equiarly in the matter of money. The grants divided themselves (into several lasses, and ranged from \$6,400 to \$320, the difference being caused by the expenses to which they were put. He did not think that he could make any alteration for the better, in the amount of the grants made to the institutions, and he therefore continued the sum at the same rate as last year. He found that the public supported the various institutions very liberally; and, if he had made an order that the grants should only be made when the receipts from the contributors were there, their utility would have being seriously impaired, and he did not see therefore how he could impose conditions on these institutions. The question arose whether these grants should be continued or extended. Hitherto they had been confined to cities, and it was thought right to continue them. Towns would not have so many poor come upon them as the cities of Toronto and Hamilton; but it was thought that where thepopulation had greatly increased, they should share. He thought that there could be no better expenditure in the shape of grants than upon the charitable institutions, for they could not expect a similar effect as those seen in England. He thought therefore that the Government should furnish a small grant. If hon. gentlemen could see these institutions they might alter some of the opinions they now held. The Protestant Orphans' Home was cited as a case in point, and also the Girls' Home and Public Nursery. The institutions at Ottawa also furnished proofs of the advantages of the grants, three of the Orphan Asylums at Ottawa-named St. Patricks, Protestant, and the St. Joseph's Asylums - being designated by special names, calling forth thereby the contributions of those who were particularly interested in them. It was also noticeable in all the institutions, with the exception of St. Patrick and St. Joseph, during the past year, that all denominations were receiving the benefit of the institutions and subscribing to its funds. It was, he thought, desirable that some religion should be taught, and he hoped that there would be no objection taken to the grants in favour of the institutions.

Mr. BLAKE said the hon. Treasurer seemed to give up in despair the idea of obtaining a more tangible footing than was now the But he did not think that every means had been adopted that might have been adopted. There was certainly, he thought, some more reasonable method than the present arbitrary one now adopted. He did not think that the present system was satisfactory, and he thought that public aid ought not to be granted to any institution which did not open its doors to all proper persons. He was sorry that the hon. gen tleman had grappled with the question, but had not adopted the proper means to overcome the difficulty.

Mr. COYNE thought that every institution which received aid from the Government ought to be open to inspection, and to furnish a return of its operations. He could not understand the basis on which the Government distributed the grants. The way in which the Education grants were distributed might be adopted with great benefit.

Mr. McCALL (Norfolk) said if they pursued this policy of inspection they would have inspectors of prisons, of charities, of registry offices; and then they would want an inspector of judges. (Laughter.)

Mr. FERGUSON asked information with regard to the House of Industry in Toronto.

Hop. Mr. WOOD said the average number ef persons, during the last six years, was 108 Catholics and 147 Protestants who were inmates of the institution, but in addition to this there were a large number of persons assisted outside the institution.

Mr. FERGUSON said it was a libel to call it a House of Industry. The grant seemed too large He thought that the country were not fairly treated; and the vote of \$6.800 was very large for an institution receiving only 200 patients.

Hon. Mr. McMURRICH asked if the hon gentleman had visited the institution. He might become a convert to it.

Mr. FERGUSON said he had not. He thought that one hospital was enough for a city, and that there was no necessity for two institutions. He anticipated if the Government expended the money received on Crown Lands, they would soon have to resort to direct taxation.

The vote was then carried, and the House adjourned for recess.

## AFTER RECESS.

On the vote of \$4,000 for country patients

at Terento Hospital, Mr. McKELLAR said he saw that the grants were made on condition that each institution shall have returned to the Proviacial Secretary certain particulars which were required. He should like to see the idea carried out, and that these institutions would be required to be opened to the inspection of the Inspector of Prisons, and that reports should be furnished by him.

Hon. Mr. WOOD acquiesced in this idea, and a clause was added to this effect to the

conditions. Mr. BOULTER thought that the grant might, with advantage, be increased. He should like to see the Government take means, by the granting of an additional sum, off the debt overhanging

It was doing a institution. vast amount of good, not only to the few patients, but as a College of medicine and surgery, the number of students receiving instruction there being over two hundred. The position eccupied by the College was of the greatest importance to the Province, and he hoped that a liberal policy would be adopted by the Government in their treatment of it.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD said that there had been proposals made to the Government some years ago to assume the control of the Hospital, and take bonds as a means of paying off the debt of \$57,000 which was due by it. But the Government refused, and there was no doubt in his mind that if the bonds had been taken the Government would never have realised a cent upon them, since the Hospital would have appealed to them to remit the debt, and not by pressure injure its usefulness. The large tracts of land which at one time belonged to the institution had been disposed of at a very inadequate price, and would, if it had been

administered, have brought in a very large income. They could not expect charities to be supported, as they were in England, since there was not the wealth in the country; and it was necessary, if they wished to see them in a prosperous condition, that they should reorganize the The hon member for religious element. South Bruce had spoken with reference to the grants being of a denominational character, and had stated that they were inadvisa-But he could tell the hon member that it was impossible to do away with the recognition of sectarian principles. It might be desirable in theory; but he defied the hon member to carry it out. Every exertion was made by the town to support this and similar Institutions; and the House must be aware that on Tuesday next the supporters of the Protestant Orphans' Home had arranged to have a "Calico Ball," in order to obtain funds for it. He thought that it would be the duty of every member of the House to least to take a ticket, if he could not personally be present. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McKELLAR said the hon. member had mistaken the remarks of the hon. member for South Bruce. The remark was that the grants should be made in the most catho-

lic spirit. Atty-Gen. MACDONALD said it could

not be done. Mr. McKELLAR said it could be done, and should be done. The hon, member for South Bruce had no desire to create a party spirit. If the Government would maintain the law which existed in 1856, which compelled each county to provide for their own poor, these grants need not have been made. Hon. Mr. WOOD.-And who repealed

that Act? Mr. McKELLAR said it was the Govern-

ment, without doubt. Hon. Mr. WOOD said every member of the Government had voted to retain it.

Mr. McKELLAR said if Government could net control the House they should not hold their seats. Under our form of Responsible Government, the Government was held re-

sponsible for the acts of the House. Hon. Mr. WOOD said the principle could not be carried out of allowing these establishments to be maintained solely by private support; it could not be done, for in large cities it would be found impossible to support them in such a way.

Mr. PERRY could not agree with the hor. member for Bothwell, that the county councils should provide for their sick. He (Mr. P.) had voted for the change in the law of '56, which allowed County Councils to establish such institutions, but did not reader it imperative. He believed these institutions should be supported in the most liberal spirit. He was opposed to sectional grants, but he believed, while the Government a surplus in the treasury, should support hospitals and charitable institutions in cities. When it should be found necessary to resort to direct taxation, it would be time enough to withdraw endowments from such institutions.

Mr. LAUDER could not tell whether these grants were impartially made, but he could not for the life of him see which of them could be dropped from the list. Although he represented a constituency far away from Toronto, he would most cheerfully vote for the item of \$320 for the Toronto Boy's Home. No one who had ever visited that institution would for a moment oppose the small grant proposed. There was no Government that he knew of that expended so little in supporting hospitals and charitable institutions as the Government of Ontario. There should at least be one large hospital in the capital of the Province. institution was required, if for nothing else than to give our medical students an opportunity to obtain that experience in their profession, which was only to be acquired by actual practice in a large hospital. He would support the grant most cheerfully.

Mr. OLIVER thought if the Government would adopt the suggestion of the hon. member for Bothwell, to compel the counties to support their own sick and poor, it would be better than to ask these large grants for the support of charitable institutions. It was a well known fact, that numbers of town councils got railway tickets to send their paupers to Toronto.

Mr. CALVIN could teach the House a lesson on this subject. In the county in which he lived in the United States-a rich county with 70,000 inhabitants-it cost no less than \$52,000 to support their poor in the year 1857. Now if a wealthy county like that had to expend so much in maintaining its charitable institutions, he would tell the House that it would cost the counties twice as much to maintain their poor with poor houses as without.

Dr. McGILL said is was much easier to find fault with existing systems than to propose remedies for them. The hon. member for Bothwell suggested that each corporation should take care of its own poor. This was a selfish system; but a good one. If each municipality had to take care of its own poor, it would not cost much, and would not be felt as a burden. The same might be said of villages and towns; but when we came to cities it was different. Besides their own poor, cities had to support the poor of smaller places, who usually flocked to the large centres of population. And, as the indigent usually flocked to centres of population, there should be large central institutions, endowed by Government for the relief of paupers. He did not consider the grant excessive, and he would therefore support it.

The item was then carried.

The following were carried without discussion :-

House of Industry Toronto	\$2,900
Profestants Orphans Home, and Famala Aid	
Society, Toronto	640
Pomen Catholic Ornhan And	040
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto	640
Lying-in-Hospital do	480
Magdalen Hospital do	480
House of Providence	000
Girls' Home and Public Number	000
Roys' Home	000
Pue and For Infirman	
Conord Bornital King	1,000
General Hospital, Kingston	. 4,800
HOUSE OF THUUBLEY AND ROTHER FOR TRAINER	
CIUN. DIIIVALUII	0 100
Orphans' Home, Kingston	610
General Hospital London	. 800
General Hospital, London	. 2,400
THEY HUSDIGAL DAIDINGS	4 000
DOMAI CAUNCIO OF DURI A SULLINA TEAM ILLAND	DIA
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Soci	8-

	Oton	********	640
-	ty, Hamilton	********	1,200
100	matestall Ottown		1,200
S) is	Roman Carbon Asylum, Ottawa		480
91	St. Patrick Ombon Agylum do	*******	480
	Protestant Orphan Asylum do	********	480
	et Joseph s	• • • • • • • • •	2,250
	St. Joseph's Orbital St. Catharines		1,000
100	Deaf and Dumb, 9 months  General Hospital, St. Catharines	T lannam	3
13	The next vote—\$1,350 for	Laterary	and
	1	a adamta	

Scientific Institutions—was also adopted. EDUCATION.

The next was the appropriation of \$337,-475 43 for education. After a short debate on details of the ap-

propriation, Mr. BLAKE wished to know if this vote was expected to cover the expenditure for 1870 only. He asked this, because he understood there were some arrears to be paid up.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said the estimates for education, in the year 1868, were not large enough to cover the expenditure of the year. A portion of the estimates for 1869 had been applied to paying up those arrears, but there still remained some \$10,000 to be paid. He would say that the policy of the Government, with respect to expenditures, would be to keep them within the bounds of the estimates, and except in extraordinary cases he could say confidently that they would succeed in accomplishing this.

Mr. BLAKE hoped that the Government had asked for enough this year, not only to meet the expenses of education, but to pay up the arrears referred to. If the Government would ask for such an appropriation his side of the House would cheerfully vote for it.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The items following were carried till the appropriation of \$1,800 for the Journal of Education was reached.

Mr. BLAKE said he had hoped after the debate on this item last year that it would have been struck from the Estimates. had not been shown that it was of any use to the country. The matter which was published in it would be much more widely circulated if published in any good newspaper. He hoped the Government would have it struck from the Estimates. If not he would propose a motion to that effect when the items were brought up for concurrence.

Atty-Gen. MACDONALD said that the expense of sending the notices to the local press of the Province, and the cost of the advertisements would in a year amount to a greater cost than the expense of printing and mailing the journal itselt. There was an intention on the part of the Gevernment to discontinue the publication of the journal; but in consequence of the information they had received they had reconsidered their determination and resolved to continue the publication of the journal.

Mr. BLAKE said that the Journal of Education was for the teachers, and the notices contained in it could be sent by circular. The alternative of the hon. Atty.-General between the advertising in the Local press, and of printing and mailing education natices together, a lot of useless matters, but the notices could be easily sent without the expense incurred in the printing of this journal. He thought such being the case that it would be difficult to find an argument in favour of the "Journal of Education."

Mr. MONTEITH said if there was one thing in the estimates which was more unnecessary than another, it was the vote of \$1,800 for the "Journal of Education."

Mr. McCALL, (Norfolk), said he objected to the item last year, and they had a promise from the hon. Treasurer that it would cease in 1869. He was surprised to see the vote asked to be repeated.

Mr. PERRY said the journal was entirely

useless. Mr. BEATTY did not think that the promise was made unconditionally, and as to the useless articles in the magazine, he did not think that was sufficient reason to cease to publish the journal, because that might result from the bad editing. But he did not think that such was the case. He thought that a medium was necessary for the interests of those more immediately interested in public education.

Mr. WILSON, Drs. BOULTER and BAX-TER also spoke in support of the appropria-

tion. Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD was glad this discussion had been brought up, for there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some hon. gentlemen to have a fling at the journal on every occasion. He believed the journal was well conducted, and that it was also conducted in the most economical manner, any one who looked into the facts connected with it could see. returns showed that last year the sum of \$983 was received for advertisements. Over 5,000 copies were circulated, not only in Canada, but a good many were sent to other countries. Now, would any one say that \$900 was too much to allow for the support of this journal?

Mr. FERRIER believed it would be a wrong sort of economy to abolish the 'Journal of Education.

Mr. McCALL (Norfolk) said in his section of the country the Journal was seldom read. Atty Gen. MACDONALD-Perhaps they are not a reading people in your section. (Laughter)

Mr. McCALL said they were not only a reading people, but they were honest-homest in politics at anyrate, what certain hon. members of this House couldn't say. (Laughter.) He had taken the trouble to write to twelve postmasters about the Journal, and ten of them replied that it was seldom or never taken out of their offices.

Mr. GALBRAITH said it was hardly creditable to the people of Norfolk that they had treated the Journal in such a manner. It showed that they took very little interest in education. Now, in his (Mr. G's.) constituency, the Journal had a good circulation and was generally read. He considered it a useful publication, and one well worthy of support.

Mr. TROW did not believe the Journal should be discontinued, but he must say it was not as interesting as it had been in former years. Mr. SINCLAIR agreed with the previous

speaker. New life ought to be infused into

the Journal. Under its present management it was a very uninteresting publication, but, if properly conducted, it could be made both interesting and useful. The item was carried.

The next item-Grammar School inspec-

tion, \$2,000—was carried without discussion. The next two items-\$20,000 for County School Superintendents, and Common for Collegiate Institutes were struck out of the estimates, the School Bill of the Hon. Mr. Cameron having been dropped.

On the vote of \$11,813 for salaries in Elucation Office,

Hon. Mr. WOOD explained the reasons of the additions to salary which had been made. The various officers had been recommended the increase, and were well deserved.

Hon. Mr. McMURRICH did not understand that the Committee had recommended the increase in salary.

Mr. TROW said we could purchase better books, and cheaper, at private stores, than they could by purchasing at the Government office.

The vote was then agreed to.

The contingencies of the Education Office, \$1,983; unforeseen and unprovided, \$20,000, were agreed to.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to the item of \$841 66-Dr. Ryerson "on account of expenditure," what was the meaning of the item?

Hon. Mr. WOOD said he was unable to answer the question at that moment, but the particulars were ready in his office, and he would give an explanation at a future sitting.

Mr. BLAKE said the item could stand, on the consideration that discussion might be taken upon it when the explanation was given.

On the vote of \$43,683 02, to meet the smount expended by the Dominion Government, on account of the Province of Ontario, from 1st January, 1868, to 30th September, 1869 -

Mr. BLAKE enquired how it was that the Dominion Government had expended money on behalf of the Province so late as the 30th of September this year.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said it was on contracts that had been entered into before the completion of Confederation.

Mr. BLAKE said he thought it would have been placed in the public debt of the Province.

Hon. Mr. WOOD further explained that it was a local charge, and such charges were agreed to be defrayed by the particular Province interested.

The item was ultimately agreed to.

The following items were carried after a short discussion:-Municipalities Fund...... \$78,972 40 Charges on Revenue...... 118,150 00 To complete the Services of 1868..... 6,907 90 do 1809..... 23.919 18 Immigration Fund, 1869...... 15,300 00

Municipalities Fund, 1869...... 136,881 96 This was the last item.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said, before the Committee rose, he wished to submit to the House a report received from Mr. Tully in answer to the charges made in the letter read yesterday by the hon. member for South Bruce.

The report was as follows:-

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO, TORONTO, Dec. 17th, 1869.

SIR,—Certain charges having been made by an anchymous correspondent, and read by a member of the Legislature, respecting the manner in which the works connected with the Lunatic Asylum, London, have been constructed, I have the honor to report seriatim in reference to these charges.

The first charge is that "The foundation is only of common rubble or masonry, the superstructure of the commonest white brick used in London. The stone is of a very poor quality, being all of a thin slaty kind of limestone beplastered (not pointed) with very poor mortar."

In reply to the above I have to state that the whole of the rubble masonry has been laid on footings of concrete twelve inches in thickness in the usual proportions, and well grouted. The masonry in the foundation is of good rubble work, the stone being from the Saint Mary's limestone quarries, of a sound description, and in accordance with the specification. As the foundations will be covered up with terraces, the intended ground line being at the top of the stone work, the joints are finished with mortar, instead of being struck, which will make stronger work.

With respect to the bricks, they are of the best quality manufactured in London, and though smaller in size than the bricks made in Toronto, are of a more durable material.

The mortar, instead of being poor, is of the very best quality, as a close inspection of the work done during the summer will show, having set hard throughout. The pit sand being too clean and sharp, quite the reverse of what has been represented; it was necessary to mix some loamy sand with it, on the same prineiple that clay is mixed with the water lime to make good cement. This was done with my consent, and I am certain that all practical men will confirm my judgment.

The second charge is that "the material appears to have been thrown together pellmell, without regard to anything than the altitude attained. The bond is excessively small." The writer is evidently unacquainted with the modern method of building with hollow walls-an economical one-but containing greater strength, on the principle that in practice a hollow iron column is stronger than if it was solid throughout. All the brick walls in the London Asylum are built on this principle, the interior partition walls being of brick-work, two inches in thickness, with a space of three inches in the centre, and bonded every three courses in height across this space in such a manner that to an unexperienced eye "the bond is excessively bad" in appearance, but not in reality. Unless the inspection was made whilst the works were in progress, the number and arrangement of the bonds could not be ascertained.