

gentleman's attention to the expenditure in the different services between the year which closed on the 30th June, 1896 and that which closed on the 30th June last, as follows :

	1895-96	1897-98	Increase.
Legislation.....	\$195,549	\$210,910	\$ 15,361
Civil Government	253,401	282,585	29,184
Administration of Justice....	568,544	618,379	49,835
Public Instruction.....	382,759	434,260	51,501
Agriculture, Immig'n & Col..	286,814	307,476	20,662
Public Works and Buildings.	156,029	178,167	22,138
Charities, etc.....	326,078	339,375	13,297
Miscellaneous Services.....	373,581	388,420	14,848

Making a total increase of. \$216,826

The Honorable Treasurer has taken great credit to the Government and to himself for the pretended reduction in the expenditure of the different public services as compared with the preceding year. I have endeavored to point out the causes of the extraordinary expenditure of that year, the total amount of which was, of course, distributed amongst the different services according to the nature of the payments. But even with all these reductions he cannot deny that in almost every item of his expenditure he has exceeded the amounts which were voted by the House for the fiscal year 1897-98. The respective excesses are as follows :

Legislation.....	\$ 15,232
Civil Government.....	26,013
Administration of Justice.....	42,989
Public Instruction.....	54,000
Agriculture and Colonization.....	38,676
Miscellaneous Generally.....	20,729

It was only in the Department of Public Works that the expenditure has kept within the estimates. It is an old saying that the exception proves the rule, and if it could have been done in one Department, surely it might have been done in others. The honorable gentlemen may answer that the estimates were too low for the purposes for which they were