HON. DR. LANDRY IN ABLE SPEECH TELLS WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR AGRICULTURE; BIG RESULTS FROM WORK OF THE PAST YEAR

Fredericton, April 6.—Soon after the legislature opened this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Landry laid on the table the report of the Agricultural Commission. In presenting this report he said he would like first of all to reply to a suggestion made by the leader of the Opposition the other day that when Mr. Clinch was sent to Kentucky to purchase horses, he (Landry) was engaged in his profession. He wished to say that at that time he was actively engaged in holding meetings under the auspices of the Agricultural Commission and he thought it was more his duty to attend those meetings than to go to Kentucky.

The Scotch Farmers.

Another hon. gentleman opposite had also blamed the Agricultural Department because more attention was not paid to the Scotch farmers who visited New Brunswick last summer. As soon as it was learned that this delegation of farmers was coming to Canada he consulted with the Premier who wrote Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture for information so that provision might be made for entertaining them in the best possible way while in New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Fisher replied that information would be furnished, but he never wrote again and the next thing the Government knew was the information given by the newspapers that the Scottish farmers had landed and that their visit in New Brunswick was under the direction of Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P.

Government Ignored.

Although the New Brunswick Government had been ignored in this matter by the Minister of Agriculture he felt that in the interest of the Province he ought not to allow that to interfere with doing everything possible to show the visitors some parts at least of New Brunswick. They delegated the Secretary of the Agricultural Commission to accompany the visitors and he believed that during their two days in the Province all possible was done to acquaint them with the agricultural resources of New Brunswick.

Mr. McKeown—What had Hon. Mr. Fisher to do with it?

Hon. Mr. Landry said he believed that every minister should treat every province with fair play in such matters.

Mr. McKeown said he had a telegram from Mr. Fisher that the matter was not in his department at all.

Hon. Mr. Landry replied that while the visit of the Scottish farmers might not have been under the direction of his department he certainly wrote Premier Hazen that the Government would be advised as to the arrival of these farmers, to thank people all over the province for the kindness and courtesy shown the Agricultural Commission and would specially mention the hon. members for Restigouche, Mr. Leger, of Westmorland, and Mr. Leger, of Gloucester, who although politically opposed to the Government had done everything they could to make the meetings of the Commission a success.

A Good Secretary.

He thought the commission was particularly fortunate in the selection of its Secretary, a gentleman whose qualifications for the position nobody would question. He was sorry to note that the member for Victoria the other night went out of his way to state that Mr. Hubbard received ten dollars a day as Secretary of the Commission. He would state to the House that Mr. Hubbard was paid $125 per month which was not more than one half he was worth. No one would question the qualifications of the other commissioner, Mr. George E. Fisher, one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the province. A visit to his farm at Chatham was a revelation and his barns compare more than favorably with the best barns on the model farm at Guelph, Ottawa, or St. Annes. The speaker referred at considerable length to the importance of Agricultural education, saying that in that regard New Brunswick was in the very back rank as compared with other provinces. When it was realized that 95 PER CENT OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE WAS ENGAGED IN agricultural pursuits the importance of the subject could be appreciated. About FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS ARE INVESTED IN THIS PROVINCE IN AGRICULTURE, as compared with about twenty-five millions in all other industries combined. It was time for the Province to look ahead and for the authorities to move in the matter of agricultural education, supplying such in the common and high schools and eventually by an agricultural college.

Short Courses.

Then it was proposed to provide for short courses for studying live stock, dairying and horticulture. It was important to have these studies taught in the public schools, and when youths have grown up they will carry the information they have gained to the farm and could take up farming with intelligence. As regards dairying he thought the department had started at the wrong end. They had commenced building the second story of a structure before laying the foundation. The encouragement of milk production with proper dairy cattle should have preceded an attempt to establish an industry by founding cheese and butter factories.

Fruit Raising.

Hon. Mr. Landry quoted experts to show that in the matter of fruit and apple raising New Brunswick should be in the front rank and therefore the commission were recommending the appointment of a provincial horticulturist.

The importance of GOOD ROADS COULD NOT BE TOO STRONGLY ADVOCATED, and better railway facilities were also a necessity.

Rural Telephones.

He thought some attention should also be given to developing rural telephone system. Another very important matter recommended by the commission was the organization of WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, SUCH AS THEY HAD IN ONTARIO AND SOME OF THE STATES.

Hon. Mr. Landry then briefly summarized the appendices to the commission's report, commenting on each.

Immigration and Colonization.

As regards immigration and colonization, both would receive careful attention from the government. Efforts would be directed to SETTLE IMMIGRANTS UPON VACANT FARMS OF THE PROVINCE, because these immigrants would contribute to the keeping up roads, schools, churches and other services of the country. Colonization would be intelligently directed so that young men would not ben sent indiscriminately upon vacant lands. It was the intention of the government to SURVEY SECTIONS, SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE AND OPEN THEM FOR COLONIZATION.

Lumbermen should not be allowed to CUT OFF ALL LUMBER AND LEAVE NOTHING FOR THE SETTLER, and the settler himself would be permitted to take off only a limited quantity of lumber each year, just enough to keep him along until he could get enough land cleared to make a farm.

At Bottom of List.

Dr. Landry called particular attention to the appendix in which comparisons were made of the standing of the several provinces in all branches of agriculture. It was greatly to be deplored that New Brunswick stood at the bottom in nearly every particular.

Horse Importation.

Speaking of recent horse importation, Hon. Mr. Landry thought the critics on the Opposition side had not been fair. A THOROUGHBRED HORSE IS THE FOUNDATION OF ALL GOOD HORSE STOCK IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD. A man might go blindfolded and put his hand on a thoroughbred horse in any country and he would be certain to get something good. There was less predisposition in a thoroughbred horse to transmit blemishes to his offspring even if he had the same. CANADA WAS HUNGRY FOR THOROUGHBRED HORSES FROM COAST TO COAST. NEARLY EVERY GOOD HORSE IN THE WORLD HAD AT LEAST A DASH OF THOROUGHBRED BLOOD IN HIM. Our forefathers in this province had better horses than we because they imported thoroughbreds from Europe and today this province is feeling the benefit of that thoroughbred blood. He quoted from the New Brunswick year book of 1907 to show that the Hon. gentlemen opposite were in favor of importing thoroughbreds at that time, and their criticisms now were made only for the purpose of finding fault.

Should be Fair.

AGRICULTURE IN THIS PROVINCE SHOULD BE DISCUSSED WITHOUT PERMITTING POLITICS TO ENTER INTO IT. Without reflecting upon the past he would say the commission had found the agricultural position of the province unsatisfactory yet possessing great possibilities. Seasons, climate, soil were all favorable to producing abundance of crops and with such natural surroundings here the people should be able by intelligent use of their opportunities to live in the noblest sense of the word and to build up here a country of healthful and happy homes and a people who will have no superior in the world.

Mr. Labillois followed Dr. Landry.

Regarding farming methods he said he was glad to notice that his suggestions had been acted upon. During the summer he had visited other provinces, particularly Quebec. He had seen things which he hoped would soon be in existence in New Brunswick.

In the schools boys and even girls were taught branches of agricultural industry.

A Non-Party Question.

It would take some time to thoroughly consider the report that was brought down, and he hoped members on both sides would leave politics out of the question. Agriculture was a subject on which the best powers on both sides of the House should be brought to bear. Dr. Robertson had told them that by careful management the products of the farm might be increased in value ten million dollars, and it should be the earnest endeavor of every member to assist. Good work could be done by agricultural societies, but they were not doing the work they should. Improvement of stock, was most important, and in any future importation of pure bred stock it would be divided into lots and sold in different parts of the Province. It was difficult for farmers on the North Shore to come to Fredericton or St. John and it was fair that sales should be held where they could attend.

The Auto Peril

A section referring to automobiles would be found in the report. In this every man should strike out from the shoulder. This was a great nuisance and cause of disaster. Farmers and their wives and daughters were afraid to drive a horse on the roads, and thousands of farmers in the Province were unable to attend the markets. Some action should be taken to restrict their use on certain days of the week. He advocated market days on which autos should be prohibited from using the roads. Farmers and their wives would then be able to drive valuable horses without fear.

Encourage the Dairy.

When the old Government took up the question of dairying very little was being done in that way by farmers. The late Government did a good deal to help it on. The present Provincial Secretary when in opposition, took frequent occasion to find fault with what the Government was doing, but there were changing conditions. Farmers found it more profitable to grow potatoes, and discarded dairying. It would be advisable to give instruction to farmers on making better butter, for there was a great deal of inferior butter made. This instruction might be given through the agricultural societies and pamphlets.

Farm Colonies.

Too much consideration could not be given to colonization. Lumber was getting scarcer and young men of the country would have to make up their minds to settle on the farms. It was absolutely necessary that young settlers taking up new farms should have some lumber left to furnish them a livelihood until their crops were ready He was sorry to find no reference to a wheat policy.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson once remarked that every farmer should raise at least sufficient wheat to maintain himself and family. The late Government instituted a system of bonusing flour mills and the result was an increase in the production of wheat from 209,000 bushels to over 400,000. Last year it fell off to 300,000.

In conclusion he would like to once more call the attention of the Government to the automobile nuisance and take some drastic steps in regard to it.

Emmerson's Mills Don't Go.

Mr. Burchill said though he was scarcely in order the House would prabobly excuse him if he said a few words regarding wheat production. The late government had granted a bonus to roller mills and some valuable mills had been established. One in his own county did good work, but as the years passed these mills became unprofitable, owing to the little work they had to do. The mill in Northumberland HAD CEASED TO OPERATE. Complaint came from farmers that they could not get their wheat ground, without sending long distances to the mill. The Government should have some lever to COMPEL CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF MILLS, once they had received the bonus and he would like to ask the Commissioner of Agriculture if there were no means of compelling mills to continue in operation. If not, then he would suggest that if the policy of bonusing these mills was to be continued, some means should be provided to compel them to keep running. There was a lot of wheat grown in his own neighborhod but no mills where it might be ground.

Hon. Mr. Hazen after referring to statutes said he thought there was at present sufficient legislation for the purpose of compelling mills to operate, but he was told that one reason they had gone out of business was that there was not sufficient wheat grown to enable them to be run profitably. Milling was a costly business and the farmers found they could grow other crops than wheat at a greater profit.

With reference to the report of the Commission generally he thought some very valuable work had been accomplished, which would take a good deal of anxious thought and consideration, and in the result must achieve a vast amount of good. The subjects touched upon in the report were of highest importance. He would suggest that some time before the close of the session an afternoon or evening might be set aside when the whole matter might be thoroughly discussed by the House.

Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson endorsed the Premier's remarks and was sure that every member would approach the consideration of the question in an entirely non-partisan manner. All members of the Opposition would assist and co-operate with the Government in endeavoring to work out the most satisfactory policy possible, in the interests of the farming industry. But at the same time he did not think they should not be restricted from making any reasonable criticism they might think necessary. Before closing he desired to call attention to a book published by the late Howard Trueman on the history of agriculture in New Brunswick which the author had intended for circulation amongst the farmers, and he would like to suggest to the present Government that it might be worth while to have it circulated.

This closed the discussion.

Other Business.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy said the Government was not aware that the flooring of the Andover bridge was in a dangerous condition. If so it would be repaired at once. Whether the work would be let by contract or done by day's work would depend on the report of the structural superintendent.

The House in committee agreed to bills to enable Trinity church, St. John, to issue debentures, to amend Creditors' Relief Act and relating to custody of children.

Committee considered bill respecting winding up of incorporated companies and agreed to the bill relating to the extension of School street, Dorchester.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor entered the chamber and assented to several bills that had been passed by the House.

The House took recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock. Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the City of St. John in favor of their bills relating to the policy and to the reconstruction of buildings in the city.

Mr. Woods resumed the debate on the budget. Hon. Mr. Morrissy and others also spoke.

(A full report of their speeches will appear in tomorrow's Standard.)

LOOKS LIKE AN ATTEMPT AT REVENGE

There may be interesting developments at the hearing of a Fairville court case in which Michael Ryan is to be the defendant on Friday. He has placed against him two charges, the first of assault and battery and the second of contempt of court.

The charge of contempt arises out of Ryan's failure to attend court on Friday last when he was summoned to answer the charge of assault.

It is believed that the assault which Mike is alleged to have committed has some connection with a case of illegal liquor selling which was recently adjudicated by Magistrate Masson. The man assaulted is the same who testified that he had purchased ale of the defendant in the case just mentioned.

Believed Ryan Was a Tool.

A fine of $60 was imposed after a conviction for illegal selling, and shortly afterward Policeman Robert Lawson received a letter threatening his life for the part he had taken in the affair. The officer did not take much notice of the communication, but the malicious intent which it disclosed is supposed also to have actuated this attack upon the witness.. The fight took place near the C. P. R. depot. The man who was attacked told a very circumstantial story in court which pointed to the conditions outlined.

RESULT OF POST-MORTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Warwick's Conclusion

From facts revealed by post-mortem witness concluded that pulmonary thrombosis caused death. Thombosis was due to embolism in left iliac vein.

Some of the clots were older than others and were ante-mortem. From those ante-mortem clots ideath resulted.

Explains to Jury.

At the suggestion of Dr. A. W. MacRae, Crown representative, Dr. Warwick explained to the jurymen by means of charts the result of his post-mortem examination.

On resuming his evidence witness said that he would judge from the post-mortem that there had been considerable constitutional disturbance at times. That might result from movement or manipulation of the body. Any movement, particularly sudden movement of the patient or of the limb or any manipulation of the limb, any sudden straining would cause clots to be detached and to go into the circulatory system. There was evidently considerable violence to produce the result found.

To Dr. MacRae—Post-mortem clot would be dark red, soft, translucent, elastic, entirely free or only apparently attached. Another form of post-mortem clots might be yellowish in color, commonly described as "chicken-fat" clot. These as a rule were not found outside the heart. The appearance of a thrombus would vary according to condition of the blood at the time of its formation. It would be of a greyish hue if a "white thrombus" reddish if a "red thrombus."

Had No Difficulty

In this case witness had no difficulty in distinguishing between the clots. In the pulmonary artery the thrombi had begun to organize. Some of the thrombi had been in the pulmonary artery a week.

Massage of the back or spinal column might not cause the detachment of clots. It would cause movement of the patient, however.

The left external iliac was opened throughout its length. The cord-like substance in the thigh was due to thrombosis of the left femoral artery. Witness said he was a pathologist of the General Public Hospital.

Dr. Walker Recalled

Dr. Walker recalled, said the post-mortem in his opinion sustained his diagnosis. Clots might be in the pulmonary artery for some time. They were not likely to be the result of recent causes.

To Dr. MacRae—Lead and opium might be applied locally in the case of thrombosis. Thrombi would result from both mechanical and chemical causes. There might be large areas of vein surface that would show no trace of thrombosis as the thrombi would pass through.

Treatment of Thrombosis

Dr. MacRae then read from Osler's Modern Medicine concerning the treatment of thrombosis. The extract prescribed absolute rest, placing of limbs in splints, etc. Until three weeks had elapsed after the disappearance of acute symptoms no movements should be allowed. Witness agreed with this. Roughly, six weeks should elapse.

Knows Nothing of Osteopathy

Concerning osteopathy witness knew nothing except by hearsay. It wasn't generally recognized as a scientific branch of medicine.

Massage of the vertebrae would be injurious and improper treatment in the case under discussion. Would not go so far as to malpractice.

Mrs. Arthur S. Bowman

Mrs. Arthur S. Bowman followed Dr. Walker. Knew late Mrs. Annie MacLauchlan. Latter was ill about five weeks. She complained of pain in her limb. For that trouble she was treated by Dr. Spangler. Does not know if he was asked to discontinue his visits. Never saw him at the house. Saw Dr. Emery and Dr. Walker there the night of her death. Witness remained there until her death. Knew Dr. Emery gave patient injections. Does not know of any treatment given before by Dr. Spangler. The patient had been under Dr. Spangler's care right along.

Did Not Rub Leg

Coroner—"Did you ever see Dr. Spangler treat her?"

Witness (very sharply)—"No! I knew nothing but what Mrs. MacLauchlan told me. About three weeks ago she told me that Dr. Spangler had not rubbed her leg below the knee. That was before Dr. Emery treated her."

Milk-Leg

To Dr. MacRae—Had had several conservations with deceased. The conversation spoken of took place in Mrs. MacLauchlan's bed-room. No one but witness and deceased were present. The patient told her that Dr. Spangler had told her that she had "milk-leg." Witness had replied it was not the treatment for "milk-leg" that she had seen.

The treatment witness had seen was the bandaging of the leg. Witness did not advise calling in another physician. Patient said Dr. Spangler did not rub her leg below the knee, but did rub her back and thighs.

Another Conversation

Shortly before death of deceased there was another conversation. Mrs. MacLauchlan's mother may have been present. Patient said she was much better and said, "Perhaps you will now believe in his treatment." Patient said nothing about Dr. Emery's treatment or about a tonic.

To Mr. Teed—The evening Mrs. MacLauchlan died witness rubbed patient's hands and left groin. The rubbing was light. Patient did not say Dr. Spangler was insisting that another physician be called in. Witness put hot water bags to her hands and a mustard plaster to the abdomen.

To Dr. MacRae—Could not say that doctors were in the room when witness did this. In conversation with witness deceased said her leg was swollen and sore.

Absolute Quiet

To the Coroner—Witness had had professional training as a nurse. Had seen a case of phlebitis treated. The doctor's instructions were that there must be absolute quiet. The leg was raised to assist circulation.

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Smart effects in fine Panama and Voiles with silk Spring soft new colorings—tan, taupe, catawba, navy and black. Many of the new suits are smartly tailored in the Empire style with beautiful silk applique trimmings to match and the new Directoire sleeve in cluster tuck design. $20. to $35. secures you a dress of choice materials and fashioned with that refined simplicity that is the charming feature of the new Princess robes.

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THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER CELEBRATED

Passover, or Pass-over from the Hebrew word Pesar, is set apart by the Jews to commemorate the saving of the Hebrew first-born, from among those of the Egyptians; by the placing of blood on the Hebrew door posts which sign was passed by by the angel of death, who had been commanded by God to kill the first born of every Egyptian family to punish Pharoah for his persecution of the Israelites.

At this time of the year all the Jews which comprise about 12,000,000 souls, are celebrating the feast of the Passover in memory of the saving of their first-born. This celebration lasts for eight days. In these days the bread eaten is unleavened. No work is permitted in the first two days or in the last two days of Passover. In the intervening daks work is permitted. Last night every Jewish house held a service at their own hearths. This house service commemorates the lives of their ancestors, those who have been persecuted in days gone by and is held to rejoice that now one man is not master, or his brothers slave.

Next Sunday night the last service will be held as the Passover week ends on that day

An Interesting Debate.

Tonight at St. Andrew's church the Brotherhood and the Fireside Club will meet and debate on the subject: Resolved that independence would be a better destiny for Canada than Imperialism. On the side of independence those who will take part are, Frank Morrison, Harry Cook and Charles Kee, of the Fireside Club, and on the side of Imperialism are L. J. Sinclair, C. W. McMulkin, and Mr. Brewer of the Brotherhood. There will be special music furnished by the church choir. This debate will no doubt prove very interesting. All are invited.

Crossing at Hampstead.

Mr. Henry Vallis, of Hampstead, who was in the city yesterday, said that teams were still crossing the ice at Hampstead.

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