

GOVERNOR TWEEDE OUTLINES STRONG POLICY FOR PROTECTION OF PROVINCE'S FOREST WEALTH

URGES CARE IN LUMBERING AND PRESERVATION OF FOREST ASSETS FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

Strongly Presents Need of Chair of Forestry Being Immediately Established at the University of New Brunswick

—Favors Export of Pulpwood to States if We Have Not Local Mills to Manufacture It—Should Be Survey and Classification of Crown Lands, and Strong Fire Protection Policy—Canadian Club at Luncheon Hear Thoughtful Address.

Since a Canadian Club was established in St. John a number of distinguished visitors have delivered addresses. Tuesday evening the first address by a citizen of the province was appropriately given by Hon. L. J. Tweede, the lieutenant-governor, who in an able and instructive speech spoke on our Forest Lands and Their Preservation.

After a report, served in a most satisfactory manner by the King's Daughters, the president called on the secretary, G. A. Henderson, who read the report from Hon. William Pugsley and Hon. H. A. McKinnon, who were absent through business engagements. J. N. Harvey, the club's treasurer, then placed before the meeting a proposal to purchase the club utensils and cutlery for the clubhouse. On motion of George Robertson, M. P., the matter was left in the hands of the executive, with power to act. Mr. Harvey also gave some interesting particulars of the club's good financial position, showing that out of a revenue of \$430 during the past nine months, there was still \$215.46 on hand.

The Governor's Address.

On rising, his honor was greeted with musical honors and three hearty cheers. He said:

The subject of forestry and forest preservation has, in recent years, received most earnest attention both in the United States and Canada. Forestry conventions have been held which have attended and addresses delivered by the best informed men on the subject in either country. Bureaus of forestry have been established and energetic efforts have been made to preserve and protect the great sources of national wealth. In New Brunswick, I regret to say that general public attention has not yet been aroused nor has any great interest, outside of those immediately concerned in the manufacture of lumber, been evinced.

For many years a very large proportion of our lumber lands lay waste and uncared for. Lumber operators chose the most fertile and most suitable timber blocks, upon which to carry on their operations. The rest remained uncared for. While the industry was comparatively weak and small proportions, as compared with that of today, it could not be expected that a government would undertake to expend large sums of money in protecting and preserving the forests, from which there was small return.

In 1893, when the general sales of crown timber lands took place, out of some 11,000 square miles of forest lands, only 1,161 1/2 miles were applied for and the result of the sale amounted only to the sum of \$72,634.50, an average of \$11.20 per square mile.

For some few years afterwards, applications for lands were received from time to time by the department, but in 1898, as there were still some 5,000 miles unapplied for, was deemed advisable by the government that the lands remaining unlicensed should be offered at public auction for the balance of the license term. Those interested in the lumber industry at that time very strongly opposed this policy, but, nevertheless, the sale took place, the department of crown lands being of opinion that in the interest of the province these lands should, if possible, be made remunerative. At the sale 1,160 1/2 square miles were sold, amounting to the sum of \$24,300—an average of about \$21 per square mile.

Since that time great changes have taken place, and today our lumber lands, which were considered of no great value and of little importance, have increased immensely in value.

Increase in Value.

At the sales before mentioned many blocks of land were snapped up at the upset price of \$8 per acre and some could not be sold even at that price. Today these same lands are worth from \$200 to \$500 per acre, and very recently, licenses of large areas have sold them at an enormous profit. Our neighbors from the adjoining republic have their eyes turned towards the lands of New Brunswick and recently have made large purchases not only of lands held in fee but of lands held under license from government.

With this great increase in value in our public domain, the time seems opportune to draw the attention of the people of the province to the necessity of talking and devising proper and effective means for its protection and preservation.

It would be a great pity if all this great asset should be destroyed and wasted by improvidence and for want of proper care and protection.

of the blocks marked, but so far as regards the whole public domain there is no one in the crown land office, or out of it, who has any correct or exact knowledge of the lands of the province.

The finding of an individual would do, if he were owner of a block of forest land, would be to have it surveyed, cruised, and an estimate of the quantity and quality of lumber ascertainable and it is essential a thorough survey and classification of all our crown lands should be made as soon as possible.

It has always been my opinion that when the crown licenses its timber lands the licensee is entitled to have these lands properly surveyed crown lands. Very series of each block marked. Past experience in making surveys has proved that very often there is more land in the district surveyed than appears by the plan and maps in the crown land office. Some years ago, surveys were made on the Tordella lands and the result was that there were many more valuable timber lands found by actual survey than were known to exist; the result was that the extra lands proved to be sufficient to pay the whole cost of survey, at least a considerable portion of it.

Another strong reason for having these lands properly surveyed is that it is much easier for the lumber cruiser or scaler of the government to ascertain what quantities of lumber are being shipped from the lands and afterwards make reports to the crown land office. It is very difficult indeed for the licensee to do this, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that all reasonable measures should be taken to protect and preserve them.

Should Not Be a Political Question.

In the short time at my disposal it is impossible to deal with all phases of the great question. I will therefore confine myself to what means I consider should be taken for the purpose of the protection and preservation of the lands of the province, and here I say that without the assistance and co-operation of the public, the representatives of the people and those engaged in the industry, any measures adopted will in my opinion, prove abortive and ineffective.

In 1906, as premier of the province, I had the honor of introducing to the legislature the Public Domain Act and I think, if its provisions are carried out, they will not be behind any other province of the Dominion in an effective forest policy. Before dealing with the provisions of that act let me say that this question is not and should not be a political one. All parties should endeavor to work together in the protection of the public domain and the policy that will ensure to the benefit of the province irrespective entirely of political friction. The time has gone by when either party should take advantage of the usual political crisis connected with the administration of our crown timber lands.

In the past, no matter what measures were adopted to protect the forests, the cry was raised "you are injuring the poor man, the forests belong to the province and should be free to all." With this view I do not agree, because if a proper policy be carried out in regard to the cutting of lumber it will not injure the poor man, but it will supply without doing any appreciable damage to our forest lands. One thing, however, is certain, and that is on account whatever and under no pretext should the operator be allowed to cut lumber below the normal standard, and in some exceptional cases where the land is of stumpy growth before mentioned, and which would not in any event produce a merchantable quantity of lumber.

With this latter view I know that a great many will disagree because every one is ready to agree that the operator has the privilege of the operator formerly enjoyed necessarily is unpopular. I am fully impressed, however, with the necessity of setting a standard for the normal policy in this regard and feel that if such policy is not pursued in the near future the province has a vast interest in the lands. The merchant, the agriculturist, the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer and all others, and not only the present generation but future generations, will be injured by the loss of these lands. In the interest of the public and for its welfare, we build railways and construct works and give financial assistance towards public enterprises, and for the purpose of raising the necessary funds we issue debentures redeemable in forty or fifty years. Cities, towns and municipalities do likewise. These debentures or bonds will mature and become due and payable long after we are dead and most of us forgotten, but the generation after us will be liable, and rightly so; but if they are liable for the debts is it not fair that they should have a claim upon the assets? We have a right therefore, to protect these assets, and not allow them to be wasted and destroyed through our carelessness and improvidence.

Subject of Vast Importance.

I do not know of any subject that is more important, more serious, and deserving more attention of your club, and I feel honored to have the privilege of addressing you this evening and throwing out some suggestions as to the best methods of fostering, preserving and protecting this source of our provincial wealth.

Coming now to the public domain act, it is provided that the lieutenant governor in council is authorized to appoint a sub-committee to the executive council to act with the surveyor general in respect to and for the purpose of carrying out the matters hereinafter provided for, and such committee with the surveyor general are authorized to employ the necessary number of competent men charged with the following duties:

(1) To make a complete survey of the crown lands of the province, to divide the same into districts and wherever necessary to run base lines and such other lines as may be necessary to distinguish such districts.

Now, unfortunately, as I have said, those charged with the administration of the crown lands of the province have not the support and financial assistance that would enable them to make a thorough survey of the lands of the province. In former years and before 1890, surveys were made in a very incomplete way. Base lines were run years ago but not in any systematic manner. Block lines were not run out at all, and when lines were licensed the adjoining owners ran what is known as a conventional line to suit the requirements for the time being.

The woods are full of such lines and in the past they have proved very disturbing and have caused endless litigation. Since 1890 base lines have been run in some portions of the province and the corner

large supply of pulp wood can be obtained; but I am of opinion that in New Brunswick the number of pulp and paper mills that will be erected will, for years to come, be small.

When we speak of protecting the industries of the province we must have regard to the requirements of the country and its business. To say that it is sufficient that you can make a good living by cutting pulp wood and selling for export to the States, but to say that you are not allowed to do so, but must wait until this country develops and pulp mills are established, if pulp mills are never established you must turn your hand to something else, because the raw material will not be allowed to be shipped out of the province; this is not business and I am afraid that a great deal of opposition would be raised to such a proposition unless it could be reasonably shown that the wood at present obtainable would in the near future be manufactured within the province.

Is a Matter for Federal Government.

Unfortunately for us, the Ashburton Treaty gave to the state of Maine the right to export lumber from the Province of New Brunswick to the United States. It is a matter which we find it very difficult to deal with. The provincial government as we find it. The provincial government would be sufficient to completely and therefore if a policy is to be pursued of preventing the shipping of all raw material out of the country, it is not a matter which we find it very difficult to deal with. The provincial government as we find it. The provincial government would be sufficient to completely and therefore if a policy is to be pursued of preventing the shipping of all raw material out of the country, it is not a matter which we find it very difficult to deal with.

The speaker alluded to the custom of cutting down hemlock taking the bark and leaving the log to rot. The time had gone by for such extravagance, he said, and the wood had become quite worthless for the particular province where it should not be allowed. He believed hemlock would soon be largely used in making the coarser kinds of paper.

Places Onus on Dominion Government.

Hon. Mr. Tweede quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the 1902 forestry convention in Ottawa as speaking in favor of a large forest preserve and keeping the water sheds as forests and the property of the state; also advocating that the Dominion or provincial governments buy back any such lands as may have become transferred to private ownership and make them part of the national domain. Governor Tweede said as to this: "I certainly agree with the premier when he states that the state should own the forest, the head waters of our streams and water sheds should be reserved as it is essential to the well-being of the nation, but I do not agree with him in the establishment of these reserves and in some cases repurchasing and the maintenance of these reserves should be upon the reserve province."

He said that the Dominion government, in my opinion, should acquire these reserves and maintain them because their preservation from the Province of New Brunswick, where they are situated, but the whole Dominion, and while it may be true that the state of New York has taken advantage of the Province of New Brunswick, still I would draw attention to the fact that in other states the federal government has taken steps to establish forest preserves and a bill has recently passed the senate and is now pending in congress to create the White Mountain Forest Reserve in the State of New Hampshire, comprising about 800,000 or 1,000,000 acres of land.

It is claimed that as there are no public lands in New Hampshire the national government must buy the land from private individuals and must protect it because the benefit that it would bring to the Province of New Brunswick, where they are situated, but for all the New England states, with the exception possibly of Rhode Island, the national government has been successful in acquiring about 800,000 or 1,000,000 acres of land.

Forest Fires.

His honor then dealt with forest fires, and said since the policy of leaving the woods to rot is being adopted more care was exercised and fire had not been so destructive. He enumerated causes of forest fires, and said more stringent regulations should be enforced and more care should be taken to prevent forest fires from occurring. He said that the government should be more careful in the establishment of look out stations for the woods with telephone communication with the chief fire wardens's house, so that any indication of fire is at once reported to the head office. He said that the fire wardens should be more careful in the establishment of look out stations for the woods with telephone communication with the chief fire wardens's house, so that any indication of fire is at once reported to the head office.

Using "Settlement" Idea to Get Lands.

Again in classifying these lands great care should be taken in distinguishing lands which are fit for agriculture, and lands which are not fit for agriculture, and lands which are clearly set out and surveyed in 100 acre blocks in the different parts of the province and that, out of these blocks, no lands for settlement should be granted in the timber regions. Everyone who is not a settler, but who wishes to settle, still will have a proper system, energetically and practically worked out, the chances of loss may be greatly reduced.

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Urges School of Forestry.

"In order to intelligently carry out any such policy as is contemplated by this act, able, efficient and well qualified men are required, men who will perform their duty without fear or favor—men who are not inclined to follow the lines of least resistance, but potential men who will to the utmost of their ability protect the country, and at the same time be just to the operator. A forestry staff should be organized with a principal or chief upon the selection of the principal or chief would depend, in a great measure, the successful protection and preservation of our forests."

Claim for 25-Year Renewals.

"For some years past the licensees of our timber lands, the Lumbermen's Association and others, have put forward the proposition that, at the expiration of their licenses in 1918 these licenses should be renewed for another period of twenty-five years without having the lands put up at competition. The ground upon which this claim is based is that those who have invested large amounts of money in the lumber industry by the erection of mills, wharves and booms, should not have their lands put up at public auction and thus place them at the mercy of outside speculators."

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lands have increased immensely in value, and that those administering the affairs of the province could scarcely be justified in granting renewals of these licenses for a long period of twenty years or in perpetuity.

"The parties who were not successful in obtaining lands under the general license would have good cause of complaint if, without their consent, they were forever debarred from having an opportunity of competing for the public lands of the province, and therefore I do not think that such a proposition could be entertained or that it would be in the public interest to entertain it, but I am strongly impressed with the view that some protection should be given to those who have invested large capital in the lumber industry and through times of depression and through evil and good report have carried on the business—sometimes at a loss—giving employment to many of our people and contributing to their welfare."

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business—men who would be able to advise the operator as to the most economical way of cutting his lumber, teaching him to abandon the old style leaving a stump four or five feet in the woods—the best part of the tree—and in other ways avoiding extravagance and waste.

"Now Mr. President and Gentlemen—while time would not allow my going fully into the whole question of forestry, still I think I have touched upon the points that are at the present time most important—for the consideration of the people of the province. If the warning I have uttered is heeded by the people there is no doubt but the forest lands of the province will not only be a source of wealth for the present generation but will be perpetuated for years to come."

"One other word of warning I would utter, and that is against over-production. When the capabilities of our lands are thoroughly ascertained by actual survey and inspection, as I have before mentioned, it will be an easy matter for the present generation but will be perpetuated for years to come."

Hon. R. J. Ritchie moved a cordial vote of thanks for the able and instructive address of Mr. Tweede in accordance with the motion, congratulated the province on having an official head who could deliver a lecture of such vital importance to its citizens.

Hon. Mr. Tweede briefly responded and proposed a vote of thanks to the King's Daughters which was carried with great enthusiasm. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

CUNARDS SILENT ABOUT REPORTED G. T. PACIFIC DEAL

Hugh Allan Says Story That Their Line is Going to Amalgamate With Grand Trunk is Nonsense.

Montreal, Nov. 12—A special London cable says:

"The Liverpool correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press, upon inquiring at the Cunard Company's offices today failed to secure either a denial or confirmation regarding the rumor that the Cunard company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company would handle a joint Canadian passenger traffic. He says that much doubt exists in shipping circles as to the truth of the rumor; on the contrary had the rumor connected the Allan line instead of the Cunard Steamship line, with the Grand Trunk Railway, it would have readily obtained credence. In shipping circles it is well known that until a short time ago the Allan line and the Grand Trunk Railway were far from being on the best terms, but recently they have become the closest friends and in every way are working on the most amicable terms."

"Some people are of the opinion that on the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Grand Trunk Railway will amalgamate with the Allan line, the latter keeping control of its New York service and Mediterranean service."

Shows the foregoing cable Hugh A. Allan, of the Allan steamship line, exclaimed: "It's all nonsense. There is absolutely no foundation for the story. So far as the Allan line is concerned the arrangements will stand. The man who sent the despatch did not know what he was talking about, for we have never had any talks with the Allan line, and we have never had any talks with the Grand Trunk. It is not our interest to be amalgamated with the Allan line, but it is our interest to be amalgamated with the Grand Trunk."

NEWCASTLE ASKS DON. MR. GRAHAM FOR MANY THINGS

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 12—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways, received Mayor Miller and a deputation from the Newcastle Board of Trade last night. The delegates asked for the extension of the Indiantown branch railway and the Newcastle round-house, a new station here, a terminal deep water wharf, a Dominion subsidy of the Allan line, a Red Bank steamship service run by the Russell Company, and the construction of the government railway from Newcastle to Tracadie. The minister assured them that the Indiantown branch and round-house would be completed without further delay, final plans having been already adopted. The town needed a new station. Steamship subsidy did not belong to his department. The government was not prepared to build new lines of railway at present. The delegates were accorded by W. S. Loggie, M. P.

OTTAWA NOT ALARMED AT JUDGE'S CONTENTION ABOUT B. C. DIVORCES

Ottawa, Nov. 13—The department of justice does not regard as serious the contention of Justice Clement, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, that there is a possibility of divorces granted by provincial courts since 1871 being declared invalid.

Although by the British North America Act, marriage and divorce were especially reserved for the jurisdiction of the dominion, it was also expressly stipulated that the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia should retain their divorce courts. Under that agreement these four provinces have been granting divorces ever since they entered the confederation.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mr. Pennington, Box W. 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if you desire to try this. The chances are it can't help. This treatment also cures adults who are troubled with urine dribbling by day or night.

We want Men

Any man who is tired of work, can make big money selling our new, acclimated Red Top Brand guaranteed Trees, Plants and Seeds. Complete stock—only necessary to receive orders and pack. We do the business. Handsome sample free. Salary or commission paid weekly. This is the best season to start. Write for particulars.

CAPITAL RESERVES \$100,000

147 WILLOW, ONT.