

this regular increase of expenditure. Taking the Mercer Institute, the Asylum for the Blind, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Reformatory for Boys, and the Central Prison, we find that the number of inmates was 1,043 in 1882, 1,102 in 1883, 1,054 in 1884, and 1,119 in 1885. The Central Prison is the only institution which shows an increase, and I attribute this increase to the same matter that has caused an increase in the cost of administering criminal justice, namely, commercial depression and hard times. But at the other institutions which I have named, the number of inmates has decreased from 813 in 1882 to 760 in 1885. The cost of maintenance points in the same direction. The figures I quote are from the prison reports, which are for the year ending 30th September. In these four institutions, the Mercer Reformatory, the Institute for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Reformatory for Boys, the cost of maintenance was \$135,549 in 1882, \$144,203 in 1883, \$143,337 in 1884, and \$140,257 in 1885, showing a steady decrease in the last two years. The cost of maintenance of the Central Prison was \$55,000 in 1882, \$51,000 in 1883, \$55,000 in 1884, and \$58,000 in 1885. In this case there is an increase, which, however, is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the receipts from prison industries.

IMMIGRATION.

Passing on to immigration, the estimate closely approximated to the expenditure, the appropriation being \$19,900, and expenditure \$19,088, or \$812 less than the estimate. In 1884 the expenditure under this head was \$43,359, showing the very large reduction of \$24,281. Of last year's expenditure of \$19,088, not a dollar has been paid for the carriage of immigrants into the Province. (Applause.) Some small amounts have been paid for the carriage of immigrants arriving at Toronto to send them to their friends or to their destination in Ontario, but not a dollar has been spent in bringing them in. In this respect we believe we have met the just and reasonable demands of the wage-earners of this Province, who considered that it was not fair for the Government to spend money to bring in immigrants to compete with them. (Applause.)

IN AGRICULTURE AND ARTS

the appropriation was \$160,445 and the expenditure \$159,576, or an under-expenditure of \$869. On the

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

taking the two together, there is a small over-expenditure of \$1,007. The expenditure on College and Farm is divided into three heads:—1, the college proper; 2, the farm and garden, and 3, the creamery. Our estimate for the College was \$17,720, and the expenditure was \$16,002, or \$1,718 below the estimate. On the farm the estimate was \$11,000, and the expenditure, \$15,205; an over-expenditure of \$4,000. In regard to the creamery we took no appropriation, the intention being that that branch should be made self-sustaining. I am happy to say that expectation has been realized. The Public Accounts show that the receipts from the creamery were \$13,761, while the expenditure upon it was \$13,399, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditure of \$362. But included in those receipts are \$184 for butter made in 1884, which it is proper to deduct, leaving a net surplus of \$178. The Government proposes to carry on the creamery so as to be self-sustaining. Our intention was to give to the farmers supplying cream the highest prices that the state of the butter market would allow. The practice was for the Secretary of the Bureau of Statistics to send to the manager of the creamery, a statement of the Toronto quotations for farmers' butter. Then we paid to the farmer the market price of a pound of butter, for cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. In this way we have demonstrated that in a stock raising locality, a creamery, even under Government control, which cannot be as economical as business control, can be managed so as to give the farmer the Toronto prices of butter for their cream, at their own doors, thus saving them the trouble both of manufacturing and marketing. (Applause.) We therefore consider that that experiment has been eminently satisfactory. In the

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

there is a small over-expenditure of \$20 16. This has been caused by the increased cost of collecting information in regard to labour statistics and farm statistics, and also in regard to a new branch of information which has been taken up by the Secretary, namely, mining statistics. He has made a visit to the mining districts of Ontario, and will embody some valuable statistics in a coming report. For repairs and maintenance the over-expenditure has been \$13,786. We estimated that the amount needed would be \$48,815, and the sum actually spent was \$62,601. I have be-

fore referred to the fact that the principal causes of over-expenditure in repairs and maintenance would be found in the repairs and maintenance of Parliament Buildings and Government House, and so long as we continue to occupy such tumble-down buildings falling to pieces, the amount needed for repairs and maintenance will be very large. In regard to public buildings our estimates were \$201,103; the amount actually expended was \$155,720, or \$45,383 less than the amount estimated. In the comparative statement attached to the public accounts it will be found that the amount expended on the altering and fitting up of the old Regiopolis College, to increase the asylum accommodation, was \$20,012. This was for the purpose of receiving the surplus people from the other Institutions. For public works the amount appropriated was \$53,073, and the expenditure \$38,690, or \$14,383 less than the amount estimated. For colonization roads the estimate was \$102,900, and there was an over-expenditure of \$12,535. For this over-expenditure my hon. friend, the Minister of Crown Lands, will be called to account by hon. gentlemen opposite, and I am quite satisfied he will be able to give

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

(Applause.) There is one thing to be said about this. A large portion of our revenue is derived from the sale of timber from this northern territory, and the people there claim that a considerable portion of it should be spent in the district for colonization roads and other purposes, to aid the settlers. For the miscellaneous charges on Crown Lands we estimated that \$93,400 would be required, while there was an over-expenditure of \$3,173. For refunds the estimate was \$32,802, and the expenditure \$31,023. For miscellaneous the appropriation was \$87,472, the amount spent \$100,320, and the over-expenditure \$12,848. The total estimated expenditure then under the Supply Bill was \$2,733,427, and the actual amount spent under the Supply Bill was \$2,693,525, or \$39,902 less than expected. (Applause.) This I consider a very fair showing. As I mentioned before, we anticipated that we would have an over-expenditure of \$150,000, or, to give it more particularly, \$148,000. But that estimated deficit has been turned into a surplus of \$3,894 under the Supply Bill. (Applause.) That has been mainly owing to the sale of timber limits, which took place in the fall of last year. We are, therefore, in a better position than we anticipated by \$151,394.

Mr. MERRICK—What were the actual cash receipts from the sale of timber limits?

Hon. A. M. ROSS—The amount included in the revenue from Crown Lands received in the sale of limits was \$148,585, so that if we deduct this sum from the amount by which I showed we were in a better position, we have a surplus of \$3,339. (Applause.) We are this amount better than we supposed we should be even if we take out the amount we received from the sale of timber limits. Our estimated

RECEIPTS FROM CROWN LANDS

were \$500,000. This did not include any estimate from timber sales. The amount we received was \$736,864, of which, as I have said, \$148,585 was from the timber bonuses, leaving a balance of \$588,309 as the normal receipts, or within \$11,691 of the sum we estimated and expected. (Applause.) Now, I think, considering the depression in the lumbering business for the past five years, the receipts last year from Crown Lands were very fair, and ought to be satisfactory. I suppose that this sale of timber, however, will as usual be taken advantage of by the Opposition to found a charge on the reprehensible waste, extravagance of the public patrimony, and that we are living upon our capital. This matter has been brought before the House for two years by the member for Grey. He has taken a number of receipts of the Crown Lands Department, and insisted that they should not have been used by the Province for the purpose of expenditure. He has based his charges upon something which John Sandfield Macdonald is reported to have said upon this subject. Now I have carefully gone into this matter, and I am satisfied that the hon. gentleman can find no evidence whatever of such a principle having been laid down by the late John Sandfield Macdonald's Government, and I am further satisfied that if ever hon. gentlemen lay down such a principle as that on which to appeal to the people, the people will give them

NO OPPORTUNITY OF CARRYING IT INTO EFFECT.

(Applause.) The contention has been made, as I have said, that by using the funds we have received from the sale of Crown Lands and timber, that we have been extravagant, and that we have been living upon capital, and even if we have expended it on public works we ought to have invested the sum in interest-bearing bonds, and used only the interest. What does the adoption