

MORE MONEY FOR PUBLIC SERVICES AND STILL SHOWS A GOOD SURPLUS

Result of wise administration at Fredericton evidenced in financial statement for 1914, presented by Provincial Secretary—Better Roads, better Bridges and increased Grants for Agriculture and Education.

(Continued from page 1.)

Education. The expenditure for education during the past year had been the greatest in the history of the province and he was also glad to be able to say that it showed a larger ratio of increase than any government had been able to boast of since 1865.

Table showing Expenditures for Education from 1865 to 1914, with columns for Year, Total, Increase, and Decrease.

He was pleased to be in a position to announce such an increase as this because he did not believe that there was anything better any administration could do than to encourage education to the utmost limit of its resources.

The next item on the list was that of \$2,153 for Valley Railway engineers' services and expenses respecting bridges. This represented the amount paid to Mr. C. N. Monsarrat, C.E., an expert bridge engineer, who had been engaged by the government in connection with the preliminary arrangement for the construction of a bridge over the St. John River for the Valley Railway.

Mr. Monsarrat had been one of the engineers in charge of the construction of the Quebec bridge since it fell down and was regarded as one of the leading experts in bridge engineering in America. It was felt that it was in the best interest of the province that the most capable expert whose services were available be obtained so that the best information would be ready for going on with the construction of the bridge just as soon as conditions made it possible to carry out the work to complete the road and carry traffic by the original route across the St. John river and Kennebecas and via Kings county into St. John.

Coming to the item of interest he said that he wished to explain to the house why it was that an expenditure of \$200,000 had been estimated and \$271,000 had been spent. The explanation of this was that the government had received sufficient amount in interest on credit balances at the bank to make this difference. Under the old government there were so many over drafts, suspense accounts and so forth that year after year passed without the province ever receiving a cent in interest on the credit balance. Under this administration these conditions had changed until now, even with the expenditures for important public services more than double in some cases, the province had credit balances at the bank and did not have over drafts such as in old days. It was true that the government had to pay small amounts from time to time in interest on current account every day but these were very largely offset by the amounts received in interest on credit balances of which the old government in all the last six years of its existence never had any.

Table showing Interest Received from 1903 to 1908, with columns for Year and Amount.

The following statement showed the amount of interest paid on current account at the bank for the last six years under the old administration and the first six years since the change:

Table showing Interest Received from 1903 to 1908, with columns for Year and Amount.

When the deeds of the Canadian soldiers and their track shooting on the battlefields of Europe were read in the newspapers it showed the people of New Brunswick that the \$300 which the province voted annually for prizes for shooting on the rifle ranges was money well expended and that the expenditure was bringing good returns.

Public Health. The reason that the expenditure for public health during the past year was not as much as in previous years was the result of the government's policy

not to pay the expenses of small pox outbreaks except in cases of epidemics. That explained why it was that this item had been cut for it was felt that the municipalities were well able to pay the expenses connected with small pox outbreaks where there was only a case or two and not a real epidemic. This year it was expected to settle the outstanding bills in this connection and then there would be nothing more heard of small pox. It was hoped for a few years at least. In 1908 when the campaign was in progress he and his colleagues heard so much about small pox that they were at one time fearing that almost everybody, including those gentlemen who were running against them had small pox. But after the votes were counted it was found that their opponents had something worse than that.

Mr. Stewart (Northumberland)—"You must have had something even more catching."

The Printing Bills. Hon. Dr. Landry said he and his colleagues had something that was good enough to elect them and re-elect them in 1912, and it would be time. If there was any one thing which seemed to stick in the crops of the opposition more than anything else it was the matter of printing whereas he could show that printing was costing less today in proportion to the total expenditure, and that was the only fair way to consider it than under the old administration.

In 1906 the amount paid for printing was \$12,042, with a total expenditure of \$879,965, while in 1907 the expenditure for printing was \$15,697, with a total expenditure of \$960,993. This made a total expenditure for printing during the two years of \$25,740. But there had been receipts for printing amounting in 1906 to \$1,420, and in 1907 to \$1,386, a total of \$2,806 for the two years. This made the net expenditure for the two years \$22,934 or an average per year of \$11,467. The percentage of the total expenditure for the last two years of the old government's regime had thus been .0124.

Comparing this with the last two years of the present government's administration there was an expenditure of \$19,159 in 1913 for printing on a total expenditure of \$1,446,963, while in 1914 the amount paid for printing was \$15,531 on total expenditure of \$1,605,228. This showed a total expenditure for printing for the two years of \$35,711, but there had been receipts for printing for those two years amounting to \$2,798 in 1913 and \$3,089 in 1914, or a total of \$5,887 for the two years. This left a net expenditure of \$29,824 for the two years or an average of \$14,912 per year. The percentage for the last two years paid for printing of the total expenditure was therefore .0101.

But this increased expenditure of \$6,790 in two years for printing was not only for agriculture and education, two services which as they expanded necessarily required more printing for these departments. Printing for agriculture cost \$2,762 in 1906 as compared with \$3,894 in 1913, and \$2,113 in 1907, as compared with \$3,454 in 1914. Printing for education in 1906 cost \$2,148 as compared with \$4,089 in 1913, while the figures for 1907 were \$3,819 as compared with \$2,420 in 1914. The cost of printing for those two services in 1906 and 1907 had been \$10,863 as compared with \$13,850 in 1913 and 1914, a difference of \$2,986. The total difference in the cost of printing for the past two years as compared with 1906 and 1907 was only \$6,790, so this left only \$3,804 not accounted for by the increased amount required for agriculture and education.

It was only reasonable to expect that where there was an expansion of business and more work done there should also be an increased amount of printing required. The Agricultural Department for instance was spending more money each year for printing. Agriculture, he believed, had been too long neglected in this province before this government came into power. It had not received enough attention at the hands of the old administration nor had a large enough percentage of the total expenditure been devoted to agriculture.

Under the head of printing it might be said all the printing was not shown. This was always true to a greater or less extent, but not nearly so much during the past few years as in the days of the old government when large amounts were hidden away in all kinds of places in order to escape notice. In fact in 1904 the amount so hidden away totalled the enormous sum of \$13,000 while the greatest amount which could be found in record of the government was in one year, a few years ago when a North Shore gentleman who conducted a newspaper over there did printing to the value of more than \$3,000 and it did not appear in accounts as printing. However everything considered, he said there was every reason to believe that the item of printing was being kept down as low as possible with the increased business from year to year.

The increased cost of living and increased number of patients was responsible for increasing the cost of maintenance at the Provincial Hospital. The number of patients at the institution was growing larger. The \$93,000 which was spent for this institution last year was well spent. The patients were getting the best of

service and the best of care. At one meeting of the commissioners held last summer, and he well remembered last Hon. Mr. Fleming was at that meeting, there had been sufficient saving on the purchase of a supply of butter to offset more than the cost of the salaries of the commissioners for the whole year. In passing he would like to say that he considered the question which was asked in the House regarding Mr. Fleming's attendance at meetings of commission as very much out of place and very ill mannered. But returning to the transaction to which he was referring it had been a decision to purchase under a contract the butter for the institution for a long period at a price which was so much below market prices, which had since ruled, that the saving had been as large as he had mentioned. In closing this contract the commissioners had bought butter for the first six months of this year as well, and had effected a large saving for the province.

The Teachers' Pensions. In passing he would like to say that there was no item which gave him any more pleasure to refer to than that of pensions for school teachers. Just as it was necessary to provide all facilities possible for education it was also necessary to encourage the teachers of the province so that they would have the satisfaction of not only knowing that they had been engaged in a good work during their active career, but that when the time came for their retirement the province shows its appreciation of their good services by sending a little gratuity to them each year.

Roads and Bridges. If there was one department of which the government might well be proud, it was the public works department. During the administration of the present government the roads and bridges had undergone a wonderful improvement. The bridges were now a credit to the province, while the roads in New Brunswick compared more than favorably, he knew personally, with those of Nova Scotia and Quebec. Previous to 1908 there was always some excuse for not doing work on the roads. One year was said to be too dry, but now no matter whether it was wet or dry the road-making work went on just the same, with the result that when one considered the condition the roads were in when the old government went out of power, the improvement that had taken place and the changed condition today was little short of phenomenal. This government's policy had been to devote all available funds to the improvement of the great public services of the country, and, therefore, when there was any additional available funds they were, in almost every instance, devoted to roads and bridges. That was what made it possible to do all the work which was being done to improve these public services.

The new steel bridge at St. John was a structure of which the people of the province should be proud. It was the greatest span arch in the world, he had been informed, and it was pleasing to the people, to note that this bridge was necessary, not because the old structure was falling down, but because of the increased traffic between east and west St. John was becoming so great that a new bridge over the Reversing Falls had become necessary.

Then there was the bridge over the St. John River at Grand Falls, which would be a monument to the ability of this administration. It was a creditable structure and was calculated to last for many years. It became necessary because the piers under the old structure were being undermined by the great force of water passing through the gorge at that point. It was feared that the structure might be taken away without any notice, and the government did not wish to jeopardise the lives of the people of the province when a new structure could be erected as well now as later.

The new bridge over the Miramichi at Newcastle was necessary, because another bridge, a short distance further up river, had been so long in use that it fell down three years ago. It was only reasonable that in erecting a new bridge a site should be selected which would give immediate access and egress for such a thriving and progressive town as Newcastle. This new bridge had therefore been built across the Miramichi, not from Newcastle to the populous territory immediately opposite the town, thus affording communication between these districts. This was also to be another fine permanent structure erected in this province, and he believed that within a short time would introduce a bill to provide for the construction of a new steel bridge over the Pettaucodiac River connecting Moncton with the prosperous territory in Albert county. It was planned to have a structure which would be commensurate with the rapidly growing and increasing business carried on there, so that it would last for years, and be able to take care of all traffic that would offer.

The following statement showed how much more was being devoted to the roads and bridges of the country under this government as compared with the old.

Table showing Ordinary Bridges Roads from 1905 to 1913, with columns for Year, Estimate, and Actual.

Expenses of 1914 in Excess of Estimates. Estimates of 1915 in Excess of Estimates 1914. The item for private and local bus-pet much private legislation this year was somewhat less than usual. Succession duties, it would be owing to the fact that he did not expect had taken a big jump, the year

Table showing Ordinary Expenditure on Bridges Old Government from 1905 to 1907.

Table showing This Government from 1908 to 1914.

To make these great expenditures for bridges, doubling the number built and repaired by the old government, without adding one dollar to the bonded debt, is something of which the government feels proud and which must commend itself to the great mass of people who receive the benefit. It is especially gratifying when it is remembered that year and year under the old government, the repairs of roads and bridges, such as they were, were made by adding to the permanent debt.

Over expenditure Public Works Department found in 1908. \$157,879.69. What is true of the bridges, is also true of wharves.

Table showing The 1915 Estimates from 1905 to 1914.

Taking up the estimates for the ensuing year it would be observed, he said, that while the receipts were not overestimated the expenditures were put down at a very generous scale. The Dominion subsidies were the same as in other years, the amount being fixed by the Dominion.

The following statement showed the receipts and expenditures as actually made in 1914 as compared with the estimates for 1915.

Table showing RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATES OF 1914 AND ESTIMATES OF 1915.

MEMO—Receipts of 1914 in Excess of Estimates of 1914. Estimates of 1915 in Excess of Estimates 1914.

Table showing EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATES OF 1914 AND ESTIMATES OF 1915.

Public Buildings. Steam Navigation. Wharves. Misc. Brd. Works. Motor Vehicles.

Roads and Surveys, Settlement Lands. Revisors. Refunds. Stampage Collection. Succession Duties. School Books. Seed Wheat. Superannuation. Sinking Funds. Surveys, Crown Lands and Railway.

Inspection. Tourist Associations. Unforeseen Expenses.

MEMO—Expenses of 1914 in Excess of Estimates. Estimates of 1915 in Excess of Estimates 1914.

The item for private and local bus-pet much private legislation this year was somewhat less than usual. Succession duties, it would be owing to the fact that he did not expect had taken a big jump, the year

and the public services get it. Not a dollar spent wrongfully. Sinking Funds. Passing along through various items, Hon. Dr. Landry said that the item of the sinking fund afforded an excellent illustration of the methods pursued by the present administration as compared with the way the old government had handled the business of the province.

In six years under this government no less than \$717,597 had been set aside for sinking funds, while the total amount in the last seven years of the old government's regime was only \$113,208. The figures showing how they were made up from year to year were as follows:

Table showing Sinking Fund from 1908 to 1914.

The 1915 Estimates. Taking up the estimates for the ensuing year it would be observed, he said, that while the receipts were not overestimated the expenditures were put down at a very generous scale.

The Dominion subsidies were the same as in other years, the amount being fixed by the Dominion. The following statement showed the receipts and expenditures as actually made in 1914 as compared with the estimates for 1915.

Table showing RECEIPTS AND ESTIMATES OF 1914 AND ESTIMATES OF 1915.

MEMO—Receipts of 1914 in Excess of Estimates of 1914. Estimates of 1915 in Excess of Estimates 1914.

Table showing EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATES OF 1914 AND ESTIMATES OF 1915.

Public Buildings. Steam Navigation. Wharves. Misc. Brd. Works. Motor Vehicles.

Roads and Surveys, Settlement Lands. Revisors. Refunds. Stampage Collection. Succession Duties. School Books. Seed Wheat. Superannuation. Sinking Funds. Surveys, Crown Lands and Railway.

Inspection. Tourist Associations. Unforeseen Expenses.

MEMO—Expenses of 1914 in Excess of Estimates. Estimates of 1915 in Excess of Estimates 1914.

The item for private and local bus-pet much private legislation this year was somewhat less than usual. Succession duties, it would be owing to the fact that he did not expect had taken a big jump, the year



Healthful Food for the Children. is assured when made at home with Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL Baking Powder. is made from pure, Cream of Tartar which is derived from grapes. Hence it assures wholesome and appetizing food, free from all adulterants that may go with inferior substitutes.

son was that quite a lot of very wealthy people had died within the last few months and the government was already able to estimate pretty accurately what the duties on these estates would come to. \$110,000 was already in hand and he thought that \$25,000 more would be the balance that might be expected.

The Fisheries Monies. Among the receipts last year was an item, \$66,282, received from the Dominion in respect to the fisheries claim. He had seen a good deal of criticism regarding this matter in the opposition press where it was sought to make out that it could not properly be called ordinary revenue, and it should not be put there. He had been turning up the debates for the years 1900, 1901, 1903 and 1904 when this claim was previously discussed in the house and Mr. Tweedie who was then provincial secretary left no doubt as to where he would put it if he got it, for he said it would go in the ordinary revenue; that's where he would have put it. That was undoubtedly the proper place for it, so the government put it there. It was, as honorable members were aware, made up of proceeds derived from the annual letting of streams which really belonged to the province, but which were claimed by the Dominion, notwithstanding the demands of the provincial government for re-payment. However, he was glad to say that the claim had been settled.

School Books. In the matter of school books the estimated receipts were slightly less than last year. This was because fewer books were being sent out for one thing, and for another, they were thinking of carrying on the school book sections on a dividend basis. Not that the government was not satisfied with the present system, but it was felt that a simpler one could be adopted which would give less trouble to the department to carry out and at the same time give the vendors bigger percentage of profit. Moreover, it was intended to allow the vendors in case there should at any time be a change in the books to take off their hands any stock they might have at the same price they had paid for it. The government would look into the matter during recess.

Liquor Licenses. Estimated Expenditure. Turning to estimated expenditure. Altogether \$60,000 was appropriated for agriculture, this included grants to exhibitors, farm settlement board and other purposes, and if the present minister of agriculture spent money with as excellent judgment during the current year as he had the last, he had no doubt it would be ample for the purpose.

It would be noticed that \$1,200 was put down for crown land classification. The honorable minister of lands and mines would deal with this matter later in the session. For the time being he would say this item was to provide for the services of one man who was at present engaged in preparing plans on which the work of classification could be carried out. The commission to investigate the crown land and other charges had entailed an expenditure of \$666 last year. Just at the present time the government hardly knew what else had to be paid, but the estimate was \$4,300 which was as near as could be judged.

Two elections held during the year would cost about \$1,000 and this was the amount estimated for the purpose. For fish, forest and game protection \$30,000 was appropriated which is over \$3,000 less than the expenditure during past years. Lack of snow during the winter had made it much easier for the game wardens to work and their expenses had been considerably less.

Coming to the item for interest. This he said was rather large, being \$350,000 as against \$270,125 last year. This increase in this item was principally caused by the large expenditure on new bridges and the addition to the Normal School. The cost of the new bridge over the Reversing Falls at St. John and the bridges at Grand Falls and over the Miramichi, of course, has been very heavy, and in order to get these bridges it was necessary of

(Continued on page 4.)

The Joy of Good Health is Now Experienced. Nervousness, Dizzy Spells and Sleeplessness Are Now a Thing of the Past.

This is a cheerful letter from Mrs. Peacock, and it should bring joy to the heart of many a reader of this paper. She writes: "I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well, and had frequent dizzy spells. Relieving this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

In a more recent letter Mrs. Peacock writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I would be pleased to tell everybody so."

In nearly every issue of this paper you will find letters about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a complete cure for these troubles. So pleased was she with the results obtained that she writes other women to know about this food cure. Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 23 Elmhurst Street, St. Thomas, Ont., and whose

