

month is sixty cents per annum, and that calculated on the seventy tons of type standing in the voters' lists alone would bring in a revenue of \$38,000 per annum. But, besides the voters' lists, large amounts of standing matter have to be carried, as for instance the Criminal Code now in process of amendment, which has stood over for more than a year. The tabular matter is utilised for the French reports without extra charge, and the forms in continual use are stereotyped, so that composition is thus charged only once for all. Beyond all question there is a saving in the press-work, and a very large saving in all the binding and sheet and pamphlet work. There is a saving in the stationery and paper supplied, and from the centralization of the control there is a check upon the consumption. All this justifies the conclusion that, upon the whole extent of the work, there is a large saving to the public, in addition to the advantages of superior workmanship and material. In this connection I would refer to two tables appended (A and B), showing the aggregate amounts for printing and stationery during the past four years. It is evident from the amount for printing and paper that the quantity turned out by the Bureau is increasing constantly and largely; both on account of the gathering up into the Bureau of work formerly done outside, and on account of the evidently increasing demands of the Government.

COMPARATIVE Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., for the following fiscal years.

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Printing alone	166,447 90	132,195 70	161,418 42	157,808 47
Paper for printing	85,909 13	91,808 64	84,217 99	94,113 94
Total	252,357 03	224,004 34	245,636 41	251,917 41

This summary answers the question very fully. The Bureau is buying printing paper much more cheaply now than in 1887-88, and yet the paper used has largely increased in amount. It therefore follows, of necessity, that the quantity of printing done must be largely increased—but the total cost of printing in 1890-91 was nearly \$9,000 less than in 1887-88.

Linotypes.—It is just in this item, of straight, plain setting, that the type-setting machines will help the Bureau when once they are fairly in operation. They will strengthen the office at its weakest point. They are not adapted for the tabular work of the Bureau or for displayed work of any kind. They will not displace skilful compositors, employed on the better class of work; but in solid, plain, setting they will effect a large reduction in price. I found on entering on my duties a widespread distrust of the machines; due partly to a natural feeling of preference for the old methods and partly to the fact that for several reasons the machines had not been steadily worked and were not in a satisfactory condition. I took measures to remedy this and made a beginning with the Senate *Hansard* which is now set on these machines. Four more linotype machines were ordered last July, but have not yet