Bovril makes other food nourish you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

MARRIAGES.

Sudbury-Biglow.

The Carleton Methodist church was crowded to the doors last night when a very pretty wedding took place at eight o'clock. The bride was Miss Helen W. Biglow, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Biglow, of Spencer's Island, and the groom Gunner Percy Sudbury, of No. 4 Seige Battery now in training here. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. A. Westmorland, the pastor of the church. The bride was given away by her brother Dr. H. E. Biglow, of Mount Allison University.

The church was suitably decorated for the occasion with flags and coat of arms. The bride is a very popular young lady, and has been organist of Carleton Methodist church for some years. She looked charming in a travelling suit of blue serge with hat to match, and carried a corsage bouquet.

During the evening Mrs. Murray Long sang "Oh Perfect Love," and Mrs. Robinson rendered the wedding march on the church organ.

FUNERALS.

At the funeral of George M. Anderson the service was conducted by Rev. J. A. MacKelgan and interment was made in Fernhill.

Private William R. Ballantyne, of Winnipeg, who died in the General Public Hospital on Sunday from pneumonia, was buried yesterday afternoon with full military honors from W. E. Brenan's undertaking parlors, Carleton. A firing squad from the 115th Battalion gave the final salute over the grave of their departed comrade. Burial took place in Fernhill. Private Ballantyne was attached to the C. A. M. C., and was returning to the firing line from Winnipeg, having come here with an escort on February 4, when he contracted pneumonia.

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PROVINCE PROGRESSING UNDER HONEST AND CAPABLE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESENT GOV'T

Hon. Dr. Landry's Third Budget Speech Shows That in Spite of War Conditions the Financial State of the Province is Healthy, Revenue as Buoyant as Ever and Debt of New Brunswick Smallest of Any Province in Dominion---Facts and Figures Show How People's Money is Being Honestly Spent and to Good Advantage.

(Continued from page 1)

Hon. Dr. Landry Presents Budget.

After several bills had been presented Hon. Dr. Landry presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, submitting estimates for the current year and moved that consideration of such message and estimates be referred to the committee on supply.

ESTIMATES OF 1916.

Service.	Receipts.	Estimates 1916.
Dominion Subsidies		637,976.16
Territorial Revenue		550,000.00
Territorial N. B. Settlement Lands		
Fees Provincial Secretary's Office		19,000.00
Taxes Incorporated Companies		64,000.00
Railway Tax		50,000.00
Private and Local Bills		600.00
Succession Duties		50,000.00
King's Printer		2,600.00
School Books		18,000.00
Liquor Licenses		44,500.00
Motor Vehicles		28,000.00
Probate Court Fund		18,500.00
Supreme Court Fund		3,000.00
Provincial Hospital		34,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanitorium		10,000.00
Factory Inspection		500.00
Sales Agriculture Live Stock		1,600.00
Seed Wheat Sale of		4,400.00
Miscellaneous Receipts		5,500.00
Wharves one-half cost Dominion Subsidy		5,923.99
		$1,548,100.15

ABSTRACT OF ESTIMATES OF 1916.

Service.	Expenditures	Estimate. 1916.
Administration of Justice		$24,350.00
Agriculture		48,558.34
Auditor General		3,800.00
Boys' Industrial Home		2,700.00
Campbellton Relief		5,000.00
Colonization Roads		4,000.00
Crown Land Classification		
Commission to Investigate Crown Land and Railway Charges		2,000.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund		12,500.00
Contingencies Departments		19,100.00
Exhibitions		10,000.00
Elections		
Executive Government		47,141.66
Education		284,450.00
Factory Inspector		1,850.00
Fish, Forest and Game		30,000.00
Farm Settlement Board		1,500.00
Free Grants		534.52
Guarantee Bonds Government Official		800.00
Interest		365,000.00
Immigration		10,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanitorium		25,000.00
Liquor License Fund		27,000.00
Legislative Assembly		27,583.75
Legislative Library		600.00
Legislation, Uniformity of		250.00
Mining		2,000.00
Moving Picture Censors		1,000.00
Maritime Home for Girls		500.00
N. B. Historical Society		125.00
N. B. Rifle Association		
Natural History Societies		600.00
Probate Fee Fund		13,500.00
Printing		15,100.00
Provincial Hospital Maintenance		90,000.00
Pensions School Teachers		7,700.00
Public Health		12,000.00
Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission		2,000.00
Public Works—		
Ordinary Bridges and Roads		285,000.00
Public Buildings		31,000.00
Steam Navigation		22,000.00
Wharves		1,000.00
Miscellaneous		5,000.00
Motor Vehicles		3,200.00
Roads and Surveys Sett., Lands		
Revisors		1,870.00
Refunds		2,000.00
Railway Auditor and General Accountant		1,250.00
Stumpage Collection		24,000.00
Succession Duties		2,500.00
School Books		16,000.00
Seed Wheat, Purchase of		
Superannuation		1,350.00
Sinking Funds		31,760.00
Surveys, Crown Lands, etc.		4,000.00
Railway Inspection		
Tourist Associations		2,000.00
Unforeseen Expenses		3,700.00
		$1,535,873.27

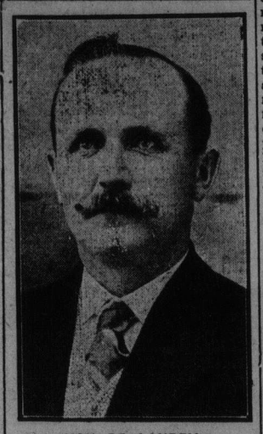
Hon. Dr. Landry in rising to move the House in committee on supply, said that last year on the occasion of presenting the budget, when it was his privilege to address this House, he said that war or no war this province was well worth looking after. At that time, he hoped, as all hoped, that when the House should again convene the terrible European conflict which was then being waged would be ended, and that peace restored would leave all energies directed towards commercial, industrial and national prosperity. However, it was not to be so, and this year, as last, the whole British Empire was still bending all its might to seeing this war through to a successful end. New Brunswick, all were proud to know, is doing her part nobly. The farmer, commercial, professional and laboring men are spending time and money in the directions thought best to advance the sacred cause of the Allies.

In view of the world situation, one would think that this great war, the greatest that the world has ever seen, would have affected the general business of this province to a larger extent than it has. Outside of the lumber industry and lines of trade associated with it, business in the province of New Brunswick is good and labor is plentiful. In support of this assertion he would quote no less an authority than the ex-leader of the opposition of this province, who, in the issue of the St. John Telegraph, of 4th January last, in reviewing the financial situation of the province referred to the fact that there was "an all round healthy state in general business of the province."

The financial statement of the province is always awaited with keen interest by members on both sides of the House. Those representing His Majesty's loyal opposition are looking for this statement in order to get some figures and facts with which to attack the government, and those supporting the government are looking for this statement in order to get facts and figures to defend the government and warrant them in continuing their support of the administration.

Hon. C. W. Robinson's Criticism.

In presenting the budget to the House, he was placed in a somewhat awkward position, from the fact that the opposition in the House since the election of 1912 was not so strong as it had been in previous years, and in order to bring out the many good features of the administration of the



HON. DR. LANDRY.

present government, which otherwise would develop in course of a debate, it became necessary for him to make comparisons of the present administration with the old government methods in order that the people might fully comprehend the great improvement that had been brought about. He was sorry that the leader of the opposition did not think himself sufficiently capable to speak in English to make any remarks on the budget in the House, but he knew that the hon. leader of the opposition was well qualified to speak in his native tongue, and if he wished to do so in this House he felt sure he would be entitled to do so.

Hon. Dr. Landry then took up the criticism of the financial statements of the last fiscal year which appeared in the St. John Telegraph on January 4th last, as written by Hon. C. W. Robinson, former provincial secretary and premier of the province, and afterwards leader of the present opposition party. In this criticism, Mr. Robinson claimed the debt had been increased by $456,393 during the past year. He (Landry) failed to see where the ex-provincial secretary could find figures to substantiate such a statement. He would take it up at length a little later and would show by an analysis that increase instead of being $456,000 really amounted to $185,408.

At this time he wished also to refer to another statement by Mr. Robinson in his criticism, in which he sought to make the people believe that it had cost $28,593 to collect $44,000 for liquor licenses. Hon. Mr. Robinson, when he made that statement, must have known very well that it was not costing any such sum of money to collect liquor license fees. He must have known also that there were dry areas now amounting to a large proportion of province where inspectors and sub-inspectors have to be employed and paid, and where prosecutions under act had to be carried on and other expenses paid without there being any return from districts at all in the way of license fees and these amounts were all included in that $28,000, but what he would like to ask Mr. Robinson was how he carried on this same business himself when he was premier and provincial secretary. He had looked up the accounts as shown in the auditor-general's report for the year 1907 and in the report he found absolutely no account for expenditure side of liquor licenses fees. That account was not to be found there, but it was to be found in special ledger account and to use Mr. Robinson's own argument and figures from his own administration it cost $29,962 to collect $50,297 in 1907. This was at least as high a rate as that of the past year, and yet Mr. Robinson criticises this government for its administration with no more reason or rhyme than is shown in that instance.

Robinson Grasped at Straw.

The next item to which he would refer was one the discoverer of which should have a medal or some special reward, Mr. Robinson in his criticism was down as stating that in importation of seed wheat it had cost $10,000 to collect $5,000. He did not suppose there was anybody in the province who would not smile when they read that. The facts were that it was thought advisable by the government to buy seed wheat and bring it in for use of farmers. The amount expended for seed wheat, therefore appeared as an expenditure in accounts, and returns from sale were put down as receipts. Seed wheat cost the government about $10,000 and up to the close of the fiscal year there had been received from purchasers of wheat, to whom the government resold it, something in excess of $5,000 and the balance of the wheat was still on hand at that time but had since been sold and proceeds further added to the receipt side of the account. That was the transaction that had occurred and the only impression which one could gather from Mr. Robinson's criticism was that as there was nothing of a more serious nature upon which to take the government to task he had to make some kind of a criticism and took what he did. Hon. Mr. Robinson must have had in mind some importations which had been made by the old government under the guise of helping agriculture.

The next criticism by Mr. Robinson to which he wished to refer was that respecting collection of succession duties. He referred to it merely for the purpose of showing the insincerity of the ex-leader of the opposition as the law under which collections were made and charges for collection were regulated was passed by the administration of which he (Robinson) was such an ardent supporter and at one time the leader. He would also like to ask if it was considered fair criticism for an ex-provincial secretary to be finding fault with this government in carrying out the law which his own party had put on the statute book. If he meant that law was not good he should say so, and then the public could see where he placed the blame.

Wiping Out Debts Grits Left on Slate.

Commenting upon the statement Hon. Dr. Landry said that the trouble with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Foster had been that they did not take into consideration items by which the debt was being decreased, but only referred to items making up the increase. In the statement there was an item of $408.99 which had been running in one of the old suspense accounts of the former government during practically all the time of its existence, and all this time their predecessors had been paying interest upon this amount. When this government came into power and found that this item existed an investigation regarding it was at once instituted but because of most of those connected with the debt being dead, it was somewhat difficult to get required information. It was now paid, however, and thus there was removed another of many unpleasant souvenirs of the old government and their methods. The item of $19,070 as gain on exchange in paying off treasury bills in London was a striking illustration of the difference in the manner in which this government carried on the business as compared with the record of their predecessors. All the many charges which are necessary in connection with such a transaction had been paid, including cost of transportation, wires, etc., and with all this done, there had been gain as shown in the statement.

W. E. Foster Answered.

He would next refer to another gentleman, Mr. W. E. Foster, who had also written in the Telegraph of 4th January last giving his ideas of the financial statement for the year 1915, stating that there had been an increase from $960,093.12 to $1,626,533.00 in ordinary expenditure from 1907 to 1915, and he asked the question: "What are we reciving in value for this largely increased ordinary expenditure?" He would quote from the public records to show just what this additional money had been used for and the people of the province could then see for themselves what had been given for this additional amount.

The following items made up the difference: Increase in public works expenditure, $175,200; increase in interest, $157,000; increase in educational expenditure, $62,000; increase in teachers' pensions, $7,000; increase in executive government, $10,000; increase in agriculture, $10,000; increase in immigration, $7,000; Jordan Memorial Sanitorium, new expenditure since 1907, $33,000; increase in provincial hospital, $33,000; appears on both sides of accounts in 1915, only on one side 1907, liquor licenses, $28,000; increase in stumpage collection, $20,000; school books, new item in 1915, $20,000; probate fee fund (does not appear in consolidated fund in 1907), $13,400; increase in colonization roads (does not appear in 1907), $4,000; commission to investigate (does not appear in 1907), $12,000; grant to Campbellton relief (does not appear in 1907), $5,000; grant to Canadian Patriotic fund (does not appear in 1907), $12,500; purchase of seed wheat (does not appear in 1907), $10,000; sinking fund (does not appear in 1907), $31,000—total $650,100. Balance of $656,000 was made up various small items which showed increases as compared with 1907.

Mr. Foster had referred to the sale of bonds by the province and compared them with a similar sale by the province of Nova Scotia, and had criticised the transactions, but he did not say that while New Brunswick bonds had been sold at better than 98 Nova Scotia bonds fetched 97 only, although it was true, that one issue of New Brunswick bonds had been sold at 95. Nova Scotia bonds were sold free of succession duty which should have made them sell at a better price than they had, and besides, there was a big home demand there in that province for such an investment. The New Brunswick government had had to apply to a foreign market, principally.

Mr. Foster claimed that the debt of the province under the present government was now $8,477,233, and he compared these figures with the debt at the time of the late government, which he put down at $3,500,000. The latter figures, however, were net debt and not gross debt, and that time and the fact that he compared the net debt in 1907 with the gross debt at present time shows that he has no desire to be fair or sincere. Further, according to Mr. Foster's reckoning there was an over-expenditure, in other words a deficit of $415,040; in the accounts of this province up to the end of the last fiscal year. And again, he refers to accounts for the year 1907, the last year the old government was in power, when he says they had in hand a credit balance of $65,589. If the same principles of reasoning and bookkeeping are applied to the statement for 1907, as Mr. Foster applies in his statement for 1915, the result would be, instead of a credit balance of $65,589 there would be a deficit of about $490,000.

Coming to the accounts for the fiscal year the first items would be found to be orders of the treasury board, which were sufficiently simple to explain themselves.

SCHEDULE "B."

RECEIPTS OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND ESTIMATES OF 1915 AND ESTIMATES OF 1916.

Service.	Estimate 1915.	Receipts 1915.	Estimates 1916.
Dominion Subsidies	$ 637,976.16	$ 637,976.16	$ 637,976.16
Territorial Revenue	550,000.00	521,005.14	550,000.00
Do.—N. B. Settlement Lands	.....	1,646.40	.....
Fees Provincial Secretary's Office	31,000.00	30,749.42	19,000.00
Taxes Incorporated Companies	51,000.00	52,583.12	64,000.00
Railway Tax	.....	.....	50,000.00
Private and Local Bills	500.00	725.00	600.00
Succession Duties	135,000.00	155,191.63	50,000.00
King's Printer	3,000.00	2,521.50	2,600.00
School Books	17,200.00	16,824.18	18,000.00
Liquor Licenses	43,000.00	44,383.75	44,500.00
Motor Vehicles	16,000.00	23,116.00	28,000.00
Probate Court Fund	16,500.00	18,013.12	18,500.00
Supreme Court Fund	2,500.00	2,233.25	3,000.00
Provincial Hospital	31,000.00	34,321.66	34,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanitorium	8,000.00	9,019.96	10,000.00
Factory Inspection	550.00	586.50	500.00
Sales Agriculture Live Stock	1,600.00	183.10	1,600.00
Seed Wheat, Sale of	10,000.00	5,570.00	4,400.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,000.00	6,529.55	5,500.00
Wharves, ½ Cost Dominion Subsidy	5,923.99	.....	5,923.99
	$1,565,750.15	$1,634,079.44	$1,548,100.15
Receipts of 1915 in excess of estimates of 1915			$68,329.29
Receipts of 1915 in excess of Estimatetes, of 1916			17,650.00

EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATE OF 1915 AND ESTIMATE OF 1916.

Service	Estimate 1915.	Expenditure 1915.	Estimate 1916.
Administration of Justice	$ 22,700.00	$ 27,298.01	$ 24,350.00
Agriculture	47,500.00	47,515.79	48,558.34
Auditor General	3,400.00	3,700.00	3,800.00
Boys' Industrial Home	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,700.00
Campbellton Relief	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Colonization Roads	3,000.00	4,830.72	4,000.00
Crown Land Classification	1,200.00	1,160.00	.....
Commission to Investigate Crown Land and Railway Charges	4,300.00	12,293.75	2,000.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
Contingencies Departments	20,000.00	22,054.93	19,100.00
Exhibitions	10,000.00	9,824.87	10,000.00
Elections	1,000.00	949.69	.....
Executive Government	45,500.00	44,615.74	47,141.66
Education	276,485.00	282,891.00	284,450.00
Factory Inspector	2,165.00	1,772.73	1,850.00
Fish, Forest and Game	30,000.00	31,005.48	30,000.00
Farm Settlement Board	1,800.00	862.48	1,500.00
Free Grants	1,000.00	993.83	534.52
Guarantee Bonds Govt. Officials	800.00	731.88	800.00
Interest	350,000.00	335,637.49	365,000.00
Immigration	10,700.00	10,680.11	10,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanitarium	25,000.00	33,990.35	25,000.00
Liquor License Fund	27,000.00	28,593.19	27,000.00
Legislative Assembly	29,658.75	30,021.40	27,583.75
Legislative Library	800.00	769.99	600.00
Legislation, Uniformity of	250.00	.....	250.00
Mining	2,000.00	1,938.21	2,000.00
Moving Picture Censors	1,000.00	1,025.00	1,000.00
Maritime Home for Girls	.....	101.61	500.00
N. B. Historical Society	125.00	125.00	125.00
N. B. Rifle Association	300.00	300.00	.....
Natural History Societies	600.00	600.00	600.00
Probate Fee Fund	13,500.00	13,457.37	13,500.00
Printing	16,100.00	16,590.38	15,100.00
Provincial Hospital Maintenance	91,000.00	92,375.84	90,000.00
Pensions, School Teachers'	7,000.00	7,498.04	7,700.00
Public Health	15,200.00	14,834.20	12,000.00
Provincial Committee of the Military Hospitals Commission	.....	.....	2,000.00
Public Works—			
Ordinary Bridges	.....	149,788.23	.....
Roads	300,000.00	179,919.57	285,000.00
Public Buildings	45,000.00	44,418.57	31,000.00
Steam Navigation	24,000.00	21,477.00	32,000.00
Wharves	3,000.00	4,632.10	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	5,000.00	5,377.45	5,000.00
Motor Vehicles	2,000.00	2,040.40	3,200.00
Road and Surveys Sett., Lands	800.00	.....	.....
Revisors	1,800.00	1,930.64	1,870.00
Refunds	600.00	955.16	2,000.00
Railway Auditor and General Accountant	.....	.....	1,250.00
Stumpage Collection	28,000.00	31,861.06	24,000.00
Succession Duties	6,250.00	5,826.89	2,500.00
School Books	16,000.00	20,448.84	16,000.00
Seed Wheat, Purchase of	10,000.00	10,169.72	.....
Superannuation	2,000.00	2,200.00	1,350.00
Sinking Funds	31,760.00	31,406.40	31,760.00
Surveys, Crown Lands, etc.	4,000.00	3,040.40	4,000.00
Railway Inspection	3,000.00	3,808.58	.....
Tourist Associations	2,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Unforeseen Expenses	3,600.00	5,294.03	3,700.00
	$1,557.493.75	$1,626,633.86	$1,535,873.27

Memo.—

Expenditure of 1915 in excess of estimates $69,140.11

Estimates of 1915 in excess of estimates 1916 ..... 21,620.48

Taking up estimates for the year as compared with the actual receipts it would be noticed that whereas estimated expenditure on colonization roads was $3,000, $4,830 had been spent. This was an item which did not appear in the late government's accounts at all. The commission to investigate the crown land and the railway charges was estimated at $4,300, whereas actual expenditure was $12,293, a very considerable increase over the amount. This again was a matter with which nothing similar had appeared in the late government's accounts. The Canadian Patriotic Fund had received $12,500, for which no amount had been estimated at all. Contingencies of various departments were slightly in excess of estimate, but it was not anticipated that they would be quite so large during the present year. Over $6,000 had been spent on education more than estimated, an item with respect to which he thought no man could possibly complain. For his own part he would be glad to spend even more money than they were already doing on education.

The expenses of the factory inspector were about $500 less than was anticipated, but fish, forest and game expenditure had exceeded anticipations by over $1,000; on the Farm Settlement Board they had spent $1,000 less than estimate and in the matter of interest the estimate was $350,000 instead of which they had spent only $335,637. The estimate for expenditure in connection with the Jordan Sanitarium was $25,000. As against this $33,990 had been spent, but a very considerable amount of this was on capital account which would be refunded. The expenditure with regard to liquor license fund was about $1,600 in excess of estimate, while that in connection with the legislative assembly was $1,000 less. The estimate of $250 for uniformity of legislation had not been expended at all, but the Maritime Home for Girls, for which no estimate had been made, had had an expenditure on it of $101. Printing had cost about $500 more than estimate and cost of maintenance of inmates of the provincial hospital, which was estimated at $91,000, had really been $92,375. This was an item which was almost impossible to fix with any degree of accuracy and the only way to do was to take an average for several years. Pensions for school teachers have cost $498 more than estimate. Expenditure on public works had been rather more than the estimate, but he could not think that the people of the province would desire to have their roads and bridges kept in anything but thorough repair and this could not be done without expenditure of quite a lot of money. The sum of $800 had been estimated as expenditures on the roads and surveys of settlement lands but no expenditure had been made on this account. Refunds which were expected to absorb $600 had really amounted to $955. Stumpage collection had cost $3,861 more than estimate but this money was well spent because it was realized that a fair and honest collection of revenue was being made. In succession duties the amount actually received was $5,826 or about $400 less than was estimated. Purchase of school books had cost $20,448, an increase of $4,448 over estimate. This was caused by the greatly increasing demand of the people for school books which had necessitated the appointment of a large number of additional vendors. Purchase of seed wheat had cost $169 more than estimate. The policy of the government in this respect had received the hearty endorsation of the farmers of the province who appreciated the efforts of the government to help their industry.

Superannuation allowances were $200 more than estimate and expenses of surveys, etc., of crown lands had been $1,000 less than was expected. The sum of $808 had been spent on railway inspection in excess of what was anticipated, but tourist associations had received $500 less than was allowed for them. Unforeseen expenses, which covered a great many items, were nearly $1,700 more than had been estimated but this was largely accounted for by the sum of $1,000 devoted to recruiting purposes, an expenditure which everybody would approve of under present conditions.

Every Dollar Spent Accounted For.

In criticising accounts comparisons were frequently made by opposition critics of financial conditions under the present government as compared with their predecessors. There could be no fair comparison because under old administration there was no honest system of bookkeeping which would show how accounts stood. One of the first acts of the present administration after getting into office in 1908 was to pass the audit act, the object of which was to take care that not one single dollar of provincial money could be spent without proper authority and so obviate the possibility of a repetition of such scandals as had taken place under the old administration. He did not need to remind honorable members of a gentleman who was in the late government who borrowed from the provincial treasury from time to time as he needed funds and covered up his dealings with public funds by making use of suspense accounts. When he left the provincial arena he took with him $4,331 of public moneys of this province which he didn't return until exposure became imminent. There were no inquiries in those days from honorable members as to what happened to public funds, so the audit act was passed to make it imperative that every dollar of money which was spent should be strictly accounted for. Under the old administration searching accounts through year after year nowhere is any mention made of a liquor license fund, yet that administration spent from $25,000 to $30,000 every year on that account. This item like many others was carefully hidden away from public knowledge.

The audit act demands that all receipts and expenditures must be set out in full so that the public may know what the real state of affairs is.

Balance a Real One.

The St. John Telegraph says that if the government had paid Mitchell's account of $2,337, the small surplus they had would have been reduced. But if the present government had done as their predecessors did and if they had put moneys received from the sale of Crown lands into ordinary revenue, and bonuses received from timber licenses, neither of which were ordinary revenue in any sense of the word, they would have had a very much bigger surplus still. **The surplus set out by the government was a real one and, what was more, when they struck their balance at the end of the fiscal year all bills that had then been rendered had been paid and the balance appearing as on hand was an actual existing balance. That was more than could be said of balances which the old administration claimed to have from year to year.** In 1902, for instance, they passed an act bonding expenditures which they had made for repairs on ordinary bridges and roads and which should have been charged to ordinary expenditure to the amount of $150,000; but they had not waited until 1902 and legislation was passed to begin to spend this amount, for in 1901, $70,000 of it had been spent. He was quoting these figures from public records, but if they were incorrect he would ask members of the opposition sitting in the House to make a public denial, and if they did not have information themselves they could get it from their advisors. A year or two later the credit of the province had been bonded again to pay for a smallpox expenditure, while in 1906 there were large over-expenditures in the public works department including large sums for the Provincial Hospital for which bonds were issued. **These matters were not taken into consideration by the old administration when they put out statements which purported to show a balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year. Neither did they take into consideration the amounts which members of the government had in their pockets and which belonged to the province and with which they were floating around**

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