SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

Children's Contributions How Obtained and How Expended.

Paper Read Before the St. John Primary Union by Miss Jessie Livingston.

In every child's heart there is a willingness to do good, when the little one sees for itself that there are such great differences in the conditions and estate of mankind. Of course, as children grow older, they often will even imagine the great privations of many who inhabit our own cities, but to the younger, who are brought up in sheltered homes and well guarded, they will know little of the circumstances of people in general, and the primary teacher thus has a great duty devolving upon her to bring into the little heart earnest desires of doing good. We often find that the little habits formed in childhood cling even to those of mature years. Then if the men and women are but children developed, how necessary that we try to impress upon them generosity in their earliest years. What is more beautiful than to see a young child willingly give up its toys to one who has no such pleasures? And what more pitiful than to see one scarce allow his small possessions to be touched, and ever eager to seize each new plaything as it appears, and appropriate it to himself? Let each of these grow, and be allowed to retain their own natural inclinations as regards giving, and what are the results? The one, without any effort on his part, will attract even as a magnet. His friends are the poor and rich alike. And he is welcomed wherever he appears. The other lives as to himself and is in one or other different degrees of miserhood. His sympathies are few, and consequently his friends will be few. The first tries to follow in the footsteps of Christ, who is our great model in giving, as in all good. There is no good gift that He withholds from us. I take it that contributions are as gifts. Who is the Giver and Disposer of all? Then to whom should we train the children to offer their choicest gifts (hearts and lives)? and that light may be brought to those needing their help, their little offerings, to assist in the work of spreading the Gospel to the benighted. To my mind a child is never too young to be impressed with this spirit of giving. As you would have your choice plant grow, so you train it; as you would have the beautiful in the child developed, you would choose your primary teacher to be one that inspires the child in all acts of benevolence. I say this because I know that the teacher is as the motor, and think that the nature of the teacher will largely be grasped by the class. A fervent, enthusiastic teacher wields as it were a sceptre to the children. (I speak not of primary work alone). Oh! that all we S. S. teachers had more of that deep and burning enthusiasm, that enthusiasm which lends us tact, to win the child wholly for Jesus; more of that innate perserverance which is never-dying, and having a little of which we have a great and unsatiable desire for greater abilities. You will think that I have wandered from the subject allotted to me, but contributions are gifts, and gifts are most acceptable when spontaneously and cheerfully given. Then if teacher and child are in complete sympathy or touch on the subject, the ways of obtaining their gifts will be next in order. We may have: 1, ordinary collections; 2, special collections; 3, mission boxes; 4, birthday boxes; 5, grumble boxes; 6, envelopes to parents; 7, children's envelopes pledged for year; 8, concerts; 9, sales. These are about all that have come to my notice.

I and II.—As to collections, either ordinary or special, the children should clearly understand why they are asked for them, lest some might "Guess it is to pay the teacher."

III.—The children delight in their mission boxes, as they know that God wishes them to love and help those who have no churches, schools, books nor papers, and who have never heard of the Saviour's love. We may have one box for the class, or many boxes for the class. Each having his or her own box, however, causes rivalry, which detracts from the loving and cheerful help.

IV.—Children are always glad when their birthday comes; glad oftentimes because of the gifts received. They are also thankful to their loving Father in heaven for His great kindness in sparing them in health and strength, and may show their gratitude by dropping into the birthday box as many pennies (or more, a few to grow on) as he or she is years old. Each class may have its own box, or there many be only the one for the whole school—Annual.

V.—Some children wishing to break themselves of the habit of unnecessary complaining drop into their grumble box their offering, when they are repenting for their unwonted fretfulness. This box is used by the children at home. Also annual.

VI.—Many parents would willingly assist if they knew the needs of the primary class. And for this reason envelopes are given to the parents and friends, asking for small contributions, given each quarter.

VII.—The children also may have envelopes pledging themselves for a yearly contribution.

VIII.—Sometimes our classes give concerts, which, usually, give a great amount of labor to two or three, and often get the children into a state of excitement quite undesirable.

IX.—We have bands, which have divers names, holding sales occasionally; from these sales (in times past) quite an amount has been realized.

These different monies are usually expended upon Home and Foreign Missions, books, papers, lesson cards, light, fuel, rents. If the gospel is to be proclaimed in all lands, the children will desire to aid in sending missionaries to those in remote countries who are still in spiritual darkness. To do this, money is expended in supporting a vessel for conveying the missionaries to their fields of labor. Some schools support from their mission boxes a student who purposes to minister to those in foreign lands. Some yearly support a boy or girl in India. Then there are Bibles to be bought and papers to be procured for the converts. Scholarships are also given to mission schools in India from our children's mission boxes. While doing home mission work, the children may wish to cheer those in an hospital or orphanage, or at a little distance from us render aid to our Indian schools and Sunday schools in the Northwest. In most of our schools the ordinary collections go to the maintenance of the school—i. e., its running expenses, as books, papers, lesson cards and helps, fuel, light and even rent. Special collections may be asked when an addition is to be made to the library. Perhaps a silver collection is an understood thing for the first Sunday in the quarter, and, having timely notice, the children come prepared. The contents of birthday and grumble boxes are disposed of as the majority of the children wish. Perhaps they may make a donation to the sick and needy in families known to them, where they find children less fortunately situated than themselves. They thus learn to be kindly, helpful, to the sad and depressed. A child readily thinks of the many things God has done for him, and he is willing to do something to show his gratitude.

There are few children but have their own little money, and there are many ways in which a child will earn. Out of its little earnings it should be trained to lay aside its church money, as then the gift is all its own, it being in no way dependent upon friends or parents for its contributions. I have known scholars in classes who asked if they might not have all their offerings for mission boxes made in silver. This may prove helpful in many ways, although we must always remember that every little helps; and yet, should we be satisfied with giving our smallest coin, when the good derived from its expenditure is so priceless, so everlasting? Some hold that the S. S. should be supported from the same fund that sustains pastor, choir, sexton, etc. (Voted upon in 1 cong.) Again, the collections of evening services might be given for S. S. purposes.

Our hearts will we give to the Saviour,
Our feet all his errands to do,
Our voices, our hands and our pennies,
That others may come to Him, too.

LATE FRANCES WILLARD.

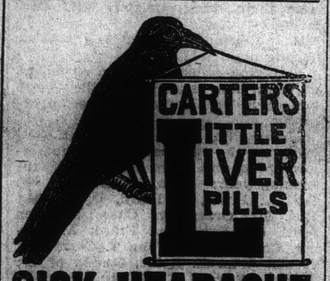
CHURCHVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Funeral services over the remains of Miss Frances E. Willard were held in this village at 11 o'clock today. The special train conveying the remains and the officers of the national organization, arrived at 10 o'clock and the body was taken to the Congregational church. The procession through the village was very large and passed the cottage on Maine street where Miss Willard was born.

The services were of a simple character, and were conducted by the Rev. J. Henderson. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. H. Call, pastor of the M. E. church. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Baker, national treasurer of the W. C. T. U., who told of Miss Willard's dying words. Just before Miss Willard's death she sent a loving message to three women who had most actively opposed her. At the close of the service the body was taken at once to the central depot, where a special train was waiting to carry the funeral to Chicago.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Was Celebrated in the United States House by a Refusal to Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated in the house after a motion of Mr. Bailey to adjourn had been voted down, with a vast deal of political speech-making, and it was also signalized by the firing of the first gun in opposition to Hawaiian annexation. Mr. Johnson, an Indiana republican, delivered a speech that electrified the house and galleries in denunciation of what he termed an attempt to cut loose from the traditional policy of the United States and enter upon a scheme of colonization that had proved the ruin of empires and of nations. He used some very strong language, but his remarks were enthusiastically applauded by the minority, and many republicans joined in the demonstration. He declared that he did not believe the proposed scheme to annex the Sandwick Islands could stand the crucial test of a contest in the open senate or house. He declared that while he had denounced at the time the statement that the Hawaiian monarch had been overthrown with the aid of American citizens, he now firmly believed it was true. The speech, coming entirely unheralded, produced a deep impression.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Provincial Secretary Tweedie Delivers the Annual Financial Statement.

The Condition of the Province from a Local Government Standpoint.

Estimates as Submitted by Hon. Mr. Tweedie for the Ensuing Year.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Mott, from the corporations committee, presented a report.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill amending the incorporation act of the Rural cemetery company, Mr. Wells in the chair.

Dr. Stockton called attention to the provisions of the bill, which provisions he said should be included in the incorporations act of every cemetery company in the province. They were contained in sections, six, seven, eight, nine and ten. These sections gave the company power to make arrangements to accept money for the perpetual care of the graves there. He spoke of the great labors of James R. Ruel in connection with the care of the graves in the Rural cemetery, and said that Mr. Ruel had been assisted by Mr. Manchester and other gentlemen in his efforts to have steps taken loking towards that end.

Dr. Alward agreed with Dr. Stockton as to the efforts of Messrs. Ruel, Manchester and other gentlemen in the direction of beautifying the Rural cemetery and looking after the graves there.

Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Wells presented the petition of H. Patterson, L. Wesley McCann, A. E. Peters and others, citizens of Moncton, praying leave to introduce a bill relating to the science or method known as osteopathy, and become law.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson presented the petition of Fred W. Sumner, M. P. P., R. A. Chapman, W. O. Schwartz, F. P. Reid, James Flannagan and seventy-five others in favor of said bill, and on his (Emmerson's) motion the petition was read by the clerk.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 18.—Hon. Mr. Hill from the standing rules committee submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted the reports of the chief commissioner of the board of works and the auditor general for the last year.

Mr. Wells introduced a bill relating to the science or method known as pathy.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill amending the law respecting the appointment of Queen's counsel, Mr. Osman in the chair.

Hon. Mr. White said that the highest court of the land had decided that, so far at least as provincial courts were concerned, the right to appoint Queen's counsel resided in the lieutenant governor in council of the various provinces. Since confederation the dominion government claimed that this power resided exclusively in them. The government of Ontario had contended that right, and brought the matter before the court. So far as this province was concerned, Judge King, when attorney general, claimed that the province had the right to make these appointments.

Dr. Stockton—And he passed an act.

Hon. Mr. White—Yes; I think in 1875, but it was never acted upon. The practical advantage of the title to the possessor might, if its obligation were rigidly enforced, be questionable. It was intended, however, to confer a badge of honor upon gentlemen whose skill and standing in the profession made them worthy of it. It would be admitted that some restriction should be thrown around the conferring of the title, if the title itself was to be of any value. At present and until the text of the decision of the privy council was received it would be in doubt whether the power to appoint resided exclusively in the provincial authorities, or was jointly possessed with the dominion government. The bill provided that after the act went into force, except as to the first list of appointments, there should not in any year be more than two Queen's counsel appointed, or more than six in any three years. Of course the first list of appointments would be large, because it would be found desirable to appoint a very large number, possibly all of those who had been appointed by the dominion government. The bill also contained a provision that the attorney general or solicitor general of this province, as well as of Canada, if they belonged to this province, should by virtue of their office be Queen's counsel. This provision was certainly a reasonable one. It would be somewhat of an anomaly if gentlemen who were officially at the head of the bar should not wear this badge of honor while it was being worn by many practitioners who stood, so to speak, behind them at the bar. The last section of the bill provided that the title should only be bestowed upon those who had practiced at least fifteen years at the bar. He thought the honor which the government thus proposed to confer would be esteemed and prized by the profession, and would convey some honor and some distinction to those who received it.

The bill agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. White introduced bills amending chapter forty-six consolidated statutes of witness and evidence, and amending chapter sixty-two of consolidated statutes, summary convictions.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill providing for the appointment of provincial constables, Mr. Fowler in the chair.

Hon. Mr. White explained that the bill intended to give the lieutenant governor in council power to appoint constables, whose jurisdiction would extend all over the province.

Dr. Alward—Is it intended to appoint one for each county?

Hon. Mr. White—Not necessarily.

Dr. Alward—I suppose such constables will act principally in criminal cases.

Hon. Mr. White—Yes, that is the intention. Bill agreed to.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 19.—Deputy Speaker Hill occupied the chair Saturday.

Mr. Osman gave notice of inquiry: Is it the intention of the government to erect a bridge across the Petitcodiac River, which will connect Albert and Westmorland counties at a point near Boundary Creek, on the Westmorland side, and Middle Coverdale on the Albert side.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson submitted report of schools for last year.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Feb. 21.—His honor the lieut. governor attended this afternoon's session and assented to bills amending the law to aid in the construction of railways and other works, and amending the act incorporating the St. John Rural Cenemtery company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a return of indebtedness of the York municipality; also the report of the provincial board of health for last year; also the report of the Hotel Dieu, Campbellton.

Hon. Mr. Dunn submitted the crown land department report for last year.

Mr. Fowler presented the petitions of C. O. Purdy, M. D., and ten other Moncton doctors against the bill respecting the science or method of osteopathy.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill amending the election of church wardens and vestry of Trinity church, St. John; also further amending the incorporation act of the Exhibition Association, St. John.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said rule 15 of the rules and practice of the house required that "a copy of the journal of the preceding day, certified by the clerk of the house, shall be delivered each following day to the lieutenant governor." At the suggestion of his honor the governor, and in the interest of economy, he would, with the unanimous consent of the house, move that the rule be amended so that a printed copy of the journal (the same as members receive) be delivered to his honor instead of a written copy. The work of preparing the written copy cost $117 last year, and under the proposed amendment this sum would be saved to the province.

Mr. Black said he had no objection to the proposed amendment. He regarded it as a step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker said the proposed amendment could not, of course, apply to this session, as under rule 145, he (Mr. Speaker) had at the beginning of this session endorsed his approval of the appointment of a writer to prepare the copy of the journal in accordance with the rule as it was now proposed to amend. He thought that under rule 153, referring to suspension and alteration of rules, a two days' notice of the proposed change would have to be given.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Then, I now give notice of motion.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 22.—Hon. Mr. Hill from the standing rules committee and Mr. Wells from the municipalities committee submitted reports.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the chancellor of the New Brunswick University for last year.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of the Carleton municipality, asking for amendment of agricultural act.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of the following motion: Resolved, That a committee of five members of the legislative assembly be appointed by Mr. Speaker for the purpose of investigating the claim of Auguste Babineau against the government for compensation for loss incurred in connection with the construction of the Little Northwest bridge, in the parish of Richibucto, in the county of Kent, in 1895, with power to the said committee to make such report and recommendation in reference to the said claim as they may think advisable.

Recess till half past seven o'clock.

After recess Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year as follows:

Administration of justice—	
Equity chambers, St. John, including janitor	$650 00
Judges' chambers and Law Library, St. John	300 00
Stevens' "Digest"	500 00
Agriculture—	
Encouragement of dairying	4,000 00
Farmers' and Dairymen's Association	1,000 00
School for horticulture	150 00
Contingencies—	
Legislature and public departments	13,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Fredericton, in aid of maintenance.	500 00
Education—	
School houses, poor districts	1,000 00
Dominion Educational Association	250 00
Summer School of Science	100 00
Additional assistance to school libraries	1,500 00
Fisheries protection	1,500 00
Free Grants Act	2,500 00
Game protection, additional	500 00
Legislature—	
Librarian	500 00
Books for library	500 00
Assistant clerk legislative assembly	500 00
Secretaries of committees and engrossing clerks	1,050 00
Chaplain	80 00
Sergeant at arms, $4 per diem	140 00
Door keeper, $2 per diem	70 00
Messenger, $2 per diem	70 00
Five messengers, $1.50 per diem each	262 50
Three pages, $1 per diem each	105 00
Law clerk	1,000 00
Lunatic Asylum maintenance	42,000 00
Natural History Society, St. John	125 00
Natural History Society, Chatham	100 00
New Brunswick Historical Society	125 00
Public health—	
Contingencies, printing, etc	1,100 00
Public hospitals	6,000 00
Public printing	11,000 00
Public works—	
Roads and bridges	165,000 00
Steam navigation	8,250 00
Public buildings—	
Legislative buildings and offices	6,500 00
Normal School	2,500 00
Lunatic Asylum	8,000 00
Good Roads Association	1,000 00
Preparing lists of by-roads in province, and descriptions	500 00
Miscellaneous expenses, department	2,850 00
Refunds crown lands	200 00
Surveys and railway inspection	3,000 00
Revision of statutes	1,500 00
University of New Brunswick Building	1,500 00
Unforeseen expenses	2,000 00
Grand total	$294,977 50

In moving that the house go into committee of supply, Hon. Mr. Tweedie was received with applause. He said that he did not suppose that by any remarks he would make he could convince the gentlemen of the opposition of the correctness of the position taken by the government with reference to the financial position of the province. It was the habit of this opposition, as it doubtless was of the opposition in every country, to severely criticize the financial administration of the government and to disparage its management. Last year he (Tweedie) had stated in his budget speech, and he would reiterate it today, that when the opposition were trying to convince the people of the province that the condition of affairs was getting worse and worse, that extravagance was the order of the day, that such a statement could not be borne out by a careful and conscientious consideration of the facts. On the contrary, the showing the province was able to make today was one that it should be proud of. Last year he had stated that the current expenditure exceeded the revenue by something over $300. He was happy to be able to state this year that the revenue exceeded the current expenditure by over $18.000. (Applause.) Hon. gentlemen opposite, of course, would say Oh! You have added to the bonded indebtedness and over expended on board of works. Still, he (Tweedie) would lay down as an initial proposition that when the finance minister of the government could estimate as closely as within $3,000 of the actual amount, it showed at all events he had some knowledge of what he was doing and that the government had some idea of the resources and the requirements of the country. Hon. gentlemen opposite of course would claim that while the government had a surplus on current account, still they had spent it, still there was an over expenditure on board of works and an ever increasing bonded indebtedness. To this he (Tweedie) would reply that there was now and always would be, no matter what government was in power, a liability to have an over draft in the board of works department. As the country was growing, increased demands were made on the board of works. They were greater now than ten years ago, and were greater ten years ago than ten years before that. New settlements were being erected on our virgin soil—new roads were being built and new emergencies were arising from time to time which no government could ignore that professed to regard the true interests of the people. While hon. gentlemen opposite would not give the government credit for having any emergencies to meet, nor give any credit to the board of works for over expenditures made upon necessary service, the fact was that the law authorized this to be done. The legislature knew years ago that it was impossible for finite man to estimate with absolute exactness nor even with approximate exactness what the expenditures for public works would be in any given fiscal year, and therefore provision was made for meeting any emergency that might arise by the issue of special warrants. An estimate might be made for a given year, but by reason of extraordinary freshets bridges would be carried away and roads washed out, and in consequence of this a very much larger expenditure would be required than any man could reasonably have contemplated. Such was exactly the fact during the past fiscal year. Such expenditures were not extravagant and the chief commisisoner would be able most fully and clearly to show how the money was over expended and that it was expended in the interests of the country, and if it was expended in the interests of the country, why should the government be condemned for making it?

If the people require that money should be spent on these services, why should the government be censured for meeting their wishes?

Passing on, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he proposed to deal at some length with the estimated income and expenditure of the past fiscal year. With regard to the first item—administration of justice—it would be seen that the expenditure was $17,617, or an increase of a little over $1,100. The house would readily understand how difficult it was to estimate upon that item. Very often important criminal cases arose which increased the expenditure under that head very greatly. That was the case during the past fiscal year, when the Sullivan trial took place, costing the province something over $3,000. That looked like a large sum, but it was expended in the intesest of the country. Justice must be done and the right upheld; criminals must receive their just deserts and the public peace and security maintained, though it might cost many times $3,000 to do it.

With reference to the matter of agriculture, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the expenditure had been $19,386.84, or $4,763.16 less than the estimate. Later on he would have something more to say upon that head and also upon the government's wheat policy. In the auditor general's office the estimate was exceeded by $100. Because that amount had been granted as an extra to a hard-working and faithful official in the office. He thought that official was not sufficiently paid for his services, however this amount of $100 only applied to the one year, and was given for extra services.

On the item of contingencies, it would be seen that the estimate had been exceeded by the sum of $2,038. He thought it was a matter of record that never in the history of the province did the estimate for contingencies come up to the actual outlay. Legislative contingencies showed an increase last year over 1896 of $577.55. That he thought was fairly chargeable to the hon. members of the opposition, as it was caused by the useless Cocagne bridge investigation. Another item of the increase was caused by the appointment of an administrator of the government, made necessary by the death of the late Governor Fraser, the amount expended on that service being $211.85. The board of works contingencies were $100 in excess of estimate, and telegrams, postage and other contingencies in the provincial secretary's exceeded the outlay of last year by $619. It was always very difficult to estimate what the contingent expenses of the government would be.

Dr. Alward—The increase was about $4,000, wasn't it?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—No; it was $2,038.63 over the estimate. The excess of expenditure upon the service of education was very large, amounting to no less a sum than $14,482.52. Perhaps the best explanation he could give of that was to quote from the annual report of the chief superintendent of education, as given upon page 30, "Disbursements of provincial grants." This table shows an abnormal increase of over sixteen thousand dollars, in comparison with the disbursements of former years. The large increase—at first sight rather startling—is explained by the following facts:

1. To the close of the year 1896 the provincial grants to teachers were paid in two equal semi-annual payments, thus giving to those who taught only 91 days during the short term ending at Christmas, the same remuneration as was given to those who had taught 125 days during the long term ending on June 30th. By enactment of the legislature in 1896 it was provided that the provincial grants should hereafter be paid each term proportionately to the number of teaching days in the term as compared with the number of teaching days in the year. This arrangement took effect on the first day of January, 1897, so that for the term ending June 30th last the teachers received one hundred and twenty-five two hundred and sixteenths of the annual grant instead of one-half, as formerly. This change made a difference for the term in the grants of $12,661.94. Of course the grants for the term ending December, 1897, will be proportionately less, so that the grants for the whole year will show only the normal increase. But as the fiscal year for the province ends on the 31st of October, the public accounts include the school expenditure for the two terms ending June 30th, 1897, which, as I have shown, exceeds the ordinary annual expenditure by $12,661.94.

2. The increased grants to grammar schools under provisions of 59th Victoria, cap. xii, section 5, has made a difference of nearly $2,000. This is in the interest of secondard education. With regard to the estimate upon education, the government were governed by the opinion of the chief superintendent, who made up a statement of the requirements for each year. He thought the house would be loth to criticize any over-expenditure on the part of the government in the matter of education. The province was experiencing the invaluable benefits of its system of public school education every year. While we were paying more per capita for education than any province in Canada, still he thought that every public spirited citizen in the province was in favor of promoting the cause of education throughout every district in the province. With regard to the excess of the expenditure upon executive government, Mr. Tweedie said that the government had not estimated the salary and expenses of the commissioner of agriculture, which had amounted to $617; besides this, the deputy receiver general had received $183 for his extra services in handling the liquor licenses, and the deputy provincial secretary had received $100 for extra services.

Dr. Alward—What is the total of the excess?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—$978.

Dr. Stockton—I think the estimate for executive government last year was $2,000 greater than it was the year before.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I think not, at all events the expenditure upon the commissioner of agriculture was not included, because the estimates were passed before the agricultural bill was introduced. The cost of fishery protection had exceeded the expectation of the government by $70.50 and of game protection by $282. With regard to the latter, he felt that every member of the house would agree that a very much larger amount should be expended upon game protection than was now devoted to that service.

At this very time there was pressing need for the appointment of 30 or 40 extra wardens to prevent the killing of moose and caribou in the deep snows that prevail all over the province this winter. In every locality the people were crying out for better game protection and cases of reckless slaughter were being brought every day to the notice of the government. Unless the government rose to the needs of the occasion the province might soon be in the position that the state of Maine was in thirty or forty years ago, when its big game was nearly exterminated, so that now many thousands of dollars have to be spent annually to repair the damage. It was the duty of the government in this connection to seek out additional sources of revenue for the needs of the province and in no direction was there more promises of this being successfully accomplished than by bringing into our province a portion at least of the vast army of sportsmen who each year seek sport and relaxation in the forest and upon woodland lakes and streams. Under the policy pursued by the government the income from game licenses had been greatly increased, amounting last year, not including the month of November and December, to nearly $2,000. That was only the beginning of what might be expected in future years if our game was properly protected. The next item was public printing, which had always been a fruitful source of contention and debate in the house, and without which the chief weapon of the hon. gentlemen opposite would be gone from them, asked the indulgence of the house while he made somewhat extended observations. It had been the custom of some of the hon. gentlemen opposite for some years past to make comparisons between the expenditures in other provinces of the dominion and New Brunswick, designed to reflect upon the management of the affairs of this province. It would be remembered that in 1896 the financial critic of the opposition from St. John (Alward) in his criticism of the budget speech had pointed to Ontario and Nova Scotia as provinces whose methods we ought to follow. It would be remembered also that last year, when the