

Cotton goods in			upon such an increase.
	1869	\$1,107,003	With regard to the savings upon expenditure, it will be found that, as usual, the principal saving is under the head of Public Works. There is always great difficulty in estimating, with anything like exactness the amount that can be expended in a year, and I have no doubt that my hon. colleague, the Minister of Public Works (Hon. Mr. Langevin), will endorse the statement made a few weeks ago by the same distinguished statesman to whom I have before referred, on this point.
	1870	\$1,100,998	
	1871	\$1,361,579	
Woollens in			
	1869	\$1,008,382	When accounting for deficiency of expenditure, he said, "it was chiefly due to buildings the expenditure on which is necessarily very uncertain. A number of things prevent us going on with buildings as fast as we expect, all sorts of obstacles must arise."
	1870	\$1,045,287	
	1871	\$1,457,476	
Iron and Hardware in			The charges on revenue were \$165,000 less than the estimate, and the Militia expenditure, \$160,000. I need not go further into the minor items, as they will all be found in detail in the Public Accounts.
	1869	\$319,725	
	1870	\$354,934	I now come to the consideration of the revenue for the current year, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that notwithstanding the reductions of last year, which we may assume at about \$800,000, the revenue will be in excess of the last, even making allowance for British Columbia.
	1871	\$466,525	
Silks and Satins in			
	1869	\$158,568	I estimated the Customs revenue at ten millions, which I considered at the time a very full estimate. It will reach \$12,500,000. When I state that, notwithstanding the great increase of 1871 over 1870, the increase in 1872 will be \$220,000 in woollens, \$130,000 in cotton, \$25,000 in wines, \$75,000 in spirits, it may be expected that when British Columbia is added, that we have made a safe calculation.
	1870	\$192,185	
	1871	\$305,995	
I will not weary the House with further details, but under the 19 heads of revenue the collections were—			
In	1869	\$6,827,754	The Inland Revenue will give \$250,000 above the estimate; the Public Works, \$200,000; Post Office, \$80,000; Stamps, \$40,000; Miscellaneous, \$150,000; or in round numbers, \$3,240,000 above the estimate; giving an aggregate revenue for the current year of \$20,050,000. (<i>Hear, hear.</i>)
In	1870	\$7,758,308	
In	1871	\$9,301,915	It is satisfactory to say that not only in the Customs and Excise, but in all branches there has been an increase. In the statement which was submitted to the House of the expenditure up to the latest moment for which the return could be made, the 31st March last, it will be found that there was an expenditure up to that time of \$11,620,695. The estimated expenditure to the close of the year is not likely to exceed \$4,874,838, giving \$16,495,533 for the whole year.
I may state that considerably more than one half of our customs revenue is derived from 5 sources, viz., spirits, tea, sugar molasses, cotton and woollen manufactures and that those articles gave—			To this must be added the supplementary estimate for the current year which I have laid on the table, which will amount to \$438,999, chargeable against Revenue, and \$250,000 for the Pacific Survey.
In	1869	\$5,318,114	
In	1870	\$6,035,256	
In	1871	\$6,933,382	
As I said before, I readily admit that I would not have ventured to anticipate such increases as these, or to have come down to this House with an estimate calling upon them to vote money calculated			I may observe that of the charges against revenue in the statement sent down, the principal items are \$35,000 for Indian