

Providence. Both items are of the nature of assets, or are sums clearly chargeable to capital account. But, besides these expenditures, we have made payments to railways to the extent of \$1,517,800, constituting an aggregate of disbursements, as per statement seven of the Public Accounts, of \$3,872,850, to which I add the warrants outstanding on 30th June, 1875, \$28,725, and we have a total of \$3,901,575, from which are to be deducted outstanding warrants on 30th June, 1876, reaching \$39,959, which represents a sum included in the previous items of outlay. The total receipts during the year, with the balance in the Treasury on 30th June, 1875, amounted to \$5,984,533.94. The total payments, including the public debt, investments and railways, reached \$3,862,517, which leaves in the Treasury \$2,122,016 on 30th June last. This amount was deposited in the various banks as set forth in detail in Statement No. 2 of the Public Accounts. We had received as Judicial Deposits, altogether, since the Act creating that Fund came into force, March, 1872, including interest up to the 30th June, 1876, \$1,982,887, whilst we had paid out, including charges to same date, \$1,813,554, leaving a balance in our hands of \$169,333, which is deposited in the several banks as before stated—No. 13 of the Public Accounts.

RESULT AND SURPLUS.

To resume the transactions of the year, we have received \$2,310,151, and our expenditure has been \$2,355,050, from which, however, is to be deducted \$76,000, expended on capital account, leaving a balance of ordinary expenditure of \$2,279,050, which shows a net gain or surplus on the transactions of the year of \$61,101. It will be observed I do not take into account outstanding warrants, whether paid or lying over, because the one about balances the other, taking one year with another.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1877-78.

I come now to the estimated revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal year, beginning 1st July, 1877, and ending 30th June, 1878. I expect to receive, as in the previous year, \$1,014,712 subsidy from the Dominion Government and interest on the trust funds already referred to. From the Crown Lands I have received an estimate of \$577,317 as the probable gross receipts of this branch of the public service. From law and registration stamps I expect to receive \$218,000; from insurance stamps, \$10,000; law fees, exclusive of stamps, \$6,000; building and jury fund, exclusive of stamps, \$10,000; licenses of various kinds, hotel, shop, &c., \$275,000; Montreal Court House, exclusive of stamps, \$3,500; fines, licenses and justice, \$5,300; *Official Gazette*, \$29,750, sale of statutes and fees on private bills, \$2,300; administration of justice, house of correction, Montreal, and tax

under 39 Vict., chap. 8, \$21,800. The police force, I estimate, will yield \$15,000, if retained, but, if disbanded, will, of course, produce nothing; casual revenue, \$1,300; jail for females, Montreal, \$32,000. This last is a fund due by Montreal as its contribution towards the erection of this structure. The municipal loan fund is expected to yield \$10,000. I hope we shall collect even more from this source, although I am bound to say that last year the response from the municipalities was almost *nil*. Interest, \$50,000, making a grand total of \$2,361,779.12. In general terms I may say the estimates of the revenue have been based upon the revenue of the first four months of the present fiscal year and the reports of the officers engaged in its collection.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

I come now to the estimated current expenditure of the same year. Under the head of legislation comes the Legislative Council, including indemnity to members, mileage, salaries and contingent expenses, which we set down \$11,600; Legislative Assembly, for similar services, \$106,100; Parliamentary Library, \$3,000; expenses of elections, \$5,000; Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, salary and ordinary contingencies, \$800; printing, binding and distributing the laws, \$3,300; law clerk, salaries of office, \$3,600; contingencies, comprising sessional clerks, \$800; making on the whole, under this head, legislation, a total of \$167,200. Under the head of Civil Government—public departments, salaries and contingencies, \$163,195. The items making up this amount are contained in the printed statement accompanying the estimates. Administration of Justice, proper, \$414,370; police, \$51,436. This is the item as to which I have already given certain explanations. Reformatories, Montreal and Sherbrooke, \$50,000; prison inspection, \$3,700; making an aggregate for Justice, of \$519,506—an increase of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 over the actual expenditure of the previous year, and assuming a reduction in the police expenditure, as already stated, of \$20,000. Next I shall take Public Instruction: Superior education proper, \$71,000; High Schools, Quebec and Montreal, \$2,470; compensation to R. C. institutions for grants to the High Schools, \$1,940; Common Schools, \$155,000; schools in poor municipalities, \$8,000; Normal Schools, \$46,000; salaries of School Inspectors, \$30,000; books for prizes, \$4,000—an increase of \$500 over last year; *Journal of Education*, \$2,400; Supernumerary Teachers' Fund, \$8,000—this is an addition of \$1,400 to the sum voted last year, and is but a very paltry contribution by the state towards the relief of an indigent class of public servants, who, during their years of active life, have been very poorly paid for their services rendered the State (cheers); Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, \$12,000; depot of books, maps, globes, etc., in the Public In-