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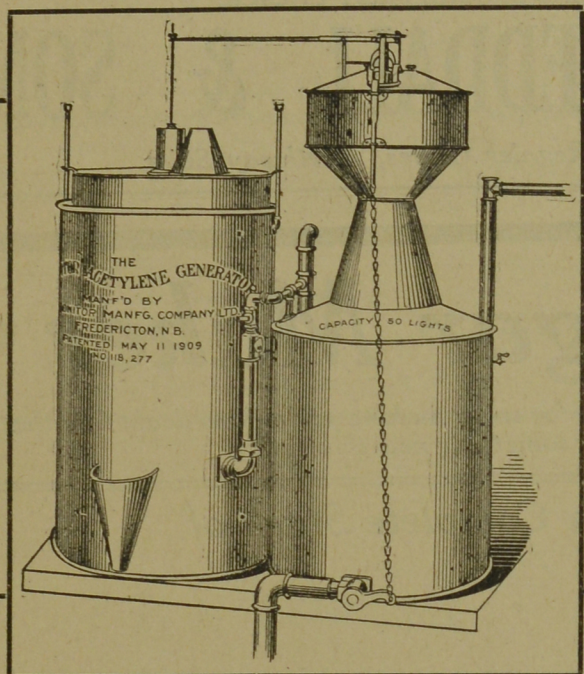
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**A. A. BELMORE**

**BUDGET DEBATE**

(Continued from page two.)

of the finance committee, to arrange for floating other bonds to take their place, but there never was any such arrangement agreed to as Mr. Tweeddale stated.

Mr. Robinson—They were going to sell at 85.

Hon. Mr. McLeod—There was no such arrangement.

Mr. Tweeddale said he understood the business men of the city stepped in and stopped the solicitor general, who was then mayor, from carrying out his intentions.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that was not true.

Mr. Tweeddale said that the solicitor general, as mayor, had been the chairman of all committees of the council.

Hon. Mr. McLeod said that was false, but it was just about as true as anything he had ever heard of the hon. member for Victoria say in the House.

Mr. Tweeddale, continuing, said that the present administration had a revenue greater than ever before in the history of the province to deal with, but they were spending it all in an extravagant way, without any regard whatever to future generations.

The only thing they thought about was raising as big a revenue as possible. During the recent forestry convention, some able addresses had been delivered on the best means of forest conservation. One thing was certain, it had been shown that if the same wasteful methods which existed at present were allowed to continue, and the United States had to come to Canada for lumber, in 37 years' time there wouldn't be a forest left in Canada. The result would be that to raise the revenue direct taxation would have to be imposed.

Besides the wasteful cutting, there was danger from fire, which was not properly guarded against, and, although the surveyor general might be willing to guard our natural resources, he had not had the necessary training nor the experience.

The present administration came into office under exceptionally favorable circumstances, yet before they had been in power thirty days, the people saw what a mistake they had made. They had promised more than they could carry out and the people soon realized this. The premier had promised restrictions on the export of pulp wood, so that it might be manufactured at home, but nothing had been done so far to carry out the promise. The government had promised great things in the way of mineral development, but all they had done was to grant concessions in respect to the Gloucester Iron deposits upon most unfair terms, for the long period of eighty years.

They had promised to bring in a road law under which the roads would be perfect, but the result of their efforts was the most complicated piece of legislation ever enacted, so much so that they had to bring in another act the following year to explain it. The whole thing was a failure. In Victoria county, under the old act, they got \$4,000, while under the present law, they had had \$1,000 only.

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said he was sure his friend had wished to be fair in his statements, and the public accounts would show that Victoria county got \$2,316.83 for roads and \$2,399.90 for ordinary bridges.

Mr. Tweeddale said the money had been spent during the Dominion election campaign and all that was left was what he had referred to.

He wished to make a correction in some remarks previously made. The official reporter had misreported him when he represented him as saying that the conditions imposed relating to limbing out the tops and cutting them up to 5 inches should be enforced. What he said was that he took exception to the surveyor general's manner of enforcing the legislation against one man and permitting it with another. It should be either enforced or abolished, and not left there so it might be used to the political advantage of any government. It was idle for the provincial secretary to say that it was through his efforts that the Havana trade had been secured. It could not have been secured without the subsidy to the steamships which the provincial government had no power to grant.

He wished to say one word in regard to the Sportsmen's Show in New York, towards which the government had made a grant of \$600. All the guides had been chosen from York county, and, seeing that the counties of the North Shore provided more game than York, some of the guides in those counties should have been sent. It was said that much of the money appropriated for agriculture under the old government never reached the farmers. He quite agreed with the members of the present government that the methods of their predecessors in this respect were capable of great improvement, and the same might just as well be said of the present government.

MR. SHERIDAN.

Mr. Sheridan said in 1886 the old government had started to juggle with the highway act because the jackalls were coming in from all over the province to get at the carcass. They took all the money the municipalities had from the road superintendents and handed it over to their commissioners. They handed over

\$600 to one man in Kent county who knew about as much about roads as a cow knew about a musket. They had to pay up their election debts and from the way they were trying to get credit for doing things they would pretty soon come in and say they had formed the highway act themselves. He quoted from the official report giving Mr. Tweeddale's motion to make it optional, whether statute labor be performed or not, and Mr. Hazen had then said that provision to that effect was in the act and the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Robinson said that provision to that effect was not in the bill when it was introduced.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that the reports of the debate of 1908 showed that he said that it was the intention of the act to have statute labor optional with every rate payer and that the hon. gentlemen opposite were shielding themselves behind a provision which was not very clear.

Mr. Robinson said it was clear that the speaker's decision on that occasion was not in accordance with the rules of the House.

Some hon. gentleman—Order, order.

Mr. Speaker—Order.

Mr. Robinson contended that a provision to make statute labor optional was not in the act.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said there was no reason for this exhibition on the part of the leader of the opposition. The official report of the debates of 1908 showed that he stated in explaining the bill before it had its second reading that the principle of the act was to place the control of the highways with the people, and that the people should have the right to perform statute labor at their option in lieu of taxes and that if there was any doubt about the meaning of the act in that regard, another section would be added before it came into force the next year.

Mr. Robinson said that the act as passed in 1908 did not say that statute labor was optional with the individual. The opposition offered an amendment to make statute labor optional but it had been declared out of order and the next year the government brought in an amendment to the bill to that effect.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that at the session of 1908 he had made it very clear that it was the intention of the act to make statute labor optional and that he had said if there was any doubt to this phase of the bill a section would be added before the act came in force which would remove that doubt.

Mr. Robinson said that the act as originally passed provided that the matter of statute labor rested with the highway board, who might permit statute labor if they saw fit.

Mr. Sheridan, continuing his speech said that in two years the opposition would claim that they were responsible for the whole highway act.

The motion to go into supply was then put and carried.

The House went into committee on supply and passed all the administration of justice items.

On the item of \$2,500 for the encouragement of horticulture, Hon. Dr. Landry said it was to provide a salary of \$1500 and travelling expenses for the horticulturist.

On the item of \$5000 for stock raising, Dr. Landry said that the amount was to cover the cost of the last importation of stock and to provide for future importations not only of horses, but of other classes of stock which the department had in view.

In reply to Mr. Sweeney Dr. Landry said the number of students attending agricultural colleges was twelve at St. Anne de Bellevue and fifteen at Truro.

On the item of \$300 for the encouragement of poultry raising, Mr. Sweeney asked for an increase in the grant to the Moncton Society.

On the item of \$4000 for the extension of markets Mr. Flemming said with regard to the warehouse at St. John when the government first took the question of the Cuban market up they recognized the necessity of a warehouse in which the potatoes could be stored until they could be shipped.

Mr. Legere, Westmorland, congratulated the government on what they were doing in the interests of agriculture and expressed his concurrence in their policy in that line. He asked, however, if something could not be done towards providing some storage facilities at Shediac for the potato growers of Westmorland.

Mr. Flemming promised consideration but thought that if there was any great need for these facilities private enterprise could supply it.

On the item of \$500 for competition in standing fields of grain, Dr. Landry said the Dominion government provided the judges and paid for the advertising but the province had to find the prize money. The competition was open to all the counties, among which the money would be apportioned and it depended how many counties competed as to how much each would get.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved to report progress.

Hon. Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to amend Chap. 75, Con. Statutes, 1903, the Medical Act, so as to bring the profession in line with the other provinces in requiring medical students to take a five years' course in order to qualify instead of four, as at present.

Always keep the inside of your coffee pot bright to insure good coffee. Boil it out occasionally with soap, water and wood ashes and scour thoroughly.

**GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPENDITURE INCREASING**

London, March 10.—The civil service estimates for 1910-11 which were given out today with a total amount required of upwards of \$350,000,000 show, like the navy and army estimates, a marked increase in the national expenditure. Should the chancellors budget provide for the usual consolidated fund charges, the grand aggregate expenditure which the chancellor will have to meet will be upwards of \$955,000,000, or nearly \$50,000,000 in excess of last year. The civil service estimates include \$46,100,000 for old age pensions.

**TYPE OF DRAFT HORSE NEEDED FOR FARM WORK**

At the present time when the breeding of horses promises so much of profit, when discriminating markets are drawing the lines as between types so definitely, the first and most important question for consideration should be the special type promising greatest profit in breeding. Men differ in their likes and dislikes and they differ in adaptability to produce certain varying types with the greatest degree of success, and the demands of the different farms call for variation. Some demand an extremely heavy horse, while others may be more economically tilted with what is known in market as farm chunks. In discussing this question, a writer in The Breeders' Gazette says:

Taken up one side and down the other, to draft horse breeding industry cannot well be in a much more flourishing condition. The local farmer always makes the keenest bidder for any commodity. He can afford to pay more on the spot for he has no further expense in connection with the purchase before putting it into active use. Farmers in all the corn belt States are recognizing the fact that it pays to work heavier horses and heavier machinery. Farm help, or, at least, the sort of help it pays to hire nowadays, does not promise to get much more plentiful and the solution of the farm labor problem lies in the utilization of heavier machinery and large draft horses. There is just as much need for the typical draft horse on the farm as there is in the city, and maybe a little more. From reports we have published it is plain that this demand from the farm will have to be reckoned with more and more as the years roll by. Looking at it in a common sense light there is no refuting the statement that the farmer can hardly afford to breed anything else but the draft horse, provided he intends to work his land at the greatest profit. He needs the weight in the collar even more badly than the city team user, and this need will prove more forcible in the years to come.

With the present market conditions, together with the scarcity of the best class of farm laborers, it must be true that relief will more surely come from the use of heavier horses, able to draw larger and heavier machines, thus reducing the man side of the question to the lowest possible limit.

If, with the heavier team and larger machinery a man can accomplish fifty per cent. more it means greater profit to the farmer and the possibility of managing the farm with a minimum amount of help. Not only this, but the heavier draft horse is the type of horse in greatest demand in the leading markets. It is true that there is no line of breeding which promises greater returns in profit or greater assurance of permanency through the years than the breeding of the best type of draft horses.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 10.—Fire caused by crossed electric wires early this morning, destroyed the storage battery of the Westinghouse Machine Company plant at West Pittsburg, causing a loss of \$75,000. Besides the buildings, several engines, a large number of storage batteries and many motors were destroyed.

**QUEBEC TOWN TO BONUS INDUSTRY**

Quebec, March 10.—In a referendum vote taken at St. Romoald, Etechemin, on the question of giving a bonus of \$1,500 and exemption of taxes for 25 years to the St. Lawrence Car Works, Limited, which proposes to cost \$65,000. The proposal was carried by 314 for and 2 against.

**ONTARIO FARMER'S TRAGIC DEATH**

Omeme, Ont., March 10.—Arnold Foote, a prominent farmer, was found dead yesterday on the road near his farm house. He had been in Mount Pleasant the previous day and it is supposed he tried to break a road to his place on a drifted highway. His horses were found dead a few rods away, having perished from exhaustion and exposure.

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