

ment shows a balance on hand September 30, 1908, of \$1,238,652.40, or a sum less by \$126,228.84 than the year previous, and that too when in this balance is included the \$150,000 School Book Fund, which was carried over into the next fiscal year as authorized by the Act of 1908—so that the cash balance is really lower by, say, \$275,000.

Permit me to show you what is chargeable against this balance, viz:

Balance in Treasury.....		\$1,238,652 40
Due Public Schools and Free Books.....	\$627,277 54	
Due Tobacco Warehouses.....	268,188 95	
Due Loans.....	8,201 69	
Due Oyster Fund.....	4,463 29	
		908,131 47
Balance applicable for ordinary expenses.....		\$330,520 93

It is true that during a Legislative year, heavy payments must be made, not only on account of the maintenance of the Legislature, but to meet new appropriations which follow each session. The balance above given represents the fund from which all these expenses must be borne, since the other items mentioned, amounting to \$908,131.47, must be preserved inviolate; hence you will observe the very narrow margin upon which the Treasury officials must work until other funds shall become available.

SINKING FUNDS.

I invite your careful attention to the exhibits made in statements "E" and "F," showing the condition of the Sinking Funds, as made during the fiscal year, a condensed statement of which is herewith submitted:

	Cash Balance.	Bonds Purchased.	Total.
General Sinking Funds.....	\$4,100 00	.....	\$4,100 00
Consolidated Loan .....	120,532 50	\$23,625 00	144,157 50
State Bldg. & Imp. Loan.....	36,000 00	.....	36,000 00
State Loan of 1902.....	41,000 00	.....	41,000 00
Public Buildings Loan.....	.....	98,000 00	98,000 00
Total .....	\$201,632 50	\$121,625 00	\$323,257 50