

THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1907.

Easter Hats For Men.

The well dressed man will wear a Hat of one of the following Celebrated Makers controlled solely by us:

**Woodrow & Sons, The Royalty Co.,
Buckley & Sons, Wilkinson & Co.,
and Benson & Sons.**

F. S. THOMAS, Dufferin Block,
539 Main Street, N. E.

THORNE BROTHERS

Spring Styles Men's Hats.

Hand-made clear Nutria Derbys, which means the best of fur, with pure silk trimmings and good quality leather sweat bands.
Smart Derbys for young men, \$2.00 to \$4.00.
Vanity Soft Hats, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Our "Scott's" Hat—none better—\$4.00.
Silk Hats, \$4.00 to \$5.00. All direct from the factories.

THORNE BROS., Hatters and Furriers,
93 KING STREET.

**DO YOU KNOW
W. J. NAGLE & SON**

146-148 Charlotte St., (Cor. Duke)
Well new and used Furniture, Stoves, Carpets and General House Furnishings Goods, and that all their used Furniture is put in thorough repair before selling. No broken or defaced goods, but all bright and fresh, like new.
We also buy household goods from a household to the entire contents of a house.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.
Est. A. D. 1851.

Assets, \$3,300,000
Losses paid since organization
Over \$40,000,000.

R. W. W. FRINK,
Manager, Branch St. John, N.B.

MADE IN CANADA.

CANADIAN CASUALTY AND BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, covering
Boiler Insurance, Accident Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Elevator Insurance.
The most clear cut policies offered by any Canadian Company.

LOCKHART & RITCHIE, GENERAL AGENTS,
173 Prince William Street. St. John, N. B.

PERMANENT AND ARTISTIC

wall decorations come from using
Alabastine. Write to-day for our book,
"Homes, Healthful and Beautiful." It
demonstrates in beautiful tri-color illustrations
how **Alabastine** will make your home more
attractive and sanitary. It shows how easy it
is to apply **Alabastine**, how little it costs and
gives many suggestions for home furnishings as
well as for wall decoration.

Send ten cents for a copy of "Homes, Healthful
and Beautiful," with many dainty, new ideas
for the decoration of your home.

Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint dealers
everywhere—a 5 pound package for 50 cents.
Ask your dealer for tint card.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

THE Alabastine Co. LTD
154 WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

HIRAM WEBB, Electrical Contractor,
CHURCH STREET. ROOM 5. ORDERS TAKEN AT
J. H. NOBLE'S, 25 King Square. Phone 39.

YOUR AD. HERE
Would be read by thousands
every evening

The CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.

**Drugs, Patent Medicines
Toilet Articles
Druggists' Sundries**

Everything the Drug Trade needs. The Best Goods, the Right Prices,
Prompt and Satisfactory Service.

Address all correspondence to
THOMAS GIBBARD, Manager

The CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.

70-72 Prince William Street. P. O. Box 187. St. John, N. B.

"PROGRESS OF PROVINCE SHALL INSPIRE HOPE" SAYS PREMIER PUGSLEY

**New Premier's First Budget Contains Strong Optimistic Tone
---Is Confident Central Railway Will Be Bought by
G. T. P.---Better Salaries for School Teachers.**

Fredericton, March 19.—The legislature met at 8 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley then began his budget speech. He said:
"In rising to discharge a duty which does not ordinarily belong to an attorney, general it may not be amiss that I should call the attention of the house to the fact that the important facts that have occurred in previous years, particularly during the time that my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie, was premier, I regret that the duty of discussing the financial affairs of the province had not fallen upon him, for he could have told better than I can of the progress we have made in recent years in the betterment of the financial condition of the province. This progress should inspire us all with hope and confidence in the future."

For many years past the office of provincial secretary has been filled by a gentleman, who has now left us, of great ability and with much satisfaction to the country and it will soon be filled by another gentleman who now sits beside me and who will, I am sure, satisfy the public in that regard. It cannot be expected that I should go into these accounts in great detail.

There are many important questions for us to consider besides the expenditure of a few dollars and cents which sometimes seem to grate on the ears of the gentlemen opposite.

I propose first to take up an important speech which was made by the lieutenant-governor at the opening of the house in 1902 at a time when our prospects were not so bright as they are now. That speech held out hopes which I am proud to say have since been largely justified. The lieutenant-governor then said: "It affords me much pleasure to inform you that since your last convention the dominion government has paid to the province the amount of the Eastern Extension award with the exception of a small portion which has been withheld, pending an arrangement being made between the two governments in respect to a claim for certain lands taken as part of the right of way for the railway out of which the claim arose."

"My government has during the recess continued to urge a settlement of the various questions in respect to the fisheries outstanding between it and the government of Canada and I have reason to hope that before long either a friendly arrangement will be arrived at or that the questions will be submitted to the courts so that the rights of the province may be fully determined."

"By the recent judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council it has been decided that the fisheries within the territorial limits of the province belong to the province and in the opinion of my advisers it follows that the amount of the Halifax award should have been paid to the province and not to the dominion."

"The legislature at its session in the year A. D. 1888 approved of certain resolutions which in the month of October of the previous year were passed by the dominion government at a conference of delegates and members representing the executive government of five of the provinces of Canada called for the purpose of considering upon questions of interprovincial interest. It seems proper that effective steps should be taken to press earnestly upon the dominion government the desirability of having the British North America Act so amended as to make the fisheries, at least in so far as relates to the adjustment of the allowances by the means of dominion and provincial subsidies and are not giving that accommodation to the public which was anticipated when their construction was provided for. If such arrangement could be made by which these roads could be worked as a part of the intercolonial system it would be greatly to the public advantage and there is reason to believe that they would become valuable feeders of the trunk line. You will be invited to consider whether the dominion authorities might not properly be urged to make arrangements for their operation upon a fair and equitable basis."

In that speech a number of matters of great importance were referred to, one of these was the Eastern Extension claim. This claim arose at a time when the Conservative government was in power at Ottawa. It was pressed without success for many years and during part of that time the leader of the opposition sat in the house of commons. While the Conservatives remained in power we were unable to make any progress. Our claim was turned down but a change took place in the administration of dominion affairs and in that speech we were able to announce that the handsome sum of \$275,000 had been paid in settlement of this claim. We also announced that we were pressing our fishery claim and our claim to a share of the Halifax fishery award. We have pressed these claims and they have not been turned down but are under the consideration of the dominion government. We have confidence in the new minister of justice, Mr. Aylesworth, and have every hope that at an early day this will be righted.

If we ever get the opportunity of taking the case of the province before a tribunal I have not the slightest doubt but that our claim will be recognized and that we will receive a sum in the vicinity of \$2,000,000.

We also called attention in that speech to another important matter, the fisheries. The fisheries are not a new thing. The policy of the C. P. R. to acquire branch lines and use them as feeders of their great trunk line, I am happy to say, has been carried out. It has been carried out in the great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

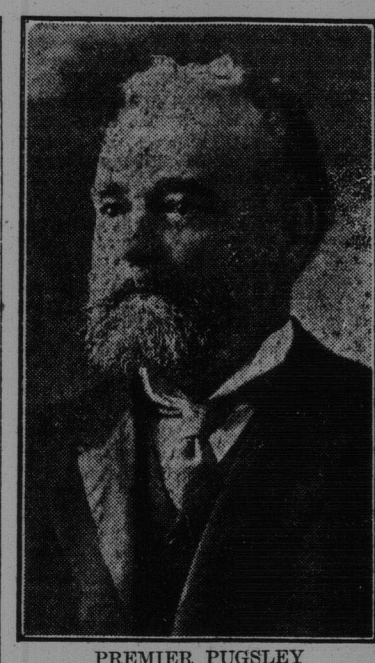
In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration



PREMIER PUGSLEY

agree to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

Dominion subsidies	\$191,262.96
Maritime fisheries	\$25,000.00
Peel, provincial secretary's office	15,000.00
Maritime fisheries	2,000.00
Boys' industrial home	1,500.00
Taxes incorporated companies	38,000.00
Succession duties	1,250.00
King's printer	1,000.00
Liquor licenses	22,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	2,000.00
Dominion government for half cost of fisheries	9,000.00
Dominion government refund on fishery leases	13,184.84
Total	\$441,135.80
Estimated expenditures	\$34,007.02
Estimated surplus	\$407,128.78
Administration of justice	\$7,820.00
Agriculture	29,825.00
Auditor-general's department	2,758.32
Legislation	2,000.00
Boys' industrial home	1,500.00
Maritime fisheries	2,000.00
Executive government	34,250.00
Factory inspector	1,000.00
Fisheries protection	1,000.00
Free grants act	4,000.00
Guarantee bonds	85.00
Health, public	3,400.00
Interest	19,000.00
Maritime fisheries	2,000.00
Legislature	29,825.00
Mining	700.00
Natural history societies	700.00
Public printing	1,000.00
Public works	22,500.00
Refund crown lands	100.00
Refund crown lands	100.00
Survey and railway inspection	1,500.00
Succession duties, collection, etc.	200.00
Tourist associations	2,000.00
Unforeseen expenses	2,000.00
Total	\$34,007.02

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration

agrees to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration

agrees to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration

agrees to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration

agrees to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay them \$3 a head for each person they actually settle in the province and we have a similar arrangement with a gentleman in St. John who has also brought out a number of emigrants. We are also getting children from the Middlemore Home. I was glad to see in the Leeds Mercury the other day a letter from our agency, general, Mr. Duff-Miller, who quotes a letter written by G. M. Ross, of Woodstock, an emigrant, who speaks in the highest terms of New Brunswick. Let us like this are the best immigration

agrees to no settlement on account of subsidies unless the Halifax award was settled. I challenge my honorable friend for proof of this statement. We never cherished such an absurd idea as to refuse this subsidy because another claim we had was not settled."

Let it be understood by the people of this country, by the school teachers, who want more money for roads and bridges, by those who are asking money for the technical education, that the leader of the opposition thinks we should not take this addition of \$130,000 to our revenue. We were glad to get that sum and the people of this country will be glad to get it, for it means an addition to our capital at 4 per cent of \$3,250,000 which is almost equal to the total amount of our net debt. Having said this much it will now be my duty to take up the accounts of the past year and compare the receipts and expenditures with the estimates.

The honorable gentleman here read over the figures of receipts and expenditures.

The premier continued: The magnificent sum which we received from the territorial revenue shows the great value of our province. The lumbermen are not, as some would have it, the enemies of the people, but their best friends for they are interested in preserving the forests and in serving this great source of revenue. You will notice on page 10 of the auditor general's report a table showing how the receipts from same protection and fisheries have increased during the past ten years.

In 1896 the receipts from game were \$322, and in 1900 they were \$27,970. In eleven years they made a total of \$120,970, while the expenditures on that account were \$8,635, leaving a handsome surplus of \$24,705.

The receipts from the fisheries in eleven years amounted to \$115,088, leaving a surplus over expenditure of \$96,945.

We estimated the receipts from the dominion government on account of the cost of fisheries at \$7,500, but we did not receive so large a sum. We have an arrangement with them that they are to pay half the cost of the fisheries and the other half the cost of the fisheries. During the present year we expect to receive the amount due us in full.

Another item which we did not get was \$13,189 for refund of fishing leases. This claim arises from the dominion government having taken possession of a river which we had leased to private parties. We claim that they should indemnify us for the rental. The claim is a fair one and we will continue to press it. In this connection I am glad to inform the house that the dominion government is fully impressed with the desirability of getting all fishery questions adjusted as soon as possible. The government is in a better position to take care of the fisheries than we are and the day is not far distant when all these fishery questions will be settled. Not only has the provincial government claims on the dominion, but private riparian proprietors, whose rights were interfered with, have claims which we will urge upon the government.

With regard to the question of immigration the government is fully alive to the desirability of securing emigrants but they must be of the right kind. The best would be those who have some knowledge of woodcraft. We have made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to pay