

CONFERENCE ON COMPENSATION MATTERS IS BROUGHT TO CLOSE

All Parties Asked to Submit
Further Views on
the Subject.

Frederickton will be the scene of the next discussion of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act, the three days' meetings and hearings in St. John having been concluded at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the New Brunswick Telephone Co. Ltd. assembly hall. At the conclusion of the hearing by Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, the Premier, and Hon. J. P. Byrne, the Attorney-General, the Premier thanked those who had laid their views before him, and said he hoped that out of the mass of facts, figures and statistics the Government would be able to reach some conclusion.

Still Not Clear.

There were some things that had not been made clear and the Premier hoped that the representatives of Labor would get together and consider the various points still hanging fire and let the Government know their views before the Legislature met. He also expressed the same desire regarding the employers. He was particularly eager to get the views of the Labor men as to the \$5,000 liability limit, which had been amended so that the amount was now unlimited. This amendment had been the cause of a 50 per cent. increase in compensations.

Up to Government to Decide.

The Premier remarked that he knew that Labor and the employers would not agree and this was a case where the Government would be obliged to "take the bull by the horns" and decide one way or another. He would like the opinion of both sides. The Government had only one object in view, declared Hon. Dr. Veniot, and that was to provide a workable act. The Government was pledged to compensation and both employers and employees had agreed to the principle. The Government would recognize, he added, the rights of the working men of the province.

The afternoon session was mainly occupied with the discussion of the report of F. W. Wegman, a Toronto attorney, an expert on compensation matters, who represented all the employers in this province, except the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Experts Disagree.

The discussion was largely between Mr. Wegman and E. Compton, Chalk, expert of the firms of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, who were engaged by the Government to make a report on the compensation system in New Brunswick.

The two experts disagreed on numerous points, most of them discussed briefly at Thursday afternoon's hearing. The subjects of discussion included surcharges, the use of actuarial tables and other technical points. Mr. Chalk admitted that the Workmen's Compensation Board had made several mistakes, but defended the Board in general from the charges and criticisms made by Mr. Wegman on Thursday, when the employers' side was presented.

Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session Mr. Haley, of the C. P. R., in response to a question by Premier Veniot, explained the methods used on that system. Mr. Haley said that for years the road had had the first aid system and today 20,000 men were capable of giving first aid until the arrival of a surgeon. By this system many lives had been saved and more serious injuries minimized. When an accident occurs on the C. P. R. it is investigated. In the shops it is the duty of the foreman to see that accidents are prevented, or kept to the lowest minimum possible. If there are chance-takers found at work, who by carelessness might injure themselves or others, are let out.

Premier Veniot mentioned a case where men were fooling in a saw mill, on receiving a cut hand. The injured man drew compensation money. In cases of this kind, Hon. Dr. Veniot said, employers should investigate. Mr. Sinclair asked the Premier for the name of the employee in the case for investigation. The Premier added that he had found quite a number of cases not investigated by employers or men in charge.

Mr. Sinclair called attention to the fact that the board had a first aid man, Mr. Redfern, who instructed men in saving camps, mills and elsewhere. This first aid campaign had been going on for years.

Odd Cases Cited.

Angus McLean said that first aid instruction would be very valuable in the lumber industry.

A sky-daring episode, in which a man was injured, was related by W. B. Snowball, of Chatham. This should not have been a compensation case. Premier Veniot told of a man in the Public Works Department being beat up in a quarrel and drawing compensation.

Mr. Burgess, of Grand Falls, said it was impossible to follow a man all over the country in compensation cases. When an employer filled out the board's papers it was an admission that a bona fide injury had been done to an employee.

Premier Veniot told Mr. Burgess he should fill out papers so that the board could get his point of view in order to investigate properly. The employers were not doing that in all cases, and were not doing the administration of the act were only injury themselves. Mr. McLean wanted to know if Mr. Burgess was not admitting an accident when he filled out a report. The employers had the right to explain when filling out a form.

Mr. Snowball and others continued the discussion. It was pointed out that one of the questions on the board's form is: "Was there any serious or wilful misconduct on the part of the workman?"

Mr. Taylor, of Minto, said that peculiar conditions existed in his town. He told of cases where his firm denied that accidents had occurred, but thought that if forms were filled out

mills, had come under the lumbering class with the pulp mills included. He admitted that he did not have this information when he presented one group of figures based on lumber mills only.

Premier Veniot, replying to Mr. Wegman, as to who Mr. Chalk represented, said he was employed by the Government, and did not represent the Compensation Board. If he (Chalk) found anything in the province unfavorable to the board, he would inform the board, and Mr. Chalk disagreed with the report. The Hindale tables of computation, which are in use in this province, were upheld by Mr. Chalk, despite the fact that they caused an error of \$8,000 in the board's calculations. Mr. Chalk admitted that the Hindale tables had been abandoned in Ontario, but he said that errors in insurance actuaries' tables were even larger by percentage. Mr. Chalk said that he found the Compensation Board had been legally right in its administration of the act. He had found two errors made by the board, which were matters of opinion only. He did not find that the board had broken down, as charged by Mr. Wegman.

At a brief conference with the Labor representatives after the experts had reached the end of their long list of technicalities, Premier Veniot was informed that the New Brunswick Federation of Labor was to meet in Fredericton and would present further statements to the Government.

The hearing was concluded at 5 p.m. the out of town men leaving for their homes on the evening trains.

DR. JOHN R. NUGENT
GETS APPOINTMENT

Will be Outdoor Surgeon
for Hospital Board—
Offer of Hydro.

The matter of seniority in the conduct of various medical affairs about the General Public Hospital was discussed at the meeting of the Hospital Commissioners yesterday afternoon. Mr. E. Agar presided, and there were in attendance, Mrs. J. Verner McLellan, J. King Kelly, K. C., Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Public Health, R. H. Gale, superintendent of the hospital, and W. E. Emerson. A cook for the mid-night dinner that has to be prepared for from 10 to 20 nurses on duty, was advised from the report of Miss Margaret Murdoch, superintendent of nurses.

A letter from Roy Willett, asking the board for business in connection with installing the hydro system was read and laid on the table until the adjourned meeting next Friday.

The by-laws of the board were officially amended by the report of V. D. Davidson, M.D., secretary of the medical board. All reports were adopted after some discussion.

In dealing with the question of the establishment of seniority in the surgical staff of the outdoor department, it was decided that Dr. J. R. Nugent, because of his greater experience, should be the senior appointee, and Dr. O. A. Evans, an intern at the hospital, the junior. Both these surgeons were appointed to the staff of the outdoor department at the annual meeting of the board.

This was not a precedent established for all time by the board, said Mr. Agar. The appointments were yearly, but on no account were changes made, unless from just cause. Mr. King Kelly charged that political bias entered into the appointment.

Mr. Agar said that it was the board's aim to show that fairness was always their intention.

Hon. Dr. Roberts brought up the matter of reconsideration of the appointment of the outdoor surgeon.

Mr. Kelley was authorized by the Board to set the seal upon the by-laws of the Board, and to send them on to the Governor-in-Council.

The receipts for December had been \$12,447.75, with a total expenditure of \$20,822.27. The balance in the bank was \$60.48.

Miss Belle Howe's report of the Social Service Department showed 51 visits to her credit, with four taken to other institutions or clinics and nine placed with the Women's Hospital Aid.

The offer of the Civic Hydro Commission was tempting and deserved consideration. As it was after 6 o'clock and a very stormy evening, the Board decided to discuss it in detail next Friday.

By using this popular medicine you can usually obtain relief in a few hours. You will realize then the advisability of using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills once or twice a week so as to keep these vital organs active and ensure that the poisonous waste matter is promptly removed from the system.

In most homes this medicine is kept constantly on hand for use in case of emergency. Not a bad idea, is it?

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 35 cents, the box now contains 35 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box for 50 pills. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

But pains and aches come from poisons in the system and if the kidneys and liver were doing their duty as filters of the blood the poisoning would not remain there.

This is why it is usual to blame the kidneys and the liver for backache, headache, rheumatism, etc.

The way to get rid of such pains and aches, then, is by arousing the action of the kidneys and liver and this is most promptly and most certainly done by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

OLD BOX
25 Pills

DR. CHASE'S
KIDNEY LIVER
PILLS

ONE PILL A DOSE
ONE CENT A DOSE

NEW BOX
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"I could not walk"

Headaches, dizzy spells, pains in the back, swelling of feet and ankles, suppressed, scalding or painful urination—are all indications of kidney trouble. Read how Gin Pills relieved one sufferer:—

"I am seventy-eight years old and have suffered from kidney trouble for over two years. I had swollen feet and hands, sleeplessness and distress so that I could not walk. I began taking Gin Pills and now the swelling has left and I do not have any distress, and sleep well. I can recommend Gin Pills." (Signed) Esther J. Odell.

Gin Pills will relieve you, too. Order a fifty-cent box from your druggist to-day.

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Gin Pills in U.S.A. are the same as Gin Pills in Canada.



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LONDON TIMES HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH RANDOLPH K. JONES OF N. B.

Predicts Future For Wood-
stock Boy Who Took
Part in Elections

The London Times of the December 22nd issue carries an interview with Randolph K. Jones, the brilliant young McGill student and son of Hon. W. P. Jones, K. C., of Woodstock. Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, took an active part in the recent British elections at the invitation of the Conservative party. The New Brunswick boy made a splendid impression by his speeches during the campaign and prominent leaders of the Conservative party offered him a constituency at the next general elections, so impressed were they of his ability.

The interview appearing in the Times, is as follows:—

"There returned to Canada yesterday one of the most interesting visitors whom England has entertained for many a long day. This was Mr. Randolph K. Jones, of McGill University, Montreal, who came over to this country about a month ago to put before the British electors the Imperial point of view."

"To a Times reporter, Mr. Jones explained that he was doing research work and study at McGill, under Professor Stephen Lescocq, who combines the duties of the Chair of Economics with his world-famous humorous writings. Mr. Lescocq himself should have come to England, but he being unable to do so, Mr. Jones came in his place, and high tribute indeed to one of his years."

"When I left Canada a month ago," Mr. Jones said, "there was no unemployment, and the Government had decided that 15,000 more men, for whom jobs could at once be found, were wanted—that being the result of a hasty survey in a comparatively small part of the country."

"The Dominion generally bore a prosperous air, but, of course, what

Canada wants is a greater population, not only to develop her land and other natural resources, but to create a larger home market and to encourage the expansion of her manufactures.

Opportunities.

"The opportunities awaiting settlers can hardly be overestimated. The man or woman who is prepared to work hard and to become quickly identified with the life and customs of the country will certainly make good, and do extremely well for himself or herself in the course of a very few years' time."

"In the immediate future, I think, we are going to see a much greater and more capable effort on the part of the Canadian Government to attract British settlers, and to keep them."

"Canada wants British people and British money. It is difficult for people here to realize the way in which the United States overshadows other influences in the Dominion, and the mental disturbance it gives to all of us who want to keep Canada British."

British Sentiment

"I am convinced that the only way to keep a British nation is to transplant the surplus population here to the Dominion, and to encourage British sentiment and tradition."

"Coming myself of United Empire Royalist stock, I am deeply persuaded of the need for action to retain the British tradition, and for this reason I am interesting myself in the movement to educate our young men to a policy of active Imperialism, either by way of literature, politics, or other forms of creating public opinion. We hope to have this movement well under way by next summer, and ultimately to rally to it many thousands of such young men who will take a part in deciding the issues of the future."

"Asked for his impressions of this country, Mr. Jones said that although he had been here little more than three weeks, and that during that time

his only visits in addition to London, were to Birmingham, Leicester, Manchester, and Wednesbury, what struck him most was the unfriendly country and consideration accorded him in every quarter. 'In one or two cases where other speakers found it difficult to get a hearing at all, I was listened to throughout. That, perhaps, was because I was a Canadian, or it may be that it was a tribute to the impressions which Canadians who came to this country left behind them after the war.'

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