

Provincial Government Has First Surplus Since 1929 According To Finance Statement

DYSART AND RICHARD HAVE REACHED GOAL FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN STRIVING

ACCORDING to the official statement of the audit made by P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, on the finances of the province of New Brunswick this year has a surplus of \$29,090 of ordinary receipts over ordinary revenue. An improvement of \$322,819 over the estimate. This was disclosed in the audit report of P. S. Ross & Sons, published in the Royal Gazette today.

The comparative statements of revenue, of expenses, a comparative statement of cost and maintenance, and of debts and credits are as follows:

Comparative Statement of Revenue for Years Ended 31 Oct. 1937 and 1936			
	1936	1937	
		Estimated	Actual
Dominion of Canada, Subsidies, etc.	\$ 1,566,575	\$ 1,566,575	\$ 1,566,575
Departments:			
Attorney-General	7,093	9,000	12,420
Agriculture	818	800	795
Lands and Mines	750,363	1,000,000	1,150,155
Public Works	17,950	18,000	17,993
Public Health	11,237	12,250	14,125
Education	32,616	29,000	31,402
Prov. Secretary-Treasurer	1,345,919	1,236,545	1,134,471
N. B. Liquor Control Board	782,742	1,000,000	1,104,717
Boys' Industrial Home	14,757	12,685	15,861
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	50,486	47,000	48,083
Provincial Hospital	197,063	205,500	227,925
Motor Vehicle Law:			
Licenses, Gas Taxes, etc.	2,068,364	2,343,000	2,544,961
	\$ 6,845,983	\$ 7,480,355	\$ 7,869,483

Comparative Statement Expenditures for Years Ended 31 Oct., 1937 and 1936			
	1936	1937	
		Estimated	Actual
Departments:			
Attorney-General	\$ 169,880	\$ 172,315	\$ 180,740
Agriculture	220,414	266,685	240,644
Lands and Mines	359,268	384,766	425,925
Public Works	1,294,096	1,198,924	1,199,576
Public Health	146,636	159,888	153,356
Education	771,785	791,848	790,071
Federal & Municipal Relations	5,290	18,500	16,409
(part year)			
Old Age Pensions	213,503	485,000	501,520
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	165,634	183,936	176,957
Legislation	75,269	72,612	76,985
Executive Council	12,649	12,300	11,975
Boys' Industrial Home	29,237	30,000	34,684
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	113,899	114,450	115,219
Bureau of Information	42,686	45,100	46,028
Provincial Hospital	249,003	284,700	306,824
Tuberculosis Aid	77,870	75,000	83,896
Motor Vehicle Law	1,250,186	1,225,450	1,236,574
Public Debt	2,073,647	2,242,459	2,243,009
	\$ 7,270,952	\$ 7,763,934	\$ 7,840,392

Net Cost of Maintaining Certain Services for the Fiscal Years Ended in 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937.				
	1934	1935	1936	1937
Provincial Hospital	\$ 30,898	\$ 47,047	\$ 51,940	\$ 78,899
Jordan Memorial Sanatorium	59,896	74,607	63,414	67,136
Boys' Industrial Home	13,136	12,202	14,480	18,823
School Books	28,175	4,230	87,426	30,626
Vocational Education	57,372	61,027	67,595	97,102
Public Health, including T.B. Aid	199,269	202,791	313,269	223,127
Valley Railway — Interest on Debentures in excess of amounts received from the C. N. R.	67,913	68,381	64,014	63,249
Old Age Pensions, Administration		668	92,397	74,544
Old Age Pensions			118,098	426,976

Comparative Statement of Net Debt 31 October, 1935, 1936 and 1937.			
	1935	1936	1937
Railway Investment			
N. B. Coal & Railway Co.	\$ 1,246,432	\$ 1,246,432	\$ 1,021,000
Permanent Roads	31,013,515	31,974,416	33,236,582
Hard Surface Roads	2,852,976	5,694,019	13,483,909
Permanent Bridges	11,579,864	11,770,190	11,851,718
Other Capital Expenditures, being balance of expenditures from bonds issued consisting of subsidies to Railways, Buildings, Wharves, Unemployment Relief, etc.	8,515,381	8,846,312	10,329,591
Deficits	6,187,837	6,592,806	6,543,715
	61,396,006	66,124,175	76,466,515
Less:			
Sinking Fund Reserve	8,044,866	8,816,471	10,032,833
Net Debt of Province	53,351,139	57,307,704	66,433,682
Increase in Net Debt for year	\$ 4,939,759	\$ 3,956,565	\$ 9,125,978

EXERCISE IN WINTER

During the winter months, there is, in our country, more illness than there is during the other seasons of the year. There are several factors which contribute to this increase. One of the chief of these, and one whose correction lies within the control of each individual, is the giving up of exercise or play when the cold weather comes.

A certain amount of physical exercise is necessary to keep the body fit whether it is taken in the form of setting-up exercises or in play—or again, simply as part of the daily routine of life—such as by walking to and from work. Most people during the warmer months of the year, do secure a considerable amount of exercise, because they take part in some form of outdoor life which necessitates the use of their big muscles. Unfortunately, many people, once the cold weather comes, lead an indoor life and seldom bring the big muscles of their body into play. In addition, they continue to eat as much if not more than they did when they were active; they also starve themselves of fresh air, and live and work most of the time in an overheated atmosphere which in itself is debilitating.

The result of this abuse of the body—for it may be fairly called abuse—is that there is a loss of tone; a state of comparative unfitness develops, with the result that there is more ill-health and more actual disease than during the months when the body is given reasonable care. Cold weather itself is not responsible for disease; in fact, there is much to be said for the stimulating effect of cold fresh air. The illnesses that come with winter are the penalty of our neglect of our own bodies. Just as soon as we put into practice what we know about exercise and fresh air, and about living and working in rooms that are not overheated, we shall be more healthy and there will be less sickness. It may be impossible to continue the same exercise in winter as in summer, but there are many ways in which the necessary amount of exercise can be secured in winter.

CAN WE PREVENT COLDS?

A cold in the head is generally thought of as more of a nuisance than anything else. It certainly is a nuisance because it makes the sufferer a fairly uncomfortable individual.

Colds are something more than a nuisance, however; they are serious for certain reasons. In the first place, they are the greatest single cause of absence from work and school, and, consequently they cost more, in lost time and lost wages, than any other single illness. Secondly, what appears to be an ordinary cold may be the beginning of some serious illness, such as pneumonia.

Because you have often had colds which were merely a nuisance, you cannot count on escaping serious results in the future. It is a good idea to do everything possible to escape colds altogether. While there is yet much to be learned about colds, and extensive research is being carried out in an attempt to unravel the mysteries which surround this common complaint, there are some simple things which we may do to protect ourselves.

Keep in good health. Eat the right kinds of food and sleep with the bedroom window open (eight hours of sleep for adults, longer for children). Avoid people who have colds because colds are spread from one person to another. Wash the hands thoroughly before eating, because the hands become soiled and are very likely to have disease germs on them. Keep the body clean by regular bathing, using cold or cool water, followed by a rub with a rough towel. Keep the feet dry; if they get wet, change to dry shoes and stockings, first giving the feet a good rub with a rough towel. Dress according to the thermometer, not the season of the year, as too much clothing, especially indoors causes perspiration and should, therefore, be avoided.

The person who suffers from repeated colds, should have his nose and throat examined by a doctor. The germs may lodge in diseased tonsils or adenoids and cause repeated colds, this can only be prevented by correcting the diseased condition of the nose and throat.

Statement of Surplus or Deficit and Debt Retirement Provisions For Years 1929 to 1937 Inclusive.

	Revenue Deficit	Revenue Surplus	Sinking Fund Installments and Debt Retirement included in foregoing figures
1929		\$ 29,091.00	\$ 322,639.00
1930	424,969.00		332,419.00
1931	703,117.00		313,799.00
1932	876,552.00		310,760.00
1933	429,517.00		190,620.00
1934	565,263.00		760,966.00
1935	780,506.00		654,441.00
1936	635,129.00		571,189.00
1937		9,378.00	466,918.00
	\$ 4,415,053.00	\$ 38,469.00	\$ 3,923,801.00

IMPROVEMENT IN C. N. R. PASSENGER, FREIGHT TRAFFIC

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MONTREAL, Jan. 11—The volume of freight and passenger traffic carried over lines of the Canadian National Railways during the past year shows a considerable improvement over that of 1936. Alistair Fraser, Vice President in charge of traffic stated in a review issued here today. The year 1937 was one of steady progress in the volume of freight traffic handled as well as changes and improvements effected in our service to the public said Mr. Fraser. While there was a heavy falling off in grain shipments resulting from the very light crop in parts of Western Canada this was more than offset by the improvement in general business resulting in an increase in freight tonnage handled of approximately ten per cent



ALISTAIR FRASER
Vice President C.N.R., who announces improvement in traffic

over that of 1936. Pick up and delivery freight service in Western Canada was extended to include practically all agency stations in the three Prairie provinces and in Eastern Canada to include all of the territory between Quebec, Levis in the East and Windsor, Sarnia and the Soo in the West. A collection on delivery arrangement applying between all stations in Canada on practically all rail ways was also established. This provides a convenient and quick method for the collection and remittance of monies due shippers on any less than carload freight shipments. Mining developments in North Western Ontario and Quebec have shown remarkable progress during the past year. The opening of that portion of the Canadian National Railways new Senneterre Rouyn Line from Senneterre to Val Dor on November 29 provided much needed rail facilities to the numerous mines located in that area. Mr. Fraser stated that passenger traffic on Canadian National Lines

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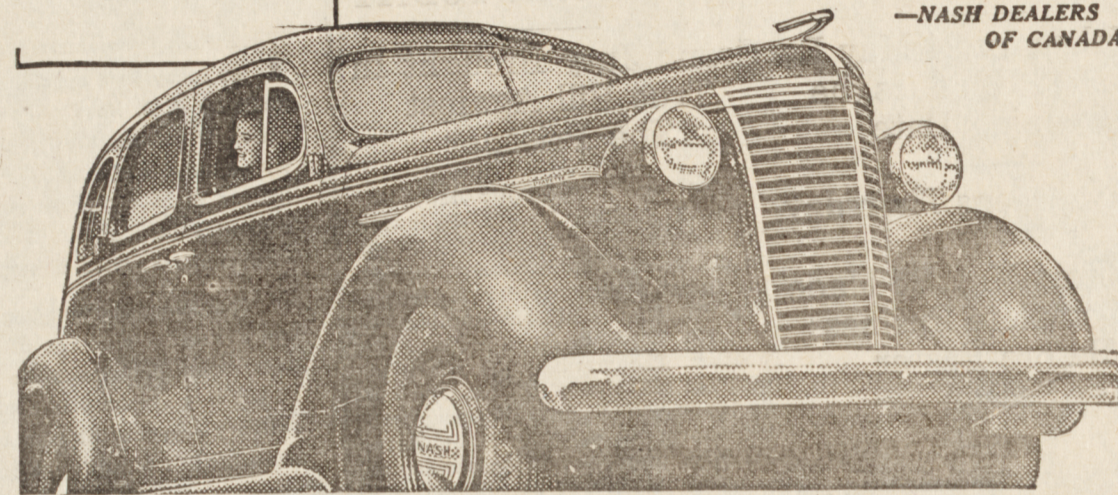
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has shown an increase of fifteen per cent during the year. Increase in train travel generally resulted from the upward trend in spending power that was noticeable during the greater part of the year, he said. Frequent low fare excursions between Canadian cities and towns and to points across the International border had brought hundreds of thousands of people to the railway for short coach trips. Good progress was made in the air conditioning of our passenger equipment. We have had air conditioned standard and tourist sleeping cars, dining cars, compartment, observation and library cars, buffet cars, coaches and lounge buffet cars in service for some time. By the purchase of fifty air conditioned first class coaches of the latest design during the past year we have attained the objective of having all principal main line trains fully air conditioned.



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