

perhaps, have gone with the \$25,000. The Government had employed a gentleman named Hartney, son of Mr. Hartney, who had charge of these matters at Ottawa, to take charge of the stationery and printing. No subordinate or deputy head was to incur any expense without a requisition signed by the head of the department, on which Mr. Hartney would procure what was required, charging it to the department, so that at the end of the year they would be able to tell precisely the contingencies of each department, and the cost of the whole put together. Under the head of Legislation, the only item requiring notice just now was, "stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding, \$10,000." This was founded on a very careful estimate made by Mr. Hartney, of Ottawa, a gentleman of very great experience, and Mr. Simpson. These gentlemen said this estimate was ample for the service. There was an item of "\$2,500, expenses of elections," as it was supposed that elections might possibly take place.

Mr. BLAKE—How many?

Mr. BOYD—Of course five, the assumption being that there will be a change of Government.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—Of course, in that case, the member for Prescott would be one of those who would have to go to their constituents for re-election. Coming to the estimates for the "Administration of Justice," he might remark that, in the estimate for the Court of Chancery, the salary of the Master was put down at \$3,000, which was the sum he had been receiving. He could not, however, find statutory authority for more than \$2,240, and it was so stated in an official list of salaries furnished him from the Finance Department at Ottawa, under date 26th of December, 1867. If it was found that he was not entitled to more than \$2,240, he would not be paid more. The House would understand that, by the Confederation Act, the Province did not pay the salaries of the Superior and County Court Judges, but merely the salaries of the officers of those Courts. Under the head of Public Works and Buildings, the first item was \$30,331 to complete the building, repairing, fitting and furnishing the Public Buildings. This was the balance remaining after the payment of the \$23,508 97 mentioned in statement No. 5. There was an item of \$50,000, on account of re-building and furnishing Government House. The Government proposed to put up the building in the coming summer—a new building on the Government grounds in place of the old one which was burned down. It was thought that a sum in the neighbourhood of \$50,000, would be sufficient for the purpose. Then, to carry on the works commenced by the Government of Canada on the Lunatic Asylum, \$75,000 was asked for. Some year or so ago, a contract was given out by the Government of Canada for this work, amounting to something like \$122,000. A large amount had already been expended, and the expenditure in addition to this \$75,000 now asked for, would leave about \$54,000 still required finally to complete the building. There was an item of \$50,000 for Colonization Roads. The Government could not state precisely where this money would be expended. It would depend altogether upon the direction taken by the tide of settlement, and the question where it could be best used for promoting the settlement of our unoccupied lands. The estimate for Agriculture was a little in advance of that of 1867, in consequence of an increase of 17 in the number of our electoral divisions—the Government thinking the increase was fully justified by the importance of the agricultural element in our country. The Board of Arts formerly established in Toronto, had been done away with, and the \$2,000 it received would be given to Mechanics' Institutes. The Minister of Agriculture had wisely associated with him, in his department, Professor Buckland—at a very small salary—who, it was