# SPLENDID RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT MADE BY LEGISLATURE IN SESSION JUST CLOSED

## MANY MEASURES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO PROVINCE PLACED ON STATUTE BOOKS

### Crown Timber Lands Act a Triumph for Premier Flemming's Statesmanship — All Legislation Conveys Message of Rapid Industrial Development of Province.

Owing to the timely demise of the opposition, the session of the legislature which closed on Thursday was somewhat lacking in spectacular interest and excitement, but it was very fruitful in legislation of first importance to the province; legislation which touched the particular as well as the general interests of practically all sections of the people, and which in many respects was well designed to give impetus and direction to the forward movement started by the progressive administration of public affairs since Mr. Hazen and Mr. Flemming delivered the province from the incompetence and corruption of the old regime.

Many government measures well calculated to promote the development of the industrial and agricultural resources of the province were adopted, and there was a goodly crop of private and municipal legislation not without interest as indicating the industrial and commercial development of the province and the growing spirit of enterprise among the people.

The measures dealing with the Crown timber lands, providing for the encouragement of the pulp and paper making industries and at the same time assuring the conservation of our forest wealth and the interests of the provincial treasury is generally regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation which has been adopted by the legislature for a generation.

The new highways act, providing for the centralization of responsibility, and the employment of an expert engineer to lay out the road work on scientific lines and exercise general supervision over the highways of the province, is regarded as a considerable improvement on the older act, and should assure the improvement of the roads. This measure, in conjunction with the grant of $100,000 annually for the making of permanent roads, should prove of great benefit to the rural population of the province.

Continuing its policy of assisting the farmers to realize the agricultural possibilities of the province the government passed a measure, providing for the establishment of agricultural schools, and two of these will be organized immediately, one at Woodstock and the other, it is understood, in Kings county, probably at Sussex.

Another measure of importance provides for the cultivation of oysters on grounds at present barren, and a lease of areas in Bay Verte to the Canadian Oyster Company, whose plans, it is said, will in a few years result in the production of more oysters than are now produced in the whole of Canada.

Another act adopted by the legislature, that authorizing the company in which Sir William MacKenzie is interested to increase its capital to over $5,000,000 practically assures the development of a big industry in connection with the utilization of the shale oil areas of Albert and Westmoreland counties.

Other acts incorporating the St. John Suburban Railway, and authorizing the New Brunswick Hydro-Electric Company to increase its capital to $10,000,000 are indicative of big developments in and about St. John, while the legislature by an unanimous vote placed itself on record as being willing to do anything in reason to promote the establishment of a steel shipbuilding plant on the shores of Courtenay Bay.

The Judicature Act was amended by providing for a reorganization of the Supreme Court; provision was made to facilitate business in the county courts by the appointment of official stenographers; Probate Court fees on small estates were again reduced and some changes were made in the Registry Act. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was authorized to sell a portion of the crown lands near McGivney Junction on the line of the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Pacific to the Dominion government for the purpose of establishing military training grounds, and also to levy a provincial tax upon railways and tramways.

The titles of the members of the Executive Council were changed from Commissioners to Ministers.

Premier Flemming came through the session with a greatly enhanced reputation as a leader, and, in spite of the predictions that personal matters would create friction and factions in the ranks of his big majority, the close of the session found the most complete unanimity among his following. It is generally admitted that one of the greatest tests of a leader of a political party arrives when his following is freed from the influence of a live opposition, and the fact that he has met that test with rare ability, commanding increased confidence, preserving the greatest harmony among his followers, proves that he deserves the trust which the people have reposed in him. His uncompromising integrity of purpose, his earnest desire to promote the economic development of the province, his broad vision and comprehensive grasp of public affairs, his progressive spirit and sure instinct for the fundamentals, have probably been greater factors in promoting the confidence and satisfaction which prevails among his supporters than his magnetic personality and tireless tact.

"Many important matters were dealt with during the session and I believe the legislation adopted will have a good effect upon the forward movement in the province," said Premier Flemming in an interview with The Standard. "Our Crown timber lands question is certainly the most important matter which has been dealt with by the legislature for years, and I am assured that the policy we have adopted will promote the development of our forest resources. It is being well received throughout the province; every message I've had referring to it has been favorable to a degree.

"The Crown timber policy is important because it deals with 7,000,000 acres of the public domain, a great natural asset of the province, the common property of all the people. Not only does this great estate provide the government with a revenue of half a million dollars a year; from it is secured the raw material of the lumbering industry of the province, an industry which ranks next to agriculture in importance, representing an investment of many millions of capital, and giving employment to a very considerable section of the population of the province.

"In dealing with the matter the government had in mind the receiving of a reasonable revenue from the public domain, and the establishment of conditions calculated to guarantee security of capital investment, the utilization of the forest products in a way providing as much employment for our own people as possible, and the conservation of our forests.

#### To Encourage Pulp and Paper Making

"The act aims at the encouragement of the pulp and paper making industries. A license to be known as the saw-mill license will be issued, renewable from year to year for a period of 20 years from Aug. 1st, 1913, and subject to an extension for a further period of 10 years; provided the rules and regulations made in connection with the Crown land areas are carried out in a satisfactory manner during both periods.

"Another license known as the pulp and paper license will be issued, renewable from year to year for a period of 30 years, and subject to an extension of a further period of 20 years. Under the terms of this license the lessee must within three years of taking out the license have a pulp mill in operation, using at least 50 per cent. of the timber cut on the areas under lease; and in five years the lessee must have a paper mill or other mill which manufactures goods in which pulp largely enters as a raw material, and such mill or mills must utilize at least 50 per cent. of the lumber cut on the leased areas. It is provided that the operation of these mills must be continuous from year to year. It is further provided that the holder of one kind of lease may exchange it for the other kind.

"There is every reason to believe that this legislation will encourage the investment of capital in the pulp and paper making industry, and increase the wealth of the province by working up our timber into the more valuable finished products, and provide employment for a largely increased number of people.

"This week we have had an evidence of its beneficial effects. A party of gentlemen interested in having the Chatham pulp mill reopened were in Fredericton, and had an interview with the government. Representatives of Canadian capitalists are now looking over the mill and its sources of raw material with a view to purchasing and operating it. Until there was some certainty of an extension of the licenses, under reasonable fixture of tenure, no concern would consider the proposition of taking over and operating this mill. As a result of the passing of the Crown timber act, I have no doubt millions of capital will come into the province for investment in pulp and paper mills.

#### The Oyster Fisheries.

"Another act adopted during the session which is of considerable importance from the point of view of developing the natural possibilities of the province is the act respecting the oyster fisheries. Last year an agreement was entered into between the Dominion government, represented by the minister of marine and fisheries, and the provincial government, authorizing us to grant leases from time to time, of such areas of the seacoast, bays, inlets, harbors, etc., as might be considered suitable for the cultivation and production of oysters.

"In order to make the most of this authority we passed an act designed to encourage the cultivation of oysters on what are now barren areas. The first part of the act provides for the making of surveys of the beds, or bottoms, of bays, rivers and harbors of the province and the laying out of such beds or bottoms into plots of such areas as is deemed proper for leasing purposes. The second part of the act authorizes the lieutenant governor-in-council to lease certain barren bottoms situated on the foreshore of the Bay of Verte between Little Cove near Cape Tormentine, and the mouth of the Tidnish river to the Canadian oyster Company; it also authorizes the granting of leases to other companies or persons making application for barren bottoms. It is provided that in granting such leases the riparian owner desirous of leasing the bottom in front of his own foreshore shall have the preference over other applicants.

The Canadian Oyster Company which applied for leases in Bay Verte is incorporated by the parliament of Canada, and has its head office in Toronto. It has agreed to expend not less than $10,000 annually for seven years, and to make productive not less than 100 acres per year during this term. It has also agreed to pay the province royalty after January, 1920, on all marketable oysters raked from its leased areas, such royalty not to be less than $5,000 a year.

"I am satisfied that as a result of the oyster act we will not only get the Canadian Oyster Company to undertake oyster culture on a large scale, but will have other companies formed to lease barren areas and undertake the cultivation of oysters at various points along the coast of the province. Already I have had intimations to this effect.

#### To Redeem Public Debt.

"One thing we did during the session that should be of more than passing interest to the general public was to create a crown lands sinking fund. Last year the province received $60,000 for its rights in the Grand Falls water powers and certain lands in the vicinity, and it also obtained about $20,000 for the transfer to the National Transcontinental of the right of way of the railway through the province. In the past the general practice has been to place the proceeds from the sale of any portion of the public domain in the current revenue account. But instead of following the old practice we have decided that, inasmuch as the sale of the crown lands, water powers or any public utility or right, means a dissipation of the capital of the province, in future all money received from such sales must go into a special sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt of the province.

"An act was passed during the session making this course compulsory and the receipts of the sale of the Grand Falls water powers and rights of way of Transcontinental were transferred to this account, as well as a number of smaller items, making a total of nearly $100,000 in the crown lands sinking fund already. This fund is to be placed in a bank at compound interest, or invested in approved securities, and allowed to accumulate until the lieut. governer in council deems it advisable to apply them to the redemption of the bonded indebtedness. At the same time the government will continue to make the ordinary provision for sinking funds.

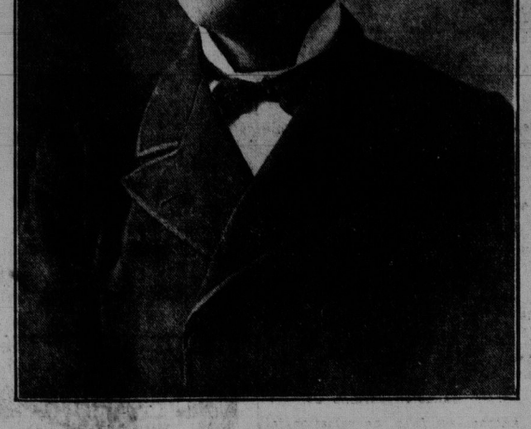
#### The New Brunswick Shales

"Another measure a good deal more important than its length would indicate was that respecting the New Brunswick Shales, Ltd. This concern in which Sir William MacKenzie is interested, asked and obtained authority to increase its capital from $5,000,000 upwards. It has taken over the leases held by the old Albertite, Ollite and Cannel Coal Company, covering an area extending right across Albert county and into Westmorland. It has had a crew of men with five or six diamond drills making borings and testing the extent of the shale oil areas, and its statement shows that it has already srent $100,000 in exploration and development work. As a result of the prospecting work the company has taken up leases of new areas, and the fact that the company has spent such a sum as $100,000 and has obtained authority to make such a heavy capital investment, indicates pretty strongly the importance of the industry it is proposed to develop in connection with the exploitation of the shale oil areas. This company's operations should prove of great benefit to that section of the province.

#### Aid to Steel Shipbuilding at St. John

"A matter of considerable importance to St. John and the province at large, came before the legislature in the shape of a resolution recommending the government to grant reasonable encouragement to the project to establish a shipbuilding plant. If the promoters of the project had put before us a concrete proposition, the answer of the legislature would have been more specific, but until they show us just what they are prepared to do we can hardly say just what encouragement we are ready to give.

"The government and legislature are ready to do anything in reason to assure the establishment of a shipbuilding industry at St. John; that



HON. J. K. FLEMMING,
New Brunswick's Able Premier.

was shown by the fact that the resolution passed the House without a dissenting voice. That resolution gives the lieutenant governor-in-council a mandate to deal with the matter during the recess in a business-like way, and testifies to the general recognition of the importance of obtaining such an industry for the province. The fact that the Dominion government has let a contract for the construction of a drydock at St. John places us one step in advance of other places, because a drydock and ship-repair plant should be side by side with a ship-building plant. St. John's chances of securing a ship-building plant and also works for the manufacture of iron and steel seem good, and the government will do what it can to assist the realization of hopes in that direction.

#### For Agricultural Schools.

"Several measures of interest to the farmers were adopted, one of them being an act providing for the establishment of two agricultural schools in the province, which will represent quite a step in advance.

#### The Fair Wage Act.

"In compliance with the request of the Trades and Labor Council of St. John and other labor bodies, we passed an act providing for the insertion of a fair wage schedule in all contracts awarded by the province. Another little measure of interest to people of small means, was that providing for the lightening of the burden on small estates in the probate court. This act reduces the fees on estates of $1,000 and under so that they range from $10 on estates of $1,000 to $1.50 on estates not exceeding $250 in value."

#### For Permanent Roads.

"An act of general interest introduced by the government provides for the construction of permanent highways in the province. Under its provisions the lieut-governor-in-council is authorized to appoint a properly qualified engineer or engineers, whose duty it will be to survey, lay off and make plans, profiles and specifications for the construction of permanent highways at such places as the commissioner of public works may direct. A sum of $100,000 annually is to be expended in this work, such expenditures to be in addition to the ordinary large grant the government makes to the roads. It was felt that the $50,000, which the House of Commons proposes to give to New Brunswick, if not again held up by the senate, should be expended in making permanent roads, and the government proposes not only to utilize the federal grant for this purpose, but to supplement it by an additional grant of $50,000 out of the consolidated revenue fund of the province. By permanent road work we don't mean macadamized roads.

"The plan is to take portions of the roads throughout the province which are in a bad state, and to use this additional grant to straighten, widen, and drain such portions, so as to make them of a permanent nature. Highway development is important, and we hope this act will be productive of good results.

#### Permanent Bridges.

"Inorder to continue its policy of providing permanent bridges, the government was authorized to borrow $300,000. Our bridge making programme this year is rather extensive. In addition to the new bridge at St. John it is the intention to build a big bridge at Grand Falls, and another across the Miramichi, near Newcastle.

#### The Militia Training Ground.

"An act was passed authorizing the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to transfer to the Dominion Department of Militia and Defence an area of crown lands near McGivney Junction, between Fredericton and Chatham, practically in the centre of the province. The militia department wants the land to establish a military training ground. At this camp not only the militia of New Brunswick, but the various companies of infantry, cavalry and engineers will meet there for drill every year. The assembly of large bodies of men will mean a considerable expenditure which will be to the advantage of the province. The exact location or extent of the area required has not yet been settled. The proceeds from the transfer of the grounds will be placed in the crown lands sinking fund.

#### To Aid Cartier Monument.

"Another little act, which, I believe, will meet with general approval was that making a grant of $3,000 to the Cartier Monument Fund. Sir George Etienne Cartier as leader of the French minority, played a great part in the confederation of Canada, and English as well as French speaking people of the province honor his memory."

### AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION ADOPTED DURING SESSION.

Hon. Dr. Landry, commissioner for agriculture, when seen by a Standard representative in reference to the legislation adopted during the session in the interests of the farmers, said he felt the passage of the act to establish agricultural schools in the province would appeal to the farming population as a long step in the right direction. "The working out of the act should prove of great benefit to the farmers," he added. "When established the schools will mark a very great advance over our existing facilities for agricultural education, and will give the farmers a much better opportunity to qualify themselves for the work of developing our agricultural resources than they have had within the province. At present the department plans on opening two of these schools, one of which will be located in the building of the Fisher estate at Woodstock, which, I understand, cost about $30,000. Personally, I wish we were in a position to open more schools. At first we do not contemplate being able to keep the school in operation more than six months in the year, but we hope that it will be found possible and necessary to lengthen the courses in the near future.

#### Comprehensive Instruction.

"As regards the character of the schools you will see by consulting the act that it sets forth a very comprehensive programme of instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, the characteristics, care and mangement of farm animals; butter and cheese making, domestic science, the principles, construction, and use of varieties of buildings, fences, drainage systems and other permanent improvements; machinery, implements, tools and appliances necessary or desirable on a farm; the elements of various sciences applicable to all these subjects; and instruction in such other subjects as will promote a knowledge of the theory and practice of the various pursuits and subjects referred to, or add to the general efficiency and usefulness of the schools. Just how far we will carry out the purposes of the act at the outset will depend largely upon the number of students who wish to take advantage of the schools.

#### Students Studying Elsewhere.

"At the present ttime there are about 65 students from New Brunswick attending the agricultural school at Truro, and a small number at Macdonald College. The schools we intend to establish will take the place of that at Truro, though of course the instruction will not, for some years at any rate, be so comprehensive and advanced as that given at the Macdonald College. With two of these schools in operation in the province the contingent which now goes to Truro would no doubt attend one or other of our own schools and as many of the farmers' sons in the neighborhood would no doubt attend, I think we can plan on starting with an attendance of upwards of 100 students at any rate.

#### To Continue Lectures.

"While we hope to obtain much good from these schools we will not neglect the work we have been doing in the way of sending out men to give lectures and demonstrations all over the province. This kind of work will be increased this year; in fact the general work of the department which has been growing rapidly during the last five years will this year practically be double what it ever has been. In all branches of agriculture increased interest and activity is manifest. Dairying seems to be taking on new life.

"There has been a marked increase of interest in the lecture courses on dairy farming, and we have been authorized to add to the staff of instructors in dairying in order to meet the increased demand for instruction in this industry. More interest is shown in some of the broader aspects of the farm problem, and we are also engaging a man to go about the country and lecture on fertilizers and drainage. The department will purchase a ditching machine, and give demonstrations with it about the country for the purpose of inducing the farmers to club together and buy such machines and use them to provide for the better drainage of their lands.

#### To Aid Pure Stock.

"The department has also given authority to arrange for the organization of Breeding Associations through out the province, and to give reasonable assistance to such associations in the matter of importing pure bred cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, etc. A general feeling of optimism is prevalent among the farmers; market conditions are good; and it is the idea of the department to help the farmers make hay while the sun shines. In order to help the fruit raisers we have arranged to supply nursery stock to 75 persons, which is 30 more than availed themselves of our help last year, and we will also undertake the organization of a fruit show at St. John this fall. If the fruit growers continue to set out orchards at the rate they have been doing in the last few years we will soon have an extensive area producing fruit.

#### Fighting Insect Pests.

"Another act adopted at the instance of the department of agriculture authorize the lieutenant-governor in-council to make stringent regulations to prevent the introduction of insect pests into the province, and brings New Brunswick in uniformity with the other provinces in this respect. The act is of great importance at the present time, as a good deal of nursery stock is being brought in from other countries without bringing in the parasites, which are the natural enemies of the insect pests. Last year the potato canker was nearly introduced into Canada. It was brought to Canada with some imported potatoes, but fortunately it was discovered in time and the prompt action of the Dominion authorities prevented it from getting a foothold.

#### Public Health.

"Another bill in which my department had some interest, and which was passed during the session, amended the Public Health Act by authorizing the Provincial Board of Health to delegate certain of its powers to the local Boards of Health. This act is of special interest to St. John. It permits the local Boards of Health to go outside their town or county

Continued on page five.


## Woman in Pain For Three Years

### With an Aching Shoulder and Lame Back That Seemed Incurable.

### Tells of Her Remarkable Cure.

"Very few people could so patiently suffer for three years as I did," writes Mrs. M. D. Durand, from her home in Augusta. "Sometimes I did feel very discouraged, but knew that a remedy would some day turn up with the power to relieve my sufferings. Nerviline was the one thing that ever did me real good. It had the power to sink into my stiff, sore muscles, and it drew out the pain and gave me release from such distress as few people know. My condition was largely Rheumatic, and on this account I do urge every person with Rheumatic tendencies to use Nerviline—rub it in frequently and bind a hot flannel cloth over the aching parts. This is very soothing and will surely cure."

It is just such cases as this that has made Nerviline famous in many lands. No liniment is so penetrating, so strong, so pain-subduing. Its influence over Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica and Rheumatism is simply a marvel. Thousands of actual, permanent cures prove this. In the home Nerviline is so useful because it can be taken internally with sure results, for cramps, stomach pains, and diarrhoea. It stops vomiting, cures nausea and sick headache.

No home complete without Nerviline. Family size bottles, 50c.; trial size, 25c., at all storekeepers and druggists or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Is Headache a Blessing in Disguise?

THE better the human system is understood the more we realize the usefulness of pain as a sort of danger signal.

Headache is said to be the most beneficial of all aches and pains, because it comes as a warning with so many ailments. Rarely is the cause found in the head itself, but usually in the condition of the system.

The most persistent and most painful headaches are caused by exhausted nerves, and are of a neuralgic nature. The nerves are in a starved and wasted condition, and a little extra strain or excitement brings on an attack of sick, nervous headache.

Nervous headache is said to be the cry of starved nerves for more rich, nourishing blood. The brain is the centre of the human nervous system, and there is manufactured the nervous energy which controls the action of the members of the body.

Consequently, when nervous headache comes it is a warning that the nervous system is in a run-down condition, and must be restored if some form of paralysis is to be avoided.

It is a mistake to use powerful headache powders to relieve the pain and then neglect to remove the cause of trouble, which is of far more consequence if you value life.

You can restore and revitalize the wasted nerve cells by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment is not recommended as a relief for headache, but it does positively cure by removing the cause of trouble.

Nervous headaches will disappear only when the nervous system is nourished back to strength and vigor by use of such a restorative as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. T. Gray, farmer's wife, Earlton, New Ont., writes: "I had nerve and heart trouble, and was very much run down. I suffered terribly from headaches, and my eyesight was so bad I could scarcely read or sew. The pain in the top of the head was almost constant. Two doctors found they could not help me, and wanted a surgical operation.

"I had heard of many being cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and decided to try it. Altogether I used six boxes, and with the most marked benefits. They did me good in every way. It was not long until I was about and doing my own housework."

No one wants to take chances with locomotor ataxia or paralysis. And yet it is to such ailments as these that neglected nervous troubles naturally lead.

How much better it is to be warned by such symptoms as headache, sleeplessness, irritability, lack of vigor and energy, and feelings of fatigue and discouragement.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound to benefit you under such conditions, for by forming new, rich blood it works hand in hand with nature, and supplies the very elements which are necessary for the restoration of health and strength. The benefits of this treatment are both thorough and lasting.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

great nerve restorative, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.