

ment, the Government River Police discharged by the Dominion. We had to take them, and a considerable amount of the \$20,000 must go to their pay. Some portion of the cost of a similar police, acting independently of this body,—I hardly know how much—will be borne by the Dominion. Not being sure, however, that the whole of the \$20,000 will not be wanted, and not knowing what necessity may be felt by Government to employ more police than we wish, I take this item. The maintenance of the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, costs \$37,500; and Prison Inspection, \$3,000. The reformatory estimate is, I presume, correct. As to prison inspection, a measure the Hon. Premier has before the House contemplates the organization of a Board of Prison Inspectors. Three will be the nominal number; but the estimates contemplate the payment of two only, with their travelling and other unavoidable incidental expenses. It must be evident this expenditure is necessary. If we do not have our prisons, reformatory, and lunatic asylums, properly inspected, we shall lose more money in the end than the cost of this service. Besides, independently of frauds that may be practised, it is our public duty to look after those institutions thoroughly. For this work capable men must be employed, or abuses must necessarily result. Those sums together form a total of \$550,000.

Under the head of Education there is a total of \$392,190. As I said before, some \$25,000 of this amount logically belongs to Civil Government, and for the purpose of my present statement I have placed it there. Of the balance, I should observe that three items, \$68,000 for superior education, \$4,000 for schools in poor municipalities, and \$2,000 for the superannuated Teachers' Fund,—\$74,000 in all—are taken for only twelve months; as only one yearly payment on these accounts will have to be made before the next meeting of the Legislature. A new item of \$12,000, of which I shall say more presently, is brought in for Agricultural Education. Connected also with this head are four literary and scientific institutions, which receive \$3,000, the usual grants; and the usual \$2,000 is given the Board of Arts and Manufactures, making \$5,000 in all. The Agricultural schools of St. Anne and L'Assomption, furthermore receive each, \$1,200, making for agricultural instruction a total of \$14,400. I bring these items thus together, because they are connected with the same important service. The Government feel bound to come down with a vote in excess of the old estimates. Formerly there was only \$1,200 allowed the St. Anne's school; but the College of L'Assomption has gone into the same work with great zeal, and promise of marked success; and we have felt it right to place it, with a view to its section of the country, on the same footing as St. Anne's. We also feel it right, after all the discussions that have taken place in the Committee on Agriculture, Colonization and Immigration, to ask the House to commit itself to a very important step, in the direction of agricultural education. [Cheers.] This is proposed, by placing \$12,000 in the estimates, in aid of agricultural education, in connection with the Normal schools. We think that while it is right and proper within reasonable limits to encourage such institutions as St. Anne's and L'Assomption, it is also most particularly requisite that agricultural education should form part of our Normal school education. We want our teachers, as far as possible, to go into the country with a capacity, a taste, disposition and desire, to teach agriculture. The one pursuit towards which the attention, prejudices, feelings, information,