

ST. JOHN BILL INTRODUCED LAST EVENING

Fredericton, April 5.—Contrary to expectation the unanimous consent of the house was given today to suspend rule No. 78 to permit of the introduction of a bill regarding the city of St. John and the N. B. Power Company. The bill was introduced at the evening session, will be given its second reading tomorrow and will come up in committee on next Tuesday.

Mayor Schofield, Commissioner Thomson, W. H. Harrison, acting city solicitor, and R. A. Ross, were interested spectators in the gallery.

Several notices of inquiry regarding liquor matters were given in the house for Tuesday next.

Two important resolutions were passed by the legislature, one in regard to the use of New Brunswick coal on the C. N. R., and one in regard to a conference on labor matters between representatives of the dominion and provincial governments. In making his motion, Mr. King explained how the coal business had fallen off in recent years and cited reasons why the railroad should use Minto coal. Mr. Martin made a lucid explanation of his motion, which also was carried unanimously.

Mr. Estabrooks gave notice that he would move on Tuesday next that one or more trade agents be appointed by the department of agriculture to represent this province in the West Indies.

The house then went into supply, with Mr. Hayes in the chair, and passed the balance of items in the estimates with the exception of \$8,000 for immigration which was stood over last evening. This item has not been passed.

Mr. Richards brought up the matter of an indemnity for the last session for the two members from Restigouche, who had been elected but not permitted to take their seats. The premier said that he would be glad to consider the mat-

ter and might include funds for this in the supplementary estimates.

The committee on supply arose at 4.50 p.m. and reported the passing of several resolutions.

The house then sat as the committee of the whole with Mr. Hayes in the chair. The schools act was further considered, and a considerable discussion took place in regard to the minimum salary clause. An amendment to strike out this clause was lost.

The committee of the whole resumed this evening at 8.10 o'clock. It arose at 9.15 and reported agreement on several bills. It sat again with Mr. McManus in the chair and arose at 9.55 and reported agreement on several bills including the bill to amend the St. John city assessment act of 1918.

Premier Foster introduced a bill regarding the New Brunswick Power Company and the city of St. John.

The house then adjourned at 10 p.m. until tomorrow afternoon. Before adjournment, Premier Foster said that as there were several bills to come before committee tomorrow morning it might be arranged for them to sit for a while in the afternoon, the house opening after the usual hour.

Notices of enquiry were given for Tuesday next as follows:

By Mr. Smith (Carleton), as to the amount in dispute between the Canadian Drug Company and the liquor commission and whether a settlement has been made; also as to the report and recommendations of E. S. Carter on his recent trip to British Columbia.

By Mr. Guptill for Mr. Dickson, as to whether the liquor commission had purchased liquor from Charles A. Owens, of St. John, and at what price.

By Mr. Smith (Albert), as to the number of retail vendors under the intoxicating liquor act and the number convicted of violating, and whether the government will cancel the licenses of those convicted of second offences.

Hon. Mr. Foster laid on the table the annual report of the Boys' Industrial Home.

Urges Use of N. B. Coal.

Mr. King, speaking to the resolution, said:

In the year 1918, which was the banner year in the Minto coal field, about 270,000 tons of coal was raised, paying a royalty in the province of some \$40,000. Since that time, however, the coal raised approximately amounted around

Motor Show

TODAY'S PROGRAMME

Doors Open at 2.30 p. m.

- 8 p. m. to 10.30 p. m.—Concert by Jones Orchestra.
- 8.30 p. m.—Vocal Solo, "Bless You," by Miss Blenda Thomson.
- 9 p. m.—Fifteen minute address by Mayor Schofield on "Hydro."
- 9.30 p. m.—Vocal Solo, "Keep on Hopin'," by Miss Blenda Thomson.

Tea Room Conducted by Fundy Chapter, I. O. D. E.

190,000 tons, and as you will note by the public accounts, the royalty in those three years was between \$29,000 and \$30,000. The reduction in the output in 1919 was really due to a strike in the Minto mine lasting nearly a year, but the falling off for the subsequent year was due to lack of a market. Owing to the depressed industrial conditions the railways and the pulp mills, the largest users of coal, did not use anything like their normal requirements and the result is today that the Minto mines are only operating three days a week.

Now the only possible outlet for Minto coal at the present time is to secure a portion of the Canadian National Railway contracts. These are usually let around April 1, but I believe up to date no tenders have been called for use of coal on the C. N. R. From the years 1902 down to 1914 at the beginning of the war considerable coal was supplied the Intercolonial Railway and used between St. John and Moncton. In fact for several years we were not even asked to sign a contract but were allowed to ship our surplus to the Intercolonial at the same price as paid the Nova Scotia mine, and we were told at that time

Minto coal was equal, if not better, than many of the coals from the Nova Scotia mines. The Minto coal was used for the construction of the Transcontinental through New Brunswick and also for the construction of the Valley Railway, International, the Fredericton and Grand Lake Railway and the C. P. R. For nearly ten years the C. P. R. has been using from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of Minto coal annually on their branch and main lines, and acknowledges it to be one of their best coals. In regard to the quality of coal I might further say that as compared with several Nova Scotia coals the Minto brand is second to none. Particularly this is true when compared with the Joggins coal, which the Canadian National Railways have been using extensively for a number of years. The calorific power in B. T. U.'s in the comparative analysis which I hold in my hand shows that the Joggins coal contains 11,800 against 12,350 for Minto coal; in fact as regards B. T. U.'s Minto coal exceeds both Inverness and Joggins coal, and is one per cent less ash than the latter.

The present mileage of Canadian National operated railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is 2,263, of which 184 miles are located in this province. Now I would like to show the geographical situation of the Minto mines as compared from a business and economical standpoint with coal shipped from the Nova Scotia mines, and also point out what a saving can be made by the government railways by using Minto coal in the northern and western part of this province. The Minto coal fields are situated on the Fredericton and Grand Lake railway, thirteen miles from Chipman and thirty-five from Devon, points on the Canadian National system. The principal points in Nova Scotia from which coal is shipped are Sydney, Point Tupper, Stellarton and Maccan. The train haul from Chipman to Sydney is 408 miles, and from Maccan to Chipman 118 miles, and by using Minto coal this haul would be saved. If it cost one-half cent per ton per mile to haul coal from Nova Scotia points as far west as Chipman, there would be a saving in train haul of fifty-seven cents per ton on Joggins coal, or \$2.08 per ton on Sydney coal. The operators at Minto are prepared to supply coal at Chipman on the C. N. railway at the same price as the Nova Scotia mines are being paid for delivery at railway supply points in that province. The principal supply points that should be served by Minto coal in New Brunswick are Chipman, Nappadogan, Longley, St. Leonards, Edmundston, Escoort, Monk and South Devon, all these being situated in the western part of the province. The Minto operators did not suggest the supplying of coal to eastern points which, under normal conditions, would require about 150,000 tons per year. Taking into consideration that the C. N. R. gave contracts to Nova Scotia mines last year for more than 800,000 tons, would it not be reasonable and fair that a portion of this business, or the supplying of the stations I have already mentioned, should be given to New Brunswick operators? Were they successful in securing a contract for 100,000 tons a year, it would mean \$15,000 in royalties to the province.

It is my opinion, and I believe hon. members will agree with me, that the house should go further with this resolution and insist that the C. N. R. build a spur line from the Canadian National Railways to the Minto coal fields. This would only require 4.5 miles of additional railway, and would enable the Minto coal to get into the correct markets, and I have no hesitation in saying that if this were done another 100,000 tons of New Brunswick coal would be disposed of. I feel confident that having for its object the securing of further business for the Minto coal fields, this resolution will have the support of every member of this house.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without division.

Wants Trade Agents.

Mr. Estabrooks gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move, seconded by Mr. Smith (Albert) the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that whereas the market for agricultural, fishery, and other products is available in the West India islands; and

Whereas, there are now being operated two lines of steamers from maritime ports to these islands; and

Whereas, in the interests of the people generally it is essential that our markets be enlarged; therefore be it

Resolved, that this house express its approval of the appointment by the government of New Brunswick of one or more trade agents under the department of agriculture to represent this province in the above named territory."

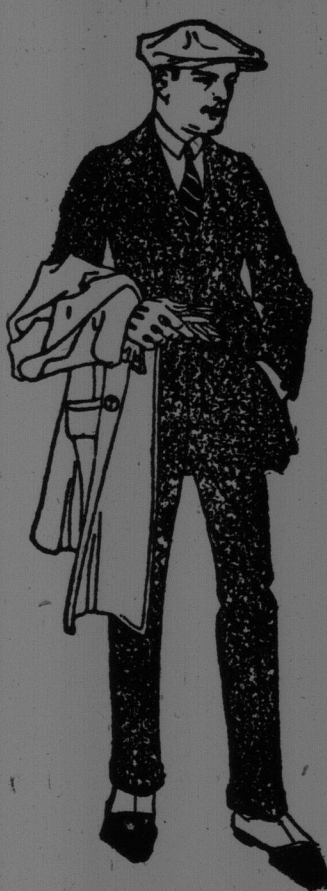
Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would move for the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill relating to the Bay Chaleur soldiers' memorial hospital.

Provincial Hospital.

Hon. Mr. Foster, on the item of \$183,000 for the Provincial Hospital, explained that the money had previously been voted to the department of public works, but it was now expended under the direction of the Hospital commission. Why the money had not been voted to the department of public works he did not know, but it had been deemed advisable to make a change. Last year the amount expended was \$160,000 while the total for 1922 would be \$183,000. The estimates had been carefully made up by the superintendent, Dr. Anglin, a most capable official, and he felt sure that strict economy had been experienced wherever it was possible to do so. He hoped that hon. members when in St. John would visit the institution, and if they did he was satisfied they would be impressed with the manner in which it was conducted. The annex was now heated by kerosene lamps, which were considered dangerous and it was proposed to instal a lighting system in the near future. The water supply at the annex was obtained from the wells, and it was proposed to connect with the city water system. It had been estimated that the changes would cost about \$15,000. Since 1907 the government had expended \$180,000 on the institution and had paid all the bills out of the ordinary revenue. A new power house had been completed and there had been other expensive repairs. The superintendent had reported that increased accommodation had become a necessity, and he (Foster) had gone so far as to instruct him to engage an architect to give an estimate on the cost. Probably at the end of another year provision would have to be made for the building of a new wing. The heating plant was using New Brunswick coal and was giving every satisfaction. The suggestion had been made that the Reversing Falls bridge be lighted from the hospital power plant, and it was hoped to be able to do it during the present year.

River Glade Sanitarium.

Hon. Mr. Robinson speaking to the item for River Glade Sanitarium said that the estimate was based on a total of thirty patients which was more than last year. The income was \$10,000 and

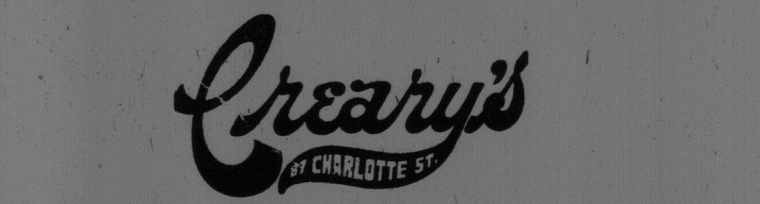


A
Custom-
Tailored
Suit
Made in
four days:
\$25

Or if you prefer a more expensive wool we can show you finer Serges and English Worsteds, and Homespins and Donegals in many new patterns, imported by the Semi-ready from England for their own particular trade.

Photo-type measuring forms insure a perfect fit in any design selected; and no order is complete until our customer is eminently satisfied.

Suits, Golf and Sports Suits—Top Coats—and special Uniforms—everything is included in the Semi-ready Special Order Service—even to caps to match from same cloth.



the institution was under lease to the D. S. C. R. Civilian patients were cared for in three civilian wards. The heating and upkeep was looked after by the D. S. C. R. The cost to the province last year had been \$15,000, which was less than it had been and would be should the institution be returned to the province. The cost per patient per day was four dollars. More soldier patients than civilians were under treatment. Some were free patients. Compared with Kentville or similar institutions elsewhere the cost was no greater. New Brunswick coal was burned to the amount of fifteen or sixteen hundred tons. A reduction of four or five hundred tons per year was expected to be made as the result of contemplated changes. The lease would run out next year without right of renewal. Travelling expenses to Ottawa had been incurred by two directors going there to interview the D. S. C. R. with regard to desired improvements. The interview had been productive of results. The idea was that the D. S. C. R. should concentrate at St. John and Kentville and abandon River Glade. The sanitarium was doing great good. Many patients after treatment had become valuable citizens. When the institution should be returned to the province there would be a serious problem to solve. Possibly the minister of health or others interested closely in the work would be able to solve the matter.

The Schools Act.

The committee took up consideration of the bill to amend the act respecting schools.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the section relating to minimum salaries for teachers had been allowed to stand. The original act had been brought down in the report of a committee representing both sides of the house. Some opposition to the regulations for minimum salaries had shown itself, and an expression of opinion was desired.

In a long discussion which followed, the opinion was very generally expressed on both sides of the house that the minimum salaries should be given at least another year's trial. Mr. Melanson moved to strike out the sub-section making the minimum salary \$800 in school districts with a value of \$20,000 and under.

Mr. Boudage seconded the motion.

Use the Want Ad. Way

The Simmons Label vs. "Taking chances" with Mattresses

IS there a careful housewife anywhere who has not felt that selecting a mattress is a good bit like buying a pig in a poke?

They buy on faith. Faith in their dealer. Faith in the manufacturer. Faith that the mattress materials are new and clean and sanitary.

Many times they get what they pay for. Often they do not. There are no Dominion-wide Pure Bedding Laws.

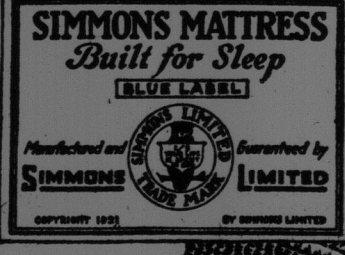
But Simmons Limited has. And they insure the use of clean, new cotton only. No "renovated" materials. No scraps. No sweat-shop labor.

So the Simmons Label always marks mattresses that you can put faith in. Mattresses of pure, clean, new materials. Built for Sleep. Delivered to you sealed in a carton roll to insure utter cleanliness.

Your dealer will tell you that the Simmons Label is his greatest help in assuring his customers of sweet, clean, sanitary mattresses.

Simmons Limited makes this unqualified statement to the merchant—

"Cut open any Simmons Mattress that comes into your store. If you do not find it up to specifications or better—ship back every item of Simmons merchandise, and never send us another order."



Canada has no Pure Bedding Laws—but Simmons Limited has!

Your choice of five styles—distinguished by Labels of different color—at a popular range of prices.

Purple Label \$40.00
Blue Label \$25.00 Green Label \$16.50
Red Label \$21.00 White Label \$10.50
F.O.B. Factories

Look for the Simmons Label

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

FREE BOOKLET ON SLEEP: Write us for "Yours for a Perfect Night's Rest"

Copyright Canada, 1922, by Simmons Limited

THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



Friend or Enemy!!

WHEN you buy a watch you make a friend or an enemy.

The watch that is always needing repair and is difficult to put right, if any part goes wrong, becomes an enemy to your purse, and makes you an enemy of the jeweler you bought it from. Its cost increases the longer you carry it.

Why not be sure that the watch you buy has behind it the integrity, and in it the ability of the oldest and most experienced watch-making establishment in the country. A Watch that is easily repaired and, if given reasonable care, will give you dependable service as long as you live. A beautiful Watch, a faithful friend.

Consult your jeweler. He knows Waltham Watches.

Write for a valuable booklet that is a liberal "Watch" education. Sent free upon request. The Waltham Watch Co., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME
A CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Makers of the famous Waltham air-friction quality Speedometers and Automobile Time-pieces used on the world's leading cars.

GIFTS THAT LAST

The Above Watches Can be Obtained Through
Ferguson & Page
Jewelers - - 41 King St.