

sale of annuities \$271,399, making the total receipts from all sources during 1885, \$3,005,120.

A COMPARISON.

I will now ask the House to follow me while I make a brief comparison between our estimates of receipts and the actual receipts under the various heads as they stand. The items of subsidy and interest on capital account are, of course, the same as we estimated. Of interest from banks and other investments we estimated that we would receive \$50,000; we have received \$50,284. From public institutions we estimated that we would receive \$91,000; we have actually received \$99,112, an increase of over eight thousand dollars. In the Education Department the estimated expenditure has been exceeded by \$749. The receipts from casual revenue were estimated at \$34,000, and they have been exceeded by over five thousand dollars, the amount actually received from that source having been no less than \$39,556. We estimated that the receipts from licenses would be \$168,000, but the actual receipts have been \$162,330. The receipts from this source for 1884, as hon. gentlemen well recollect, were \$211,353, but in consequence of the Scott Act having come into operation in a number of counties on the 1st of May last, we estimated that we would have a reduction of \$43,000 from licenses from the receipts of the previous year. But the result has shown that the reduction has been more than we anticipated, amounting to \$49,000, on account of licenses in those counties which have adopted the Scott Act. From Algoma taxes the estimate was \$10,000; the receipts were only \$1,620. In making that estimate of \$10,000 from Algoma taxes, it was intended during the year 1885 to have had a sale of lands for taxes, but on looking into the matter in connection with those taxes it was evident that the previous attempts at enforced collection had not been satisfactory, and that some change of plan would be necessary in regard to this subject before we should go the length of placing the writs in the sheriff's hands and make a forced sale. So that no sale has taken place during the year, and the result has been that the receipts from this source have fallen short of the estimate. I might here state that it is our intention during the present session to introduce a Bill dealing with this question of arrears of taxes. But to return to the comparison of receipts with the estimates. From the Municipal Loan Fund we estimated that we would receive \$10,000. The receipts from this source did not come up to my expectation from the fact that the sum of \$7,000, due from the City of St. Catharines, was not paid, and our total income under this head was \$2,647, received from the Township of Hope. From the Agricultural & Arts Association we expected to receive \$2,000 as the balance of the amount due from the association on account of the repairs made in Agricultural Hall, in accordance with an agreement we entered into with them. In consequence of the untoward weather, during the holding of the Provincial Exhibition last year, the receipts of the association were much less than the association expected, and therefore they were not in a position at the close of the year to pay the \$2,000; but it will be received during the present year. To sum up, our total estimated receipts from all those sources for the year were \$2,585,148, and our actual receipts have been \$2,697,420, or an excess of receipts over our estimate of \$112,272. Our receipts from annuities were \$268,651. These are the proceeds from annuities to the extent of \$14,000 annually, which were issued in June last for the purpose of taking up the certificates to railways falling due during the year. Tenders were asked for the purchase of these, and among others was a tender from the Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, to whom they were sold. The price paid was a little below 4½ per cent. discount. Last year we sold at a little below 4½ per cent., and I then stated that I expected this year to be able to do better, and I think the result has shown that my expectation has been realized.

I now come to a statement of the expenditure for the past year:—

EXPENDITURE—1885.

Civil Government .....	\$ 184,254 70
Legislation .....	125,762 04
Administration of Justice.....	354,923 35
Education .....	533,564 46
Public Institutions—Maintenance .....	613,570 89
Immigration .....	19,088 11
Agriculture and Arts .....	159,576 45
Hospitals and Charities .....	96,421 28
Repairs and Maintenance, P.B. .....	62,601 54
Public Buildings.....	155,720 29
Public Works .....	38,690 80
Colonization Roads.....	121,475 32
Charges on Crown Lands.....	96,573 08
Refunds .....	31,023 41
Miscellaneous .....	100,320 18
	\$2,693,525 90
Drainage Debentures.....	40,223 78
Railway Fund.....	250,803 01

Annuities.....	20,400 00
Common School Fund.....	35,000 00
Municipal Loan Fund.....	154 48
New Parliament Buildings.....	26 90
Stationery Office—Surplus of purchases over distribution..	5,973 81
Total .....	\$3,046,112 88

I will now take up each item and compare it with the estimate. Under the head of Civil Government, we made an estimate of \$181,444; our actual expenditure was \$184,254, or an excess of \$3,810. For legislation we estimated an expenditure of \$120,850, and we expended \$125,762, or an over-expenditure of \$4,912. This excess is mainly caused in connection with the two items of sessional writers and messengers, and printing and stationery. It was expected that the close supervision which it was intended should be exercised over both of those branches, would have enabled us to keep within our estimate of last year. We have not been quite able to do that, but at the same time I think we have been able to make very important reductions in those items. The item for sessional messengers for 1884 was \$17,220; for 1885 it went down to \$15,605, or \$1,614 less. For printing and stationery the expenditure in 1884 was \$43,987, for 1885 it was brought down to \$33,043, a reduction of \$10,879. For legislation the expenditure in 1884 was \$141,440; for 1885 we have reduced it to \$125,252; a total reduction in the item of legislation of \$15,678. Mr. Speaker, if that is not quite as low as we anticipated, I think, at any rate, it is evidence of a fairly successful effort in that direction. (Hear hear.) For the administration of justice our estimate of expenditure was \$334,215, and our actual expenditure was \$354,913, or \$20,671 in excess of the estimate. The main item of over-expenditure in that account is in connection with criminal justice expenditure paid to the counties. In former statements I referred to this expenditure as being one over which the Government have no control. This is altogether an expenditure by the local officials for the ordinary administration of criminal justice in the counties, and it is repaid by the Government to the County treasurers, therefore it is an expenditure over which the Government have no control. This expenditure, I think, may be taken as a very fair and accurate barometer of the prosperity or depression that exists in the country. We always find that in periods of extreme depression the expenditure in connection with justice goes up. The expenditure for this purpose has not been as high as it was this year since 1872. The two maxima of expenditure correspond with the two extremes of depression. Knowing that hard times were present and have not yet come to an end we made provision for an increase in expenditure under this head over that of 1884, but we did not quite come up to the amount that was actually required. There has been a considerable over-expenditure in connection with the Administration of Justice in the new districts. A large part of that expenditure is of the same character as the expenditure for Administration of Justice in the counties, and it is subject to increase from the same causes. Another reason for the increase of expenditure in the new districts is the fact that owing to the completion of work on the C. P. R. a large amount of labour ceased to find employment, and hence there was an increase in the expenditure for maintaining order.

IN EDUCATION

there has been an over-expenditure of \$7,735. The estimate was \$525,829, and the expenditure \$533,564. The over-expenditure has been under two heads—departmental examinations and miscellaneous. In

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

the expenditure has been within the estimate. We took an appropriation of \$619,685, and we expended \$613,570, or an expenditure below the estimate of \$6,115. (Applause.) In connection with that expenditure I think that while the reduction shows economical management we have a further proof of that in the information given to hon. gentlemen in the prison and asylum reports. That report shows that the average cost per inmate of our institutions during the past year has been reduced from \$188 22 in 1884 to \$174 40 in 1885, or a reduction of \$13 82 per head. Taking our insane asylums, the average cost in 1884 was \$135, and in 1885 \$123, or a reduction of \$10 per head. In 1884 I expressed the opinion that in regard to our prisons, reformatories, and all institutions outside of lunatic asylums the figures showed that we had arrived at the normal maximum expenditure. Of course there may be fluctuations from time to time owing to temporary causes, but we appear to have arrived at the end of that regular yearly increase which we used to expect. Last year the figures sustained my contention, and this year also they bear out the conclusion I drew. I believe it will be a subject of congratulation to the House if we find that we have arrived at the end of