GOOD PROGRESS MADE WITH THE ESTIMATES IN HOUSE YESTERDAY

Continued form page three

dustries. He would say, in conclusion, that the government was not unmindful of conditions on the Miramichi, and hoped to have something done for that area.

Mr. Tweedie

MR. TWEEDIE said that as the lumber leases would expire in August next, he hoped that some steps would be taken by which small areas could be made available for the small operator. He hoped the department would look into the matter and see if some plan could not be worked out. When conditions improved in the pulp and paper industry, the holders of leases might not be willing to give up stumpage to the small operator, and the latter would be at a great disadvantage. It was true that stumpage was now at a low figure, but it was liable to be increased, and eventually the small operator would have to pay double stumpage. There was not much pulpwood being out on the Miramichi, because of the fact that the Dalhousie mill obtained the bulk of its supply in Quebec. Possibly some provision might be made by which that company could be induced to take pulpwood from the Miramichi area.

Small Operators

HON. MR. TILLEY said that in justice to the large leaseholders, he would point out they had readily consented to allow the small operators to cut on their land when requested to do so. The rate on spruce was one dollar per thousand, and if the small operator cut on licensed territory, he was required to pay at the rate of two dollars. As the licensee had to pay eight dollars in mileage fees, and the cost of fire protection, it was not unfair that he should charge for stumpage at the rate of two dollars. He would add that the leaseholders had been very generous in allowing cordwood to be cut on their lands without charging for stumpage. Altogether there had been a cut of cordwood in different sections of the province from leased lands of 6,255 cords.

Mr. Anderson Pleased

MR. ANDERSON said that he had been very pleased with the tenor of the speeches, as all seemed to look with favor on the back-to-the-land movement. He regretted that a proposition of that kind undertaken last year had fallen through. Personally he would rather take his chances of making a living on a new farm than on an old one. The renewal of long-term leases was a serious matter to the Miramichi area. The whole province depended on the lumbering industry, and at one time it gave employment in the woods, on the drives, and in the mills, which took in nearly the whole year. Conditions had greatly changed, and the major proportion of the timber lands was now held by the pulp and paper interests, while the small mills carried on with much difficulty. He thought the time would come when the leaseholders would not want to sell logs to the small operators, especially should business conditions improve. Conditions on the Miramichi were very serious, and he admitted that the problem confronting the Hon. Minister was not easy of solution.

National Parks

MR. MICHAUD wanted to know why the Hon. Minister did not urge the Federal Government to undertake the development of a National Park in the province, and thus give employment to labor. He would be pleased to hear what progress had been made in that direction and where the proposed park was to be located.

Viewpoint Unchanged

HON. MR. TILLEY said he had made a statement earlier in the session with respect to the proposed National Park, and had not changed his viewpoint. The Federal Government had established a number of parks in Western Canada where at present single men were employed and provided with food and clothing, accommodation and a pocket allowance, and he saw no reason why the plan should not be extended to New Brunswick, as it would be the means of taking people of the dole and would occasion no loss. He did not know what area had been selected by the Federal government, but understood that a report on the subject had been submitted to Ottawa. Since he had last spoken on the matter in the House he had visited Ottawa on other business and had discussed the National Park proposition with the Minister. He did not know when action would be taken, but thought that something would be done as soon as the national exchequer permitted it.

The Park Site

MR. MICHAUD said that he could not understand why there should be any secrecy about it. The Hon. Minister said that a National Park was necessary in the interests of unemployment, but he knew of nothing definite being carried on. He also said that he did not know where the park was to be located. He (Michaud) would remind him that in a previous statement in the House he had conveyed the impression that a site for the park had been chosen. Corroboration of that could be found in the report of the debates of March 2nd.

Site Recommended

HON. MR. TILLEY said that his hon. friend was wrong in his statement that he (Tilley) was deceiving the House. His reply was that a commission had been appointed, had visited diferent sections of the province, and in a report to Ottawa had recommended a location for a National Park. A copy of that report, marked "Confidential" had been forwarded to him, and while it disclosed the location of the site recommended, it had yet to be approved by the Federal Government. Personally he would much like to see the project carried out, as it would furnish employment to single men of the province.

Mr. Colpitts Heard

MR. COLPITTS said he was surprised at the statement of the Hon. Minister of Lands and Mines. His (Colpitts') information was that the site of the National Park was to be chosen by the provincial government, and he had good authority for making that statement.

HON. MR. TILLEY: "It is chosen by the Federal Government."

MR. COLPITTS said he had put in an inquiry regarding the matter, but had not got very much information from it. He had information to the effect that the selection of a site was up to the provincial government, and would produce it tomorrow, for the benefit of the House.

Urges More Economy

MR. DOUCET said there had been a lot of talk about economy from hon. members on the other side of the House, and those on his side never failed to concur in it. He believed it would be to the advantage of the province if some economy were to be practised in the Department of Lands and Mines. On the item of game wardens, forest fire protection, etc., he thought there was a chance for a big saving, as there had been a big increase in expenditures since the year 1925. In that year the Chief Game Warden and his staff cost the province $2,175, while in 1932 the same service cost $7,354.20. Game protection in 1925 cost $42,608, while in 1932 it had cost $60,304. On forest service in 1925 the expenditure was $15,653, while in 1932 it had cost $18,139. He was at a loss to know why the cost should be greater today than it was in 1925. Regarding the revenue from Crown lands, in 1925 the total was $1,321,159.50, while in 1932 it had dropped to $561,207.52. As to stumpage receipts, in 1925 they totalled $990,339, but last year only $187,705 had been collected. With an increased expenditure the revenue of the Department was only one-fifth of what it had been in 1925. He was sure that in the expose he had made with regard to decreased revenue and increased cost of the forest service, there was great room for the exercise of economy. He was sure that the Hon. Minister could make a big cut in the expenditures of his Department, and at the same time increase the appropriation for colonization.

Minister Replies

HON. MR. TILLEY said the cost of the forest service in 1927 was $81,436; in 1928, $95,048; in 1929, $97,834; in 1930, $101,711; in 1931, $87,808, and in 1932 it had been reduced to $59,863. The cost of game wardens, including the chief game warden and his staff, vendors of licenses, etc., in 1927 was $63,459; in 1928, $69,522; in 1929, $73,649; in 1930, $87,411; in 1931, $89,794, and in 1932, $56,705. With respect to colonization, he would tell his hon. friend for Gloucester that an old layout of settlement lots in the Parish of Paquetville needed a re-survey. If the lots were utilized, five miles of road would have to be built at a cost of two or three thousand dollars per mile, and bridges would be needed over two or three ravines at a cost of seven or eight thousand dollars. The Department did not have the money with which to carry out those improvements. He hoped to be able to visit the locality during recess, and would take along with him an official of the Department who had charge of colonization work.

Mr. Dysart's Criticism

MR. DYSART said he had checked over the figures submitted by his hon. friend (Doucet) and found them borne out by the public accounts. They certainly indicated the direction in which the Department and the province were moving. Not many years ago the Crown land service produced the major portion of the revenue of the province. In 1925 the total receipts from that source were $790,000; in 1926, $764,000; in 1927, $816,000; in 1928, $860,000; in 1929, $802,000; in 1930, $533,00; in 1931, $398,00, and in 1932, $187,000. He would point out that from the last named amount must be deducted $53,245 received from Ottawa, as an offset to a reduction in stumpage, and that made the total revenue of the Department only $134,459. It would be seen from the figures he had submitted that the stumpage revenue had dropped from $802,000 in 1929, to $187,000 in 1932, and the area of Crown land was the same in each year. A large proportion was under lease to pulp and paper concerns, and it seemed to him that those concerns should be asked to do more for the protection of their limits. In all of the forest services the ratio of increase in costs was in exact proportion to the decrease in returns, and what was more unsatisfactory, no effort was made by the administration to cope with the situation. Game wardens in 1922 had cost $28,000, and in 1931, $89,000. Last year the cost of this service was reduced to $56,000, but it was still twice as large as was the case ten years ago. While the total cost of the service had doubled, the revenue of the Department from all sources had fallen away about forty per cent. The revenue of the Department in 1922 was $847,000, while last year it had dropped to $561,000. He held that there was no excuse for the increased expenditure in the Department while other services were being starved. He thought the holders of timber limits should carry part of the load, and when permitting small operators to cut on their limits should not be permitted to charge them double stumpage. He thought it his duty to bring home to the people a knowledge of the enormous expenditure being made by the Department without any corresponding benefits. Surely, some means could be found of securing a more adequate return on the investment of the province in timber lands.

HON. MR. LEGER said that the estimates submitted to the House in 1925 for forest rangers, inspectors, scalers, fire wardens, etc., amounted to $95,000, while in the year 1932 they had placed in the estimates for these services $60,000. The total amounts in the estimates for 1932 for the Department of Lands and Mines was $163,000 compared with $164,000 for the year 1925, or $1,000 less in 1932 than in 1925. Since 1925 the Canaan Game Refuge had been doubled in area while three other game refuges had been added, thus increasing the cost of game protection in game refuges. We had, he said, the same forests today as we had in 1925 and it cost as much today to protect them as it did in 1925.

MR. MICHAUD said in the expenditures more for the services in the Lands and Mines Department the revenues received in return should be taken into consideration. In 1932, he said, the cost of game protection had doubled while the revenue only showed an increase of $2,000. There had been practically 100 per cent increase in the cost of game protection and only a slight increase in the revenue. He thought this was a proper field for economy. This Department, he contended, should not benefit at the expense of other departments.

Shrinkage in Value

MR. DYSART said it was what we could get out of this service that counted. If the revenue decreased then the expenses should be curtailed accordingly.

A few years ago, he said, the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer had estimated our timber lands at $60,000,000.

HON. MR. LEGER—"I got that estimate from the Department."

HON. MR. TILLEY said that it must be remembered that lumber was worth much more a few years ago than it was today.

MR. DYSART said the forest service today was costing $219,000, while the total amount received from stumpage left a net amount of $134,459.

The Premier

HON. MR. RICHARDS said the Opposition were endeavoring to make it appear that our Crown Land assets were not so productive at the present time because of conditions over which no one had control should be taken as a fair basis for the service towards fire prevention and protection of those various assets. Briefly, he said, they would nearly ruin the various services set up for the protection of our Crown Land assets and were attempting to disregard the fact that the revenue from these services were smaller because of these extraordinary conditions. The assets, however, were there as they were in 1922 and 1925. The game was still in the forest, the fish in the lakes, rivers and streams and the minerals in the ground. Those were the various assets the Crown Land Department had to administer. His friends opposite were trying to make it appear that these assets had disappeared. The Opposition argument that we must cut down our expenses in connection with the protection of the forest and game was fallacious. They knew it would cost just as much to protest the forest areas today as it did five years ago. In fact, more supervision was required today than a few years ago and would the Opposition say that we should take the risk of having our forest assets destroyed by fire. They knew better than this and were only using such arguments as had been heard for the purpose of spreading political propaganda.

Some Comparisons

Going back to 1922, he showed that the Department of Lands and Mines had received in royalties over $38,000 that year, while the royalties during 1932 amounted to $23,000. The revenue from wild lands in 1922 amounted to $54,000, and in 1932, $57,000. Fish licenses in 1922 had amounted to $31,000, while in 1932 they amounted to $87,000. Timber licenses in 1922 had totalled $78,000, and in 1932 they amounted to $87,000. Timber licenses in 1922 had totalled $78,000, and in 1932 they amounted to $85,000. Sawmill licenses in 1922 amounted to $66,000, and in 1932 to $65,000. If the Opposition would total the items he had enumerated they would find that the total for 1932, if not quite as great as in 1922, it would be close to it. In this current year, the revenues were still up to what they were ten years ago, yet because there was a falling off in stumpage the Opposition were making that an argument for reduction in the whole department In 1922 the stumpage amounted to $527,000 compared with $187,000 in 1932. That difference accounted for the tremendous shrinkage in the revenues of the Department. In the years from 1925 up to 1928 inclusive it would be found there had been a gradual increase in the revenues of this department. In 1928 the stumpage had totalled $860,000 in the years 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 it would be seen there had been a gradual reduction which reflected the reduction in timber activities in this province as well as in every other province. It must be remembered that advanced improvements had been made in the various services during the period under discussion. Fire towers and telephone lines had been erected to give better protection to the forests of the province, and would the Opposition suggest that the Department should let up on the protection being given our forests, game and other resources. He would deprecate very much lessening activities for the protection of our assets.

MR. MICHAUD said the leader of the Opposition had proven that the cost of the various services in the Lands and Mines Department had been in greater proportion than the revenues. The cost of game protection had doubled, while the revenue from that source remained the same.

Colonization

MR. DOUCET, on the item of colonization, $13,000, said there was no doubt some work had been done along colonization lines and he was glad to know that some of his proposals were being carried out Most people did not understand the back to the land movement. This should be one of the most important questions that could be considered and he would congratulate the Minister of Lands and Mines on the step that he had already taken and he hoped it would be continued. The grant of $13,000 for colonization, however, he considered was not commensurate with the requirements of the times. The government found money for other departments, but for this important work they could only find a few thousand dollars. The amount, he said, should be at least $50,000. He was sure the government and the Minister of Lands and Mines understood that settlers required not only land, but assistance and encouragement. He agreed with the member from Madawaska (Michaud) that bonuses should be paid these settlers.

Angling Leases

MR. PIRIE, on the item sale of angling leases, $250, asked the Minister of Lands and Mines for an explanation in connection with open waters.

HON. MR. TILLEY said the regulations in regard to open water on the Restigouche was the same as it always had been. That was, any resident of the province had the right to make application to the Department for a permit at $5.00 per day to fish on these open waters. Non-residents were required to pay $25.000. Last year there had been an increase of 10 per cent on these permits but this year that had been removed.

MR. PIRIE thought the fee charged non-residents were too high as it was driving non-resident fishermen out of the province into Quebec.

HON. MR. TILLEY, in reply to Mr. Pirie, said there was a camp on the open waters of the Restigouche. When he had taken charge of the Department he had considered having accommodations on the open waters that would be suitable for local people as well as non-residents, but owing to the depression this idea was not carried out. No exclusive privilege on these open waters, he said, had been given to anyone. Residents were given first preference in making allotments for periods of fishing. No one had charge of the open water except the Department and parties wishing to fish there could make their own arrangements.

New Settlers

MR. ANDERSON, on the item aid to new settlers in lieu of relief, $10,000, asked the Minister of Lands and Mines what scheme he had devised for paying out this money.

HON. MR. TILLEY said he had not yet had time to prepare a definite scheme for handling this money. He had sent out a questionnaire to settlers and he would appreciate it if any hon. member who represented any of the districts in which any of these settlers resided would make to the Department any recommendations that might have to do with the working out of this scheme. He considered the government was doing very well for these settlers in making a grant of $13,000, and $10,000 in addition for seed.

MR. GILL said it seemed to him that the charge of $10.00 for camp sites was rather high. He also asked how many were registered with the Department.

HON. MR. TILLEY said that one hundred and thirty camp sites were now under lease. He did not think that $10.00 was too much for a hunting lodge, but he thought $10.00 for small subsiduary camps was a little high. He had under consideration now the fixing of a minimum fee for these small camps.

The Committee rose and progress was reported with leave.

HON. MR. LEGER moved that further consideration of Supply be made the order of the day tomorrow.

HON. MR. RICHARDS introduced a bill to amend The Rates and Taxes Act. He explained that the greater part of this bill provided for amendments suggested by the Union of the New Brunswick Municipalities.

MR. ATKINSON submitted a report from the Municipalities Committee.

HON. MR. LEGER moved that the fee on a bill relating to the Town of Sackville be refunded.

The House adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

CANADIANS DID NOT ASK FOR GOLD

Ottawa, March 28—It was a "tribute to the sanity and confidence of the people in this country," that during the recent banking crisis in the United States there was not a single application for redemption of dominian notes in gold, Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes told the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. James Malcolm (Lib., North Bruce) had raised the question.

There was no evidence of any change in the atitude of the people of Canada, Mr. Rhodes said, on the part of any individual or company either arising fro mor coincident with the situattion in the United States. He for redemption in gold during that could not recall a single application period.

PRUNE BETTY

2 cups cooked prunes
2 apples
3 cups soft bread crumbs
1-3 cup granulated sugar
1-4 cup butter
Cinnamon
1-3 cup prune juice

Pit prunes and slice. Pare, core and slice apples. Arrange one third the bread crumbs in baking dish, cover with half the prunes, sugar, apples and butter. Sprinkle lightly with cinnamon. Add half of remaining crumbs then remaining prunes, sugar, apples, butter and more cinnamon. Cover with crumbs and add prune one hour in a moderate oven, 375 degrees Fahrenheit.

BAKED PRUNE WHIP

2 cups cooked prunes
1 teaspoon grated lemon peel
2 tespoons lemon juice
4 tablespoons powdered sugar
4 egg whites

Pit prunes and beat to a pulp. Add lemon peel and juice and two tablespoons sugar and blend well. Beat whites of eggs until stiff, add two tablespoons powdered sugar and continue beating until stiff. Whip prune mixture by spoonfuls into egg whites. Pile lightly in pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for twenty minutes.

EASTER EGG SALAD

Hard-cook twelve eggs. Remove shells and cut in halves lengthwise. Mash yolks and add enough mayonnaies or sandwich spread to make a smooth paste. Fill whites and press halves firmly together. Color each egg with vegetable colorings—red, yellow, green, etc. Place two eggs in individual nests of lettuce or watercress and place on a large chop plate. Serve additional mayonnaise in a separate dish.

SLEEPY BURGLAR

Chaunte, Wisconsin, March 29—Exhausted by too much night work, a burglar was found asleep in the guest bedroom of a home he entered. Jail bars now rattle from his snores.

ATE ICE CREAM

Chicago, Illinois, March 29—Covering employees with revolvers, two robbers paused long enough while rifling an ice cream company's safe to eat dishes of ice cream. The audience hoped they would choke.

AN OLD GAME

San Francisco, March 29—One man with $22,00 0in the bank, another with $15,000 and numerous others with smaller sums on deposit were found to have been receiving charity. They are paying up, now.

A scientist claims we all sprang from a fish 400,000,000 years ago.

THE DAILY MAIL

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14—Brunswick and Saunders Sts.
15—Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
16—George and Northumberland Sts.
17—King and Northumberland Sts.
21—York and Queen Sts.
23—York and George Sts.
24—Queen and Westmorland Sts.
25—Brunswick and Westmorland Sts.
26—Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
27—King and York Sts.
28—Saunders and York Sts.
31—Queen and Regent Sts.
32—Needham and Regent Sts.
33—Albert and Regent Sts.
34—Queen and Carleton Sts.
35—Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
36—Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
37—George and Regent Sts.
38—King and Regent Sts.
43—Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
44—Queen and St. John Sts.
45—Brunswick and St. John Sts.
46—Charlotte and St. John Sts.
51—King and Church Sts.
52—George and Church Sts.
53—Union and Church Sts.
54—Shore Street and Waterloo Row
55—George St. and University Ave.
56—Lansdowne St. and Waterloo Row
57—Grey St. and University Ave.
112—Aberdeen & Smythe.
113—Northum. & Argyle Sts.

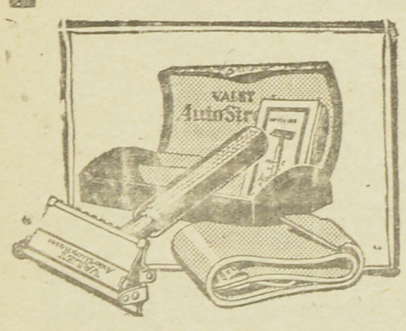
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