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Proceedings at the House of Assembly

Tuesday, April 20, 1915. The House resumed its sittings at 3.45 this afternoon.

MR. MORINE presented a petition from inhabitants of Flat Islands and vicinity in Bonavista Bay on the mail service there. The people were desirous of having this service twice a week in winter the same as in the summer season.

MINISTER OF FINANCE CASHIN tabled replies to previous questions of Messrs. Grimes and Jennings.

MR. JENNINGS presented a petition from Comfort Cove and vicinity, in the district of Twillingate, requesting that it be made a port of call of coastal steamer.

This petition was supported by Messrs. Coaker and Cliff, and the Premier promised that it should have the attention of the Government.

MR. HALFYARD presented petitions from Change Islands and other settlements in the District of Fogo on the subject of public wells.

MR. STONE presented three petitions from Hatched Cove and other settlements in the District of Trinity asking for allocations of money for roads, and the petitions were supported by Mr. Targell.

MR. ABBOTT presented a petition on the subject of roads from Broad Cove, in Bonavista District.

COLONIAL SECRETARY BENNETT tabled answers to previous questions, as did also the MINISTER OF FISHERIES.

The Notice of Questions on the Order Paper was then gone through and then came the Order of the Day.

The Bills relating to the Sale of Codfish on the Labrador Coast and Operation of Saw Mills were read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Supply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, Mr. Cashin, in introducing the question of Supply, said the estimates had been gone into very carefully, and that Hon. Members had been furnished with printed copies thereof. He then detailed the various sections dealing with the expenditure connected with the different Departments of the Colony in the proposed increase or decrease ratio.

After some discussion relative to adjustment of outport Postal and Telegraph affairs, in which Messrs. Coaker, Morine, Lloyd and the Colonial Secretary took part, the Committee rose, reported progress, and got leave to sit again on Friday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the "Act to Amend the Customs Act of 1898."

MINISTER OF FINANCE CASHIN, who was the introducer of the Bill, stated that the amendment proposed had already been explained and which was to extend the powers of collectors and shorten the time limit for removing loads from freight sheds from 10 days to 5 days before warehousing.

DR. LLOYD wanted some more information on the matter, such as it called for, and wanted to know whether the Government were prepared with the amount of space required for warehousing, and whether it would involve any fresh expense.

MR. COAKER said that if the Bill passed in its present form it would give the steamship companies a chance of extending, and they were already paid enough for storage and wharfage. Besides it was an injustice to the smaller importer who couldn't always draw on the bank in order to get delivery of his goods in such short time as the big man.

The Government should certainly have given the matter more consideration. Ten days was short enough, but Mr. Coaker would be satisfied if the Government made it 8 days.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE admitted that there might be something in what Mr. Coaker said, but as something must be done to facilitate the taking delivery of the goods, they were prepared to meet the members opposite by making the time limit 7 days.

MR. HICKMAN supported Mr. Coaker's view of the matter and thought the Government should not bring in a Bill simply to accommodate a few steamship owners, some of whom were large importers themselves, and were therefore in a position to secure their own shipments at the expense and inconvenience of other importers.

THE PRIME MINISTER stated that there was no intention of bringing in a Bill to help out a few steamship owners or agents whatever. They had made no representations themselves, and as a matter of fact they had

plenty of accommodation on their premises, but parties would not take delivery of their goods. The Bill was the result of experience of the difficulties involved, and emanated from the Board of Trade. It also had the full approval of Mr. LeMessurier, who knew something about it.

MR. COAKER scored the Premier who had mentioned that the Bill sprung from the Board of Trade, for that simply meant that if passed in its present form it would give the monopoly of the entire trade to Harvey & Co. and others who formed the real Board of Trade.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Morine and Colonial Secretary Bennett made practical speeches, and eventually 8 days was substituted for 5 to take delivery of goods and 60 days instead of 30 after warehousing, before the Collector could sell by public auction.

The Bill was reported as having been passed with some amendments, and will be read for the third time tomorrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on "Resolutions in reference to the Imposition of Duties on the estates of Deceased Persons."

MR. MORINE referred to the illegal and nonsensical verbiage of the proposed Act, and some legal quibbling took place between him and the Premier in which Mr. Morine maintained his position.

Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Kent and Mr. Coaker also had something to say on the matter, the latter reminding the Prime Minister of the necessity of having the Minister of Justice a Member of the House, so as he could be present and give all the necessary information required.

MR. COAKER scored again by informing the Premier that if he didn't have qualified members (legal) on the Government side of the House, they on his side would be glad to oblige them.

The amended clauses as suggested by Mr. Morine were inserted and the Bill passed its first reading.

THE PREMIER gave notice that he would move on Thursday certain "Resolutions dealing with a Contract between the Government and the Newfoundland Products Co., Ltd."

COLONIAL SECRETARY BENNETT tabled replies to some previous questions and notice of questions to be given by several members.

The House adjourned till 3 p.m. on the morrow.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

MR. JENNINGS—to ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the following information: What amount was paid Mr. George Clark, of Springdale, Hall's Bay, for investigation and estimate of cost to build a bridge connecting Havel Island (site of Light-house) with the shore, and what was the estimated cost as given by Mr. Clark.

MR. JENNINGS—to ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for copy of returns of expenditure of an allocation of \$200, made in 1913 to Edward Woolfrey, for the construction of a public wharf at Black Island in the District of Twillingate.

MR. STONE—to ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement showing the number of new engines built by the Reid Newfoundland Co. under the Railway Contract of 1900, and to specify separately the cost paid to or asked by the Company for each engine; also a statement as to whether the Company has introduced any, and if so, what improved apparatuses, and, if so, what these apparatuses consist of and the cost of each.

MR. STONE—to ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in relation to Ramea and Burgeo Cables—(1) Is the Burgeo Ramea cable in operation now, if not working, how long since it failed, how long has it been working satisfactorily since it was laid; (2) are there any other cables of the Postal Telegraph out of working order, if so, how long have they been out of order, and what has been done or is now being done to put such cables in working order, and by whom is such work being done; (3) what disposition was made of the seventy miles of wire between Grand Lake and Southwest Arm of Green Bay when this line was abandoned; (4) how many miles of cable have the Government put in use for the Ramea-Burgeo cable to date to cover a distance of 12 geographical miles from landing to landing; (5) what is the total cost of cable used for the Ramea-Burgeo connection to date.

MR. HALFYARD—to ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to state if it is the intention of the Government to extend the telegraph wires from Gambo via Fredericton, Carmanville, and Ladle Cove to Musgrave Harbor, if the

telegraph wires for making these connections was sent to Carmanville in the summer of 1913, preceding the general election; if so, where is that wire now, and what reason had the Government for not carrying out their intentions to give the people of these localities the ordinary facilities to do their business, and keep in touch with twentieth century civilization.

MR. WINSOR—to ask the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to lay on the table of the House copies of returns for all monies allocated from his department to Japhet Winsor for the public wharf at Westleyville.

MR. MORINE—to ask the Rt. Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of the House a copy of all correspondence in relation to the crew of the S.S. Terra Nova, recently landed in port at Port aux Basques, and for a statement of any instructions, verbal or otherwise, given by or on behalf of the Minister of Justice to the Police in relation to the arrest of members of the crew.

Errata.

In our report of Monday's proceedings referring to a petition presented by Mr. Stone, asking that Cruise be made a port of call for coastal steamers, it should read as being "presented by Mr. Stone from the people of Trinity, Trinity East and Port Rexton, in the District of Trinity."

Onions Good for Colds

To eat a raw onion is an old remedy for curing a cold, and many have found that it works well in practice. But why the onion should possess this curative property few have taken the time to ascertain; in fact, not one in a hundred can give the exact reason or reasons. Some may say that the smell drives the cold away, but that is frivolous.

There is an oil found in the onion, chives, radish and horseradish that plays an important part in curing the cold. This oil and sulphur which is also contained in these plants have a deadly effect upon the harmful germs that flourish parts of the body and are the chief cause of these common colds.

From the best authorities we learn that colds are caused by three things—a chill, a germ and a uric acid secretion. The pungent oil of the onion neutralizes and destroys the germs that infect the mucous membrane of the nose, throat and mouth.

In normal health the mucous membrane forms a protecting wall against the attacks of the germs, but when it is inflamed, as is the case during a cold, the delicate lining of the nose, throat and mouth affords but little or no protection. The cold and pneumonia germs then gain a foothold, because the disease-resisting powers are weakened.

Since the oil of the onion is a deadly foe to the dangerous microbes of colds, it should not be considered a food that we should avoid, and etiquette on this point needs correction.

The onion is, properly speaking, a vegetable, but, because of its strong flavor, it is often regarded as a spice. There are other spices that have a beneficial effect upon the human system, if taken in moderation, and while they are said to be harmful if used to excess, it is evident that they add flavor and zest to our foods. Ginger, cinnamon, cloves, pepper and paprika are the most common, by stimulating the flow of secretions and the activity of stomach juices, help digestion if not used to excess—LAWRENCE FENNEL.

Notice to French Residents

By Order—All Frenchmen born in 1897 are requested to report immediately to this Consulate, in order to pass the medical examination for military service.

This order applies also to the men born in 1893, 1894 and 1895, whose enlistment has been postponed by previous medical examinations for temporary physical insufficiency.

P. SUZOR, V. Consul for France. St. John's. ap21.tf

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