,334	00		
555	Reconstruction London Immigration Office	23,500	00		
"	Exhibition Building, Toronto	25,000	00		
**	Purchase of Debentures, Towns Egan-	150			
	ville and Cochrane, Tps. of Tisdale				
	and Whitney	111,146	88		
"	Advanced to Hydro-Electric Commis-				
	sion during Fiscal year ended Oct.	479,315	48		
	31st, 1912	the forther the presentation	10		
	paid by Municipalities)				
	para by manierparieros,			3,599,609	86
"	Amount at Special Deposit, Oct, 31st,	1 100 000	00		
	1912	1,422,000	00		
"	Amount at Current Account, Oct. 31st,				
	1912	63,620	93		
		1 107 000			
		1,485,620	93		
	*Less balance of Federal Subsidy for				1
	Agriculture, deposited to Special				
	Account	46,549		1 400 054	00
		(9)		1,439,071	88
			\$	15,326,673	33

^{*}See Federal Subsidy Expenditure.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1913, INCLUDING CASH BALANCES ON HAND 31st OCTOBER, 1912.

Subsidy	\$2,396,378 88 135,000 00
LANDS, FORESTS AND MINES DEPARTMENT:	
Lands and Forests: Timber Dues, Bonus, Ground Rent, etc\$1,950,000 00 Crown Lands 250,000 00 — 2,200,000 00	
Mines:	
Royalties	
Fees, etc	
Public Institutions Education Department Provincial Secretary's Department Agriculture Casual Revenue Insurance Department Succession Duties Supplementary Revenue Tax (8 Edw. VII., Cap. 14) Tavern and Brewers' Licenses Law Stamps. Game and Fisheries Estimated Earnings, T. & N. O. Ry. Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Interest, etc.	2,800,000 00 $250,000 00$ $55,000 00$ $285,000 00$ $160,000 00$ $160,000 00$ $40,000 00$ $700,000 00$ $890,000 00$ $125,000 00$ $125,000 00$ $125,000 00$ $125,000 00$ $175,000 00$
Total Estimated Receipts	\$9,546,378 88 1,439,071 88

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, FISCAL YEAR, ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1913.

Civil Government	. \$805,079	00
Legislation	. 300,750	00
Administration of Justice		91
Education		85
Public Institutions Maintenance		00
Agriculture	. 738,361	00
Colonization and Immigration	. 125,600	00
Hospitals and Charities		00
Repairs and Maintenance		90
Public Buildings		00
Public Works	=0 000	00
Colonization Roads	400 000	00
Charges Crown Lands	0000010	50
Refunds	00 000	12
Miscellaneous	AFA IFF	47
		_
	\$9,082,968	75
Capital:		
New Provincial Prison	\$250,000	00
New Government House	300,000	2000
Parliament Buildings, West Wing	50,000	
Parliament Buildings, Addition	103,550	
Provincial Museum	50,000	
Hospital for Insane, Brockville, additional buildings		
and farm lands	60,000	00
Hospital for Feeble-Minded, Orillia, additional build-		
ings	60,000	00
Hospital for Insane, Toronto, additional buildings,	TO SERVICE OF SERVICE	2020
farms, land and equipment	200,000	00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, erection		
of new dormitory	68,500	00
Institution for the Blind, Brantford, new dormitory	5,5%,5,5,5	
building	52,000	00
Ontario Agricultural College, new buildings	67,000	
Ontario Veterinary College, new building	115,000	
Court House, District of Temiskaming	25,000	
		10.12
	\$10,484,018	75

(Capital Account \$1,401,050.00.)

Statement showing amounts payable annually for certificates issued by the Treasurer of the Province for "Aid to Railways" and Annuities.

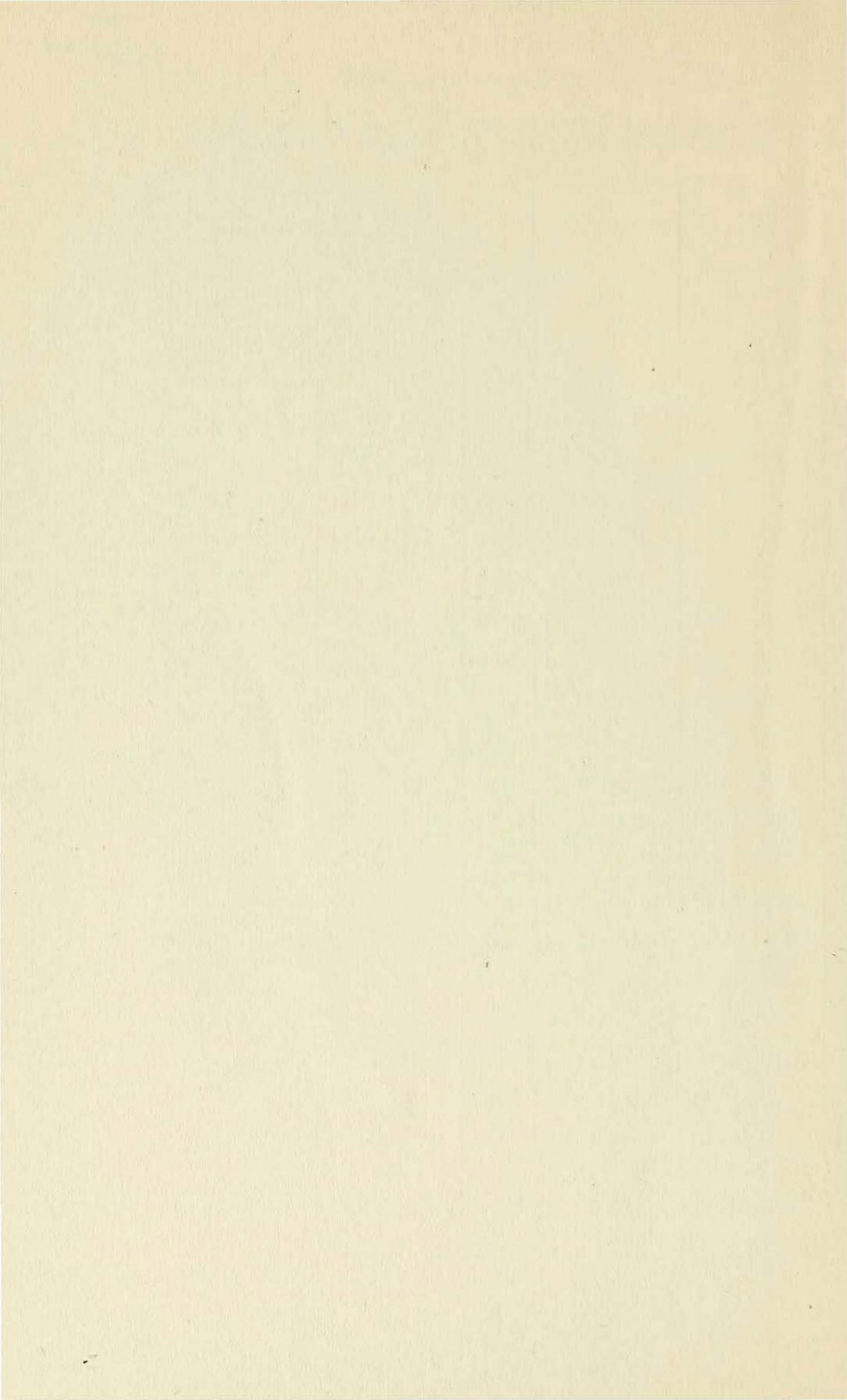
Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
			Frd	2,503,326 12	1,640,450 00
			1931	134,914 94	43,700 00
1912		51,450 00	1932	127,918 94	32,700 00
1913	139,112 54	102,900 00	1933	125,120 54	28,700 00
1914	139,112 54	102,900 00	1934	123,021 74	28,700 00
1915	139,112 54	102,900 00	1935	111,128 54	24,700 00
1916	139,112 54	102,900 00	1936	105,090 01	16,700 00
1917	139,112 54	102,900 00	1937	94,459 80	9,200 00
1918	139,112 54	102,900 00	1938	90,961 80	2,850 00
1919	139,112 54	102,900 00	1939	86,122 35	
1920	139,112 54	102,900 00	1940	82,239 02	
1921	139,112 54	102,900 00	1941	67,943 75	
1922	139,112 54	102,900 00	1942	31,818 40	
1923	139,112 54	102,900 00	1943	24,920 51	
1924	139,112 54	96,200 00	1944	22,695 08	
1925	139,112 54	82,500 00	1945	18,251 86	
1926	139,112 54	69,350 00	1946	18,251 86	
1927	139,112 54	56,950 00	1947	18,251 86	
1928	139,112 54	50,700 00	1948	18,251 86	
1929	139,112 54	50,700 00	1949	6,871 26	
1930	138,412 94	50,700 00	1950	699 60	
Frd	2,503,326 12	1,640,450 00	Totals	3,812,259 84	1,827,700 0

NOTE.—Present value of Railway Certificates, October 31st, 1912 (interest 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. half yearly)...

Present value of Annuities, October 31st, 1912 (interest 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. half yearly),....

^{\$2,443,774.09}

^{1,346,120.89}



Government Publications

