

NEW BRUNSWICK'S FINANCES IN FIRST "WAR BUDGET" COMPARE WITH THE VERY BEST IN ALL CANADA

Splendid Showing Made by Hon. Dr. Landry, Provincial Secretary, in His Financial Statement Presented to Legislature Yesterday—Public Services Well Maintained and Tidy Surplus Reported—"Business As Usual" the Motto for Coming Year.

(Continued from page 1.)

Dr. Price introduced a bill to authorize the City of Moncton to issue debentures for the construction of a market building, and for other purposes. Dr. Price arose to a question of privilege and said he and the government had been grossly misrepresented by a paragraph which had appeared in the Chatham World of the 24th instant in reference to his notice of inquiry in regard to the payment of a check of \$21 to Auguste Dugas of Madawaska. He then read the article which sought to excuse Mr. Dugas, but while it was admitted that the money had not been earned, no effort had been made by him to return it.

This matter would be taken up, and he would content himself now with saying that the article grossly misrepresented him. The government had no knowledge whatever that he was making the enquiry. Hon. Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of New Brunswick and subordinate lodges.

The Budget Speech.

Hon. Dr. Landry, at 4.05, presented message from His Honor Lieut-Governor, submitting estimates for current year, and moved that consideration be referred to the committee on supply.

Estimated Income, 1915.

Dominion subsidies	\$637,976.16
Territorial revenue	550,000.00
Fees, Provincial Secretary's Office	31,000.00
Taxes incorporated companies	51,000.00
Private and local bills	500.00
Succession duties	135,000.00
King's printer	3,000.00
School books	17,200.00
Probate Court fund	16,500.00
Supreme Court fund	2,500.00
Provincial Hospital	31,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	8,000.00
Factory Inspector	550.00
Liquor licenses	43,000.00
Motor vehicles	46,000.00
Agriculture Department, notes, etc.	1,600.00
Seed wheat	10,000.00
Wharves—half cost from Dominion government	5,223.99
Miscellaneous receipts	5,000.00
Total	\$1,565,750.15

Memo—

Estimated receipts	\$1,565,750.15
Estimated expenditure	1,557,493.75
Abstract of Estimated Expenditure, 1915.	

Administration of Justice \$25,700.00
Agriculture 60,000.00
Seed wheat 3,700.00
Auditor General 1,500.00
Boy's Industrial Home 5,000.00
Campbellton Relief (Fifth annual payment) 3,000.00
Colonization roads 3,000.00
Commission to investigate crown land and Valley Railway charges and other matters 4,300.00
Education 285,185.00
Executive government 54,100.00
Elections 1,000.00
Factory Inspector, Board of Engineers, moving pictures 3,165.00
Fish, forest and game 30,000.00
Classification of crown lands 1,200.00
Free Grant Act 1,000.00
Guarantee bonds—government officials 900.00
Immigration 10,700.00
Interest 350,000.00
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium 25,000.00
Legislature 39,258.75
Liquor Licenses 27,000.00
Mining and mineral development 2,000.00
Natural History Societies 600.00
New Brunswick Historical Society 125.00
New Brunswick Rifle Association 300.00
Public health 5,200.00
Public hospitals 10,000.00
Provincial Hospital (insane) 91,000.00
Printing 18,100.00
Probate Court salaries, etc. 13,500.00
Public works 379,000.00
Refunds 600.00
Revisors 1,800.00
Roads and surveys, settlement lands 900.00
School books 16,000.00
Sinking funds 31,760.00
Surveys, crown lands and railway inspection 7,000.00
Stampage collection 28,000.00
Succession duties collection 6,250.00
Superannuations 2,900.00
Tourist Associations 2,500.00
Unforeseen expenditures 3,400.00
Total **\$1,557,493.75**

Hon. Dr. Landry on rising to move the house into committee on supply, said that when making his budget

speech last year he was pleased to be able to make a statement to the house that the province was to be congratulated upon the fact that the ordinary revenue for the preceding fiscal year had exceeded the ordinary expenditure by the sum of \$1,207,378. This year, notwithstanding the fact that the whole civilized world is confronted by conditions the like of which have not been known since the beginning of time, in spite of all the absorbing war in which the whole British Empire is at present engaged, notwithstanding the fact that the trade of the universe is disturbed and paralyzed, indeed to know that Eastern Canada, and among the eastern provinces our own province of New Brunswick has withstood the shock the best of any, and that during the fiscal year just ended ordinary revenues have again been larger than current expenditure by the tidy sum of \$1,454,555. Who would gainsay the assertion that to-day New Brunswick is enjoying a comparative degree of prosperity which is not enjoyed apparently by the western provinces, nor enjoyed to the same extent by other portions of the American continent. He had a number of newspaper clippings of recent date bearing on this subject and he asked the house to bear with him while he read several. Some of the clippings gave interviews with persons showing the stability of trade and the flourishing conditions existing in the province, and one gentleman sent out by a Montreal newspaper inquired into conditions throughout Canada told of the situation as he found it in the Maritime Provinces, paid particular attention to the prosperity of New Brunswick and added that while there had been bread lines in some Canadian cities during the past winter, "in the Maritime Provinces you don't know what a bread line is."

Continuing Dr. Landry said it might not have been necessary for him to have referred to the healthy condition of trade in this province but he wanted it to be a matter of record that New Brunswick, limited in its area, limited in its revenue, handicapped in its geographical position from extending its boundaries, was being governed by political, civil and religious institutions which through this crisis made the people happy, loyal and contented as well as free from many of the hardships being endured by citizens of other provinces and other sections of America.

The Telegraph Answered

Before proceeding to an examination of the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year, he wished to briefly refer to an article which appeared in the St. John Telegraph of Monday, January 4th last. This article was supposed to be a criticism from the opposition, not the leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition within this house, but the leader of the opposition outside the house. That gentleman had held the position of premier and provincial secretary and thus he knew of the provisions under which the business of the province was carried on, and he also was responsible for what he said. The statement which that honorable gentleman had criticized was that which was published in the Royal Gazette under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, which called for the publication in detail of a satisfactory statement of accounts by the auditor-general at the end of the fiscal year. He would ask whether in this house or out of the house if that statement as published in the Royal Gazette by the auditor-general in December last did not fully come up to the requirements of the statute and was not a statement in detail giving a satisfactory explanation of the accounts of the province. If that was not enough he would ask the leader of the opposition outside the house if this was not the same style of statement which had been published when he was provincial secretary. There never was a government in this province or any other province in Canada or in the Dominion which took into consideration capital expenditures for the year in endeavoring to place before the country a statement of their financial operations for the year showing the surplus which they had.

It was always ordinary revenue and expenditure which was given. Mr. Robinson, when he was provincial secretary, had called upon a firm of chartered accountants, Messrs. Jenkins and Harvey, to come down and help him and they had done so. They examined the statement which was published at the close of each fiscal year, the mode by which it was made up, and they approved of it as it had been submitted. If Mr. Robinson had not failed to find with the statement then why is he criticising it now? Simply because he felt he had to make some kind of criticism, but that which he had made would not hold water,

nor would it pass the consideration of thoughtful business men.

Special Warrants

He would next take up the various special warrants which had been passed under the Audit Act during the past year as shown in the auditor-general's report. These were orders passed by the treasury board and it was one of safety provisions under the present audit act that there could not be such a chaotic state as existed before the present administration came into power and found that bills were being paid before the auditor-general ever saw them, and that often they were paid on the word of one member of the government without the others knowing of them at all. Under the act of 1908 the accounts were handled in a safe and proper way so that the interests of the province were protected, and that, when unforeseen expenditures occurred which required special grants, this money was available only when passed by the treasury board. The first of the items usually reported was that for the extermination of the brown tail moth, for which a vote of \$1,500 was passed on April 24th to finish the work then in hand. It had been the policy of this government to grapple with the brown tail moth pest in a determined manner so as not to let it get too much headway. He believed that the good results which had come from expenditures for the brown tail moth surveys amply justified payments which had been made.

The next item was a special warrant for \$800 for legislative contingencies. This was made necessary by the session of the legislature being somewhat longer than anticipated and thus increasing the cost of contingencies in that connection.

The next item was a vote made necessary by the grant to the Centreville Agriculture Society towards its exhibition building and prize list, which was money well spent.

The next item was a special warrant for \$4,508 necessary in connection with immigration and largely for work being carried on by the Ontario office. It had been this government's policy to make this province known not only in this country and the American Republic but also in Great Britain, and the success which had attended the work carried on in London during the past few years as indicated by the number and fine class of immigrants brought out to this country, amply justified the expenditures being made.

The Jordan Sanatorium.

The fact that the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium was a new institution made it rather difficult to estimate exactly the amount of money necessary for its maintenance, and thus it had become necessary to pass an order to pay certain amounts which had been incurred in making up the estimates for the year. However, all knew the great ravages which the dreaded consumption was making throughout the world and all realized the noble and good work being carried on by various institutions in trying to cope with the scourge. Now that the institution was no longer new it was expected that the superintendent would be able to more closely estimate the expenditures required and in this connection he was able to say it was expected that the expenses for the present year could be materially reduced.

Roads and Bridges.

The order for \$10,000 which had been voted on the 8th of September for roads and bridges was made necessary by a large expenditure necessary to repair the damage caused by heavy rains in the fall of 1913 and the exceptionally high freshets in the spring of 1914.

The government since its advent in power in 1908 had been paying out as much as it felt it ought to pay for this important public service, and any time when the revenues came in and it was found that there was additional money which could be expended for this service the administration was always glad to be able to give it for this purpose, expenditures having been incurred from various sources for a few years because of the neglected condition in which the roads and bridges were found when this government came into office.

Fish, Forest and Game.

There was also an order passed during the year to supplement the amount voted for fish, forest and game protection. What he had said as to the other public services applied also to this important service. New Brunswick's big game had become a revenue producer and it was necessary to see that it was properly conserved in order that the province and people might enjoy the benefits therefrom.

Provincial Hospital. The increased cost of living and increased number of patients was responsible for a supplementary vote being necessary for provincial hospital maintenance. And thus every order which had been passed by the treasury board could be satisfactorily explained.

Votes to the Empire.

There were, however, two special warrants to which he wished to call attention. They were each for \$75,000 and were for special votes to the Empire. In this great crisis when history was being made, it was felt by the

government that New Brunswick could not do too much towards assisting the Motherland and therefore this province had been in line with the other provinces of the Dominion and in fact was the first to offer to do her share in the matter of assistance. He did not believe there was a man either within or without this House who would enter any objections to New Brunswick having made gifts which she did towards the Imperial Government's requirements at this time.

A Comparison.

Taking up the statement of receipts and expenditures as estimated and as actually made during the past year, Hon. Dr. Landry laid before the House the following comparative statement:

RECEIPTS ON ORDINARY REVENUE COMPARED WITH THE ESTIMATES OF 1914.			
	Receipts.	Estimates.	Receipts in Excess of Estimate.
Dominion Subsidies	637,976.16	637,976.16	—
Territorial Revenue	554,361.01	550,000.00	4,361.01
N. B. Settlements	2,157.00	—	2,157.00
Fees, Provincial Secretary's Office	30,739.56	32,000.00	1,260.44
Taxes Incor. Companies	50,801.82	51,000.00	198.18
Private and Local Bills	559.99	1,250.00	690.01
Succession Duties	20,108.55	50,000.00	29,891.45
King's Printer	3,089.30	2,800.00	289.30
School Books	17,242.17	17,000.00	242.17
Liquor Licenses	44,088.36	43,000.00	1,088.36
Probate Fee Fund	16,487.54	16,000.00	487.54
Supreme Court Fee Fund	2,316.83	2,500.00	183.17
Provincial Hospital	30,778.53	30,000.00	778.53
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	7,538.60	8,000.00	461.40
Motor Vehicles	15,330.00	12,000.00	3,330.00
Factory Inspector	529.00	600.00	71.00
Sales Agricultural Live Stock	159.78	1,756.69	1,596.91
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,552.53	5,600.00	1,047.47
Fisheries Claim against Old Government	66,382.00	—	66,382.00
Wharves one half cost from Dom. Government	—	5,223.99	5,223.99
Total	\$1,505,228.78	\$1,477,406.84	\$27,821.94

Receipts in excess of Estimates—\$27,821.94.

EXPENDITURE OF 1914 COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES.

	Expenditure	Estimate	Expenditure in Excess of Estimate.
Service.			
Administration of Justice	\$21,954.51	\$20,776.84	\$1,177.67
Agriculture	46,082.34	47,700.00	1,617.66
Auditor General's Office	3,369.43	3,400.00	30.57
Boy's Industrial Home	2,000.00	2,000.00	—
Campbellton Relief	5,000.00	5,000.00	—
Colonization Roads	3,542.95	3,000.00	542.95
Crown Land Classification	2,717.15	2,500.00	217.15
Canadian Forestry Association	—	100.00	100.00
Commission to Investigate Charges re Timber Limits and Val. Ry.	666.28	—	666.28
Contingencies Department	21,872.16	21,300.00	572.16
Exhibitions	12,137.98	12,000.00	137.98
Elections	1,720.34	—	1,720.34
Engineers Services and Expenses	—	—	—
Valley Railway Bridges	2,153.00	2,153.00	—
Executive Government	45,344.61	45,275.00	69.61
Education	276,750.88	274,050.00	2,700.88
Factory Inspection	1,988.92	2,000.00	11.08
Fish, Forest and Game	33,229.45	30,000.00	3,229.45
Farm Settlement Board	1,555.37	1,500.00	55.37
Free Grants	932.37	1,000.00	67.63
Natural History Societies	600.00	900.00	300.00
Interest	270,125.77	290,000.00	19,874.23
Immigration	16,506.68	12,000.00	4,506.68
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	26,509.90	20,000.00	6,509.90
Liquor License Fund	26,906.90	27,500.00	593.10
Legislative Assembly	29,984.20	29,508.75	475.45
Legislative Library	812.35	750.00	62.35
Mining	861.81	2,000.00	1,138.19
Moving Picture Censors	1,000.00	1,100.00	100.00
Monuments (Cartier)	3,000.00	3,000.00	—
N. B. Historical Society	125.00	125.00	—
N. B. Rifle Association	300.00	300.00	—
Natural History Societies	600.00	600.00	—
Probate Fee Fund	14,296.59	13,000.00	1,296.59
Printing	16,531.01	18,100.00	1,568.99
Provincial Hos. Maintenance	93,724.99	89,000.00	4,724.99
Pensions School Teachers	6,587.19	6,250.00	337.19
Public Health, Small Pox	3,388.13	4,000.00	611.87
Public Health, Hospitals	10,000.00	10,000.00	—
Public Health, Salaries, & Ex	2,189.16	2,200.00	10.84
Public Works:			
Ordinary Bridges	194,521.51	295,000.00	100,478.49
Roads	126,756.21	—	126,756.21
Public Buildings	30,185.95	32,500.00	2,314.05
Steam Navigation	23,531.27	24,000.00	468.73
Wharves	9,948.79	10,000.00	51.21
Miscellaneous Bld Works	5,977.15	6,000.00	22.85
Motor Vehicles	1,458.56	1,400.00	58.56
Roads and Surveys Settlement Lands	—	800.00	800.00
Revisors	1,846.64	1,800.00	46.64
Refunds	531.56	1,250.00	718.44
Stampage Collection	27,814.78	30,000.00	2,185.22
Succession Duties	2,465.30	5,000.00	2,534.70
School Books	16,782.26	17,000.00	217.74
Superannuation	2,550.00	2,250.00	300.00
Sinking Funds	28,997.00	25,585.00	3,412.00
Surveys, Crown Lands, etc	3,998.58	4,000.00	1.42
Railway Inspection	4,557.65	4,000.00	557.65
Tourist Associations	2,500.00	2,500.00	—
Unforeseen Expenses	3,657.30	3,500.00	157.30
Total	\$1,493,774.23	\$1,468,420.39	\$25,353.84

Total expenditures in excess of estimates \$25,353.84.

Referring to the various items making up the receipts, he said that a bill which was being introduced by the Attorney-General would make it so that receipts from various sources for the provincial secretary's office would be up to the amount of last year despite the ruling of the Privy Council regarding the taxation of certain companies.

Passing along to the various items he mentioned that the receipts from the year were twice as much as from that service as in the last year of the old government's regime.

School Books

As long ago as 1903 the present Premier made the accusation in house that there was a school book ring and that school books were costing the parents of the province thousands and thousands of dollars annually more than they should. Year after year the matter came up and we claimed something should be done to remedy this grievance. When the present government came into power they at once took hold of the matter and the whole of the then opposition with one voice declared that our policy could not be made a success. At that time we claimed that every book which was sold in the province had to pay a toll to the nefarious book ring at St. John and when we came into power we found evidence to prove that our claim

was correct and we cleaned the whole thing out. Today parents are able to get books for their children at absolutely the lowest possible cost after taking the cost of production and the expense of bringing them to the province into consideration.

Without wearying the house by giving details of the figures he would say that in the years 1908 to 1914 the total amount expended in purchasing books was \$118,020, on the re-sale of which \$94,452 had been received, making the difference between the actual cost and the receipts of \$23,567. Taking these figures there had been saved to the province, reckoning on forty per cent basis, which was the usual profit, \$37,961, or little over \$5,000 annually. Supposing that from some reason or other the whole of the stock of books at the present time in the hands of vendors were to be lost, or the vendors refused to pay, every cent that the province would lose thereby would be \$33,267, yet in face of that the parents of the province had been saved \$37,961. Now, he would challenge the members of the opposition and their press to say who was right and who was wrong when the present government declared that conditions existing prior to 1908 could easily be remedied.

Proof positive had been given by the soundness of the government's policy and when questions were put to the government seeking to make

it appear that the present school book policy was a losing game he was only too pleased to have such questions put as it gave him an additional opportunity every time of showing the many benefits that the government's policy was producing. Taking it all around, the loss in the whole six years amounted to \$5,137, and out of this amount was paid freight, salaries of all men attending to the business and any other expenses incurred thereby. Under the circumstances if it were any satisfaction to the opposition and their press to ask questions about school books he would be only too pleased to answer them.

Liquor Licenses

In the matter of liquor licenses the actual receipts were \$44,088 as against an estimate of \$43,000 which showed an excess of receipts of \$1,088. As he said last year, this was an item which he would very much like to see struck out altogether, for all would agree that the less liquor sold in the province the better for every one, however, while it was not expedient at the present time to deal in a drastic manner with the question, the government was doing what it could to further the temperance cause. They had provided extra facilities for the people to rid themselves of the license law if they wished to, and in several places in Gloucester and Restigouche counties the people had shown their appreciation of the facilities afforded by the government by taking prompt advantage of them.

The items for the probate fee fund and supreme court fee fund vary a little from year to year and the government had no control over them.

Regarding the provincial hospital there was an excess of receipts over the estimate of \$778. When the present government came into office it found the various municipalities indebted to the government to the extent of \$24,000 or more, but since that time the government had succeeded in reducing this indebtedness to little more than half and they were doing their level best to reduce it every year.

Receipts from the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium were \$461 less than the estimate.

Regarding motor vehicles the receipts had exceeded the estimate by \$3,330. This was an item which would grow every year as the people became more and more prosperous and with the wisdom of the policy of present government in keeping their roads and bridges in thorough repair the people appreciated advantage of motor travelling.

The factory inspector produced \$71 less than was anticipated and the receipts from the sale of live stock were considerably less than it was expected they would be.

In the matter of miscellaneous receipts the estimate was \$5,500 while the receipts were \$4,552, a difference of \$1,047. These receipts were made up from various sources particulars of which would be found on page 34 of the auditor's report.

The total receipts for the year were \$27,821.94 in excess of the estimate.

Expenditures.

Turning now to the expenditures Dr. Landry compared them with the estimates. Regarding the expenditure for Crown Land classification, which was \$2,717 or \$217 in excess of the estimate, he said he did not wish to anticipate anything the Premier might wish to say on the subject at a later stage of the session. In the speech from the throne it was stated that it was intended to introduce measures to provide for a reclassification of the Crown lands as it was felt that the present arrangement was neither fair to the lumbermen or the province. Before the government could deal intelligently with the matter they must be thoroughly aware of the different classes

of land which were suitable for lumbering, farming and so on. Under the present system the so called settlers were in the habit of coming in and applying for a grant of land to them and pretending to make a home. In a year or more they cut all the lumber off it and then cleared out leaving the land bare. If the lands were properly classified the government would know just where to send that class of settlers and if he wanted a farm they would allot him a place in the province where farming could be carried on. Roads could be built there and there would be some prospect of the settler making good.

With regard to the timber limits inquiry this was an item which was not anticipated, therefore, no estimate was made for it.

Coming to the item of executive government he wished to make a little digression. Items had appeared from time to time in the opposition press taunting the government with the large amounts spent by them for travelling expenses. It would be interesting no doubt for the members to have a comparison of the amounts spent by the present government in the last six years with that spent by the old government in the six years previously.

From 1902 to 1907 the late government in their various trips and junketings about the country expended \$35,446, all of which could be found under each year in the auditor's report. In the six years which have elapsed since the present government came in the total amount expended for travelling expenses was \$23,457, or a balance in favor of the present government of \$11,989. With this amount it was saving \$2,000 a year compared with the old government, nevertheless they had the opposition claiming that the present government was spending enormous amounts for travelling expenses which were quite unnecessary, notwithstanding that infinitely more business was being done today than was the case prior to 1908. More work was being done by all departments and with more work more travelling naturally became necessary.

(Continued on page 3.)

MOTHER! THE CHILD IS COSTIVE, BILIOUS

If tongue is coated, breath bad, stomach sour, don't hesitate.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once—a teaspoonful today often saves a sick child tomorrow.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half sick, isn't resting, eating and feeling naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that it's little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When crows, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or gas, stomachache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs" and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle