

THE FERTILIZER DEAL OF MR. TWEEDDALE SHOWN UP

Brought Out That Dept. of Agriculture Was a Loser on the Fertilizer and Grain Seed Deal—Favorites Played in Its Despending—Prize Sheep Stock Were a Joke.

Fredericton, April 9.—Assembly Chamber, April 9.—The House met at three o'clock.

Mr. Murray (Kings) rose to a question of privilege. He said that a despatch appearing in a current issue of the St. John Telegraph had misrepresented his attitude with respect to the bill to amend the audit act which was before the House yesterday. He wished to say that the bill had not been allowed to stand, at the request of the opposition, but it was the honorable premier who had progress reported in order that he might give the bill further consideration. He thought that in justice to himself, he should set the matter right.

Notices of Enquiries.

Notices of enquiry were given as follows:

By Mr. Smith (Albert), as to whether or not the structural and architectural department for a portion of Albert County, was paid for services performed last year.

By Mr. Taylor, as to the amount expended on permanent roads in the Parish of Lepreau, Charlotte County.

By Mr. Young, as to whether the government intends rebuilding Grieve's Creek bridge in the town of Devon.

By Mr. Plinder, as to work on the Kelly Creek bridge, Parish of Kingsclear, and the name of the contractor and inspector.

By Mr. Sutton, as to payments made to Duncan D. Estabrooks for services performed for the Department of Lands and Mines in Queens County.

By Mr. Smith (Albert) as to the cutting of pulp wood and logs on a lot of crown land in the Parish of Chipman.

By Mr. Dickson, as to the amount of traffic and cash receipts of ferries at Ferry's Point and Gondola Point in the County of Kings; also as to work on the highway road from Sheffield to the Jemseg bridge, and as to the qualification of Hugh R. McAlpine for the position of bridge inspector.

By Mr. Jones, as to payments made to and services performed by certain wardens in the county of Queens, and as to services performed by J. G. McCrea, road supervisor in the Parish of Wickham.

Hon. Mr. Roberts submitted the first annual report of the chief medical officer of the Department of Public Health.

Mr. LeBlanc moved for leave of absence for Hon. William Currie until the end of the session.

Hon. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to enable the city of Moncton to issue debentures for school purposes.

The House then went into committee with Mr. Leger (West) in the chair and took up further consideration of supply.

Bonuses.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale, on the item of \$5,000 bonuses to wheat mills, said that the increased production movement had made necessary a change of policy. Complaints had been made that existing mills in the province lacked the capacity to grind the increased supply of wheat. He had, therefore, recommended to the government that the bonus be increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and for the increased amount applicants be required to equip a mill with a capacity of fifty barrels per day. The result had been that bonuses of \$2,000 each had been granted to Thomas Kale and Basil Johnson in Kent, J. E. Porter in Anderson, Charles Rainsborough in Chatham and another to George Plinder at Plinder, York County. The mills had been equipped with modern machinery and he believed could grind just as good flour as was produced by the mills of the west.

Mr. Murray (Kings) said that he trusted that, in granting bonuses, care had been taken to prevent overlapping, or encroachments on territory already provided with mills.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that before granting a bonus an official of the department made a careful investigation and saw to it that all necessary safeguards were provided. The bonus was paid in two instalments after the mill had been equipped to the satisfaction of the department and put into operation. There had been a complaint made from Chatham, bearing the ground that a mill already existed at Newcastle, but assurances had been given that there was need of one at Chatham mill. Before obtaining the bonus it was necessary for the owners of a mill to make an investment of \$10,000 in buildings and machinery.

St. Hilaire Creamery.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale, on the item of \$5,000 for greater production, said he wished to make further reference to the creamery at St. Hilaire. A modern plant had been installed there at a cost of \$50,000, and was operated by the Dominion Agricultural Department under agreement for a term of five years. That agreement had expired and the Dominion government refused to renew it on the ground that there had been a loss of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. He thought it a bad thing that the factory should be idle, and had tried to persuade the Federal Agricultural Department to operate it for another year. Hon. Mr. Crear refused to entertain the proposal, but he (Tweeddale) had got in touch with Mr. Grisdale, who had promised to undertake to secure the consent of the minister to keep the factory in operation for another year. Should it be continued in operation, the provincial department of agriculture would undertake to provide an operator at a cost of about \$2,000 per year and he thought the factory would then be placed on a paying basis. The minister here read a letter which had been sent by his predecessor in office to the owners of the factory on February 4, 1914, in which generous inducements had been held out to them on behalf of the government. They had been promised machinery and six per cent. on the paid up capital stock in addition to a bonus of \$1,000. They were now making a claim based on the promise made by the former minister of agriculture, which totalled the sum of \$13,724.41. Rather than assume that liability, the department had offered to provide and pay a but-

ter maker to operate the factory at an estimated cost of \$2,000. The factory was well equipped, was going ahead splendidly and he was hopeful that under the new arrangement it would soon be able to earn a dividend on its stock.

Mr. Murray (Kings), in explanation said that he had written the letter to Mr. Diligle quoted by the honorable minister and afterward had prepared an agreement, but that agreement had never been executed. He learned from Mr. Daigle that the equipment of the factory would be too expensive to purchase, and that his predecessor in office (Landry) had expected. He thought that the offer of the department was too generous. He had gone to St. Hilaire to see the plant and had found a fine plant, but an excessive expenditure. A decision was reached that the whole matter be left in abeyance until the expiration of the period during which the Dominion would operate the factory. The minister of agriculture had made a verbal agreement which he found, for financial reasons, inadvisable to carry out. His letter to Mr. Daigle had been read to the stockholders, but at that time no person knew how heavy the cost would be. He believed the honorable minister of agriculture would honor his promise in going into the matter and asking a re-arrangement. His letter had not been an agreement between the department and the stockholders.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said he was pleased to hear the explanation from the minister as this matter had put up to the department of agriculture as an agreement which should be made good. The explanation would assist him in making a settlement. With regard to the discussion, which had taken place on the purchase of fertilizer by his department, he wished to say that he was ill at the time and could not take part. He believed the statement had been made that the farmers should not get that fertilizer except through dealers, and that the fertilizer was distributed through men who were partisans, one of which was his own son.

Mr. Smith (Carleton), said his honest friend (Sutton) was not in his seat so he felt he must correct the honorable minister. What had been said was that a considerable portion of the fertilizer went to dealers, and these dealers were friends of the government.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that it meant about the same.

The purchase of fertilizer had been part of the greater production campaign, which had been undertaken at the urgent request of the Imperial government, transmitted through the Federal authorities. At the Potato Growers' Conference in Washington, the consensus of opinion was that potato diseases had resulted from potato hunger, the commercial fertilizers lacking the proper proportion of potash. On his return from Washington, he added, the greater production committee in Fredericton, at which partnership was entirely voluntary. The committee recommended that a representative of the Canadian Fertilizer Company was offered to sell 8-8-8 potash fertilizer. He had not known that this fertilizer, containing so high a percentage of potash was available. It was a by-product of the best sugar factories. The committee recommended the purchase of fifteen hundred tons.

Hon. Mr. Smith—"What reports did you get of it?"

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied that an analyst at Ottawa had reported the fertilizer up to the standard, and that Fraser had such success with it that he used no other. If Liberal dealers were used by the department, it was because Conservative dealers were not in sympathy with the movement. The object was to get the fertilizer into the province and sell it to the farmers at manufacturers' prices.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said that did not refer to what was sold to political friends from whom the farmers had to buy.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said he would not say that. What he had said showed that every farmer had an open chance to buy the fertilizer. When all the importations were not taken up it was offered to dealers. His honorable friend (Smith) could have bought some, and he could not point to one instance where a farmer buy being refused. The honorable

member for Kings (Dickson) had said that it had been camouflaged, but he himself had done nothing toward distributing it from mills, for the same which I had bought at \$5.00 per ton cheaper than had the government."

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"I did not buy any because I had a supply of the same which I had bought at \$5.00 per ton cheaper than had the government."

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that was quite true where his honorable friend had bought before the war had forced the price up. Every opportunity had been offered the farmers to club together and buy by the ton. Officials of the department were employed to distribute the fertilizer, and had done their work well. Three carloads were reported standing on the track, and he had instructed his son to take charge, and he could show the House how he had done business. There were no queues to show, but the money had all gone into the treasury.

Charges of inefficiency had been made against the department of agriculture. He could state that results as good as those achieved in any other province had been reached in New Brunswick through the greater production campaign, because of the excellent organization and planning under this department. He said there was no seed grain in the province which was nearer the hunger line than was known. Through the seed branch at Ottawa he had looked an order for fifty thousand bushels of oats.

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"Did not you have to have a carload delivered at Perth released?"

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied that the greater part of importation was released at four mills, for the department took no chance on the wheat which was not guaranteed seed wheat, it being impossible to obtain that.

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"Did not the seed branch at Ottawa try to hold you to your order of fifty thousand bushels?"

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said such an effort had been made, but at the time he had booked the order the seed branch admitted that it was doubtful if it could be filled and was glad to be relieved of the order. That seed had produced excellent crops. Mr. Goodspeed of Nashua had stated that he had received better results from that seed than any he had used in forty years. His Hon. friend (Smith) had seen the result in fine wheat fields of his own county.

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"The majority of the farmers there have their own seed."

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied that such was not the case. Carleton county had been well organized and much seed distributed by Mr. Tracey.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) asked how much seed had gone into that county, to which the Minister replied that he could not answer off-hand, but would give a statement later.

Mr. Sutton asked if there had been any complaints concerning the wheat from Alberta.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied there had been none at all. His Hon. friends opposite at one time said that the department did not make its own decisions, and another that it took everything from the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said he felt very strongly in regard to this matter for his department was attacked unjustly.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) said he would not supply the budget speech like the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, but would draw his attention to a movement in the United States to restore the tariff wall against the Canadian potatoes. The department taken any action with the Dominion on that matter.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that those interested in the potato trade evident-ly did not think that matter very serious, as his attention had been called to it. But he was ready to act if it was necessary.

Mr. Sutton said the Hon. Minister had been charged up to greater production. The farmer replied that he had seen that of \$124 paid that he had seen for 31 days' services inspecting maple trees. As far as seed grain was concerned he claimed that it would have been more economical to have let dealers handle it. As far as selling fertilizer was concerned, Hon. Minister had made a statement, and he would not withdraw what he had said with regard to distributing the fertilizer among political friends.

The department when it employed dealers in that way should set a price and prevent overcharging. There had been reference to one Charles Shaw and he presumed he was the man who had bought the famous \$25 horse and sleigh.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale—"That was a relic of the old government."

Mr. Sweeney—"A part of the wreck."

Mr. Sutton, continuing, said that in spite of the statement of the honorable minister concerning the Alberta wheat he had been credibly informed that the results from it had been most unsatisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale—"It was the best wheat we had."

Mr. Sweeney said his objection to the minister of agriculture was that he was too partial to the other side. The honorable minister knew his views in that matter for he had gone to the agricultural office and protested and had been told that politics was not being played in that department.

Mr. Smith (Carleton)—"You always say something laughable."

Mr. Sweeney said that this was a fact. The minister was the most stubborn who ever held office. There was a reason, however, for his grandmother's heart and Nerve Pills and after the department's seed was concerned he could say that Westmorland had used much of it and it had proven good.

Mr. Sutton asked if the Department of Agriculture had taken any action with regard to the mustard plant which had become a very dangerous pest.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that the mustard plant was a hard weed to fight against. It was believed it had

been introduced with grain importations. Scientists said that it could be exterminated with vitrol and some of the farmers pulled the plants out after they blossomed.

Sheep Question.

Mr. Murray (Kings) asked for what the \$25,000 for purchase of sheep had been expended.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied that the sheep had been purchased to strengthen the meat and wool supply of the province. It had not been expected to put pure-bred stock into the country for pure-bred ewes were too expensive for the average farmer to buy. A marked increase in the number of sheep had taken place, and by next year they could be exported by the trainload.

As far as rams were concerned a good arrangement had been made with the Dominion live stock division. The object was not to raise the standard of the stock but to increase numbers. Sheep raising in New Brunswick was capable of indefinite expansion.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) asked which had proved the better, provincial or imported stock.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale replied that provincial stock was the better for importations, but did not stand transportation. In connection with sheep purchasing an excellent credit system for the farmers had been arranged through the chartered banks.

Hon. Mr. Murray said he was glad to hear the honorable minister say that quantity, not quality, had been the object of the sheep importations. Notwithstanding the wonderful efficiency of his department mentioned by the honorable minister, he (Murray) had been informed by farmers, many of them supporters of the government, that the importations would cause nothing but deterioration of flocks and that the sheep purchased by the department composed the worst lot of culls and scrubs ever brought in. Some of that efficiency should be devoted to the prevention of the importation of inferior stock. There was such a thing as getting too much quantity at the expense of quality. The honorable minister probably would deny that when he saw some of the results during the summer he would realize the truth of the statement. Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said that the pure-bred rams would raise the standard of the stock, but the price of pure-bred ewes had been excessive and they could not be imported.

Mr. Smith (Carleton) quoted from the Woodstock press to the effect that of a lot of five imported sheep two had died and one had been returned to the department.

Hon. Mr. Veniot remarked that there had been a worse case under the former government for Mr. Melanson had told of a case in Kent County where a government sheep had been killed to save its life.

Hon. Mr. Smith said he could speak of a personal experience about the sheep importation. He had bought eight sheep and one ram. Finer stock never had been brought in. The sheep had average five pounds of wool and the ram had produced 7 pounds. Five lambs already had resulted, and the number probably was increased.

Hon. Mr. Albert said that if he were correctly informed the Honorable Minister of Lands and Mines had raised one lamb last year.

Hon. Mr. Smith said that was not correct.

Mr. Smith (Albert) said there had been many complaints concerning the class of ewes imported. In time the rams would raise the standard, but he believed better ewes should have been brought in.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale said they could not be imported economically.

Mr. Potts, speaking on an item of \$5,000 for amusement tax expenses, said the tax should not go through. The tax had been introduced as a war measure and should be abolished. He had the word of the premier that the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The famous "hush" ships—the Courageous, Glorious and Furious—were designed to wipe out German light cruisers and raiders. They carried fifteen inch guns and steamed 32 knots an hour.

During the war three hundred destroyers, one hundred mine sweepers and twelve new types of submarines were added to the British navy.

Large Tonnage Added to British Navy During War.

Designs of Several Ships Were Altered After the Battle of Falkland Islands.

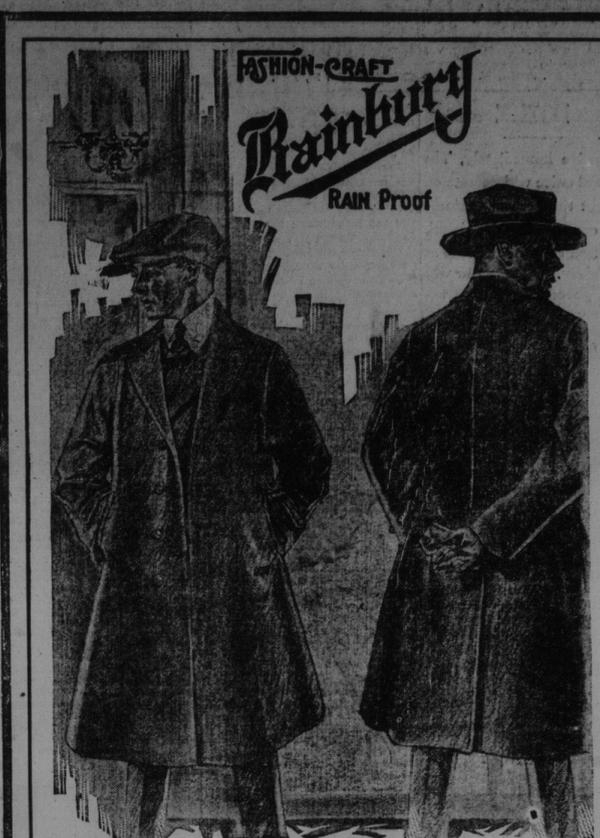
London, April 9.—More than two million tons of shipping were added to the British navy during the war at a cost of between 250,000,000 pounds and 300,000,000 pounds, according to a statement today by Sir E. H. W. Tempsom d'Eyncourt, director of naval construction at the admiralty.

After the battle of Falkland Islands the statement says, the design of the Renown and Repulse was altered from battleships to battle cruisers, the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The famous "hush" ships—the Courageous, Glorious and Furious—were designed to wipe out German light cruisers and raiders. They carried fifteen inch guns and steamed 32 knots an hour.

Mr. Tilley wanted to know when a road ceased to be a colonization road and came under the public works department.

Hon. Mr. Veniot replied that some of the roads in Hazen and Grimmer settlements already were under the department of public works. Colonization roads were merely for the opening of the country. There were 11 miles of the road under his department in the settlements named. There were expenditures for colonization roads in Restigouche, Kent, Northumberland, Madawaska and Victoria Counties.

The chairman left the chair at six o'clock to resume at 8 p.m.



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Fashion-Craft "Rainburys" made for many purposes from many cloths and models—each coat water-proofed by patent process which does not stiffen them. Fabrics always remain soft and flexible.

For Rain or Sunshine always useful.

SOLD IN 200 SHOPS IN CANADA.

ST. JOHN, N. B. "FASHION-CRAFT" AGENCIES:
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THE WEATHER

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Washington, April 9.—Northern New England: Partly cloudy Thursday, rain at night or Friday. Moderate east to south winds.

Toronto, April 9.—Pressure is high to the east of the Great Lakes, while a moderate disturbance is centered over Iowa, moving northeastward. The water has been fair today in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

	Min.	Max.
Toronto	39	46
Ottawa	32	50
Montreal	30	42
Quebec	26	36
St. John	30	44
Halifax	26	40

DIED.

STEWART—On the 8th inst., Charles Robert Moore Stewart, son of the late Robert Stewart and Emma Wilson.

Funeral from his late residence, 93 Sydney street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.

O'KEEFE—In this city on the 7th inst., William O'Keefe, leaving his wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn.

Notice of funeral later.

ON CONDUCTING DUTIES.

Lieutenant Gordon Cummins and Colonel William Land, the former of London, England, the latter of Bermuda, proceeded on the Melita to England on conducting duties.

DEFACTO GOVT WELL INSTALLED

Gen'l Smuts Confirms Press Accounts That Nationalization is a Bolshevik Ruse.

Paris, April 9.—The mission to Hungary which General Jan Christiaens Smuts is the head, has returned to Paris and confirms press accounts that the nationalization is a practical Bolshevik ruse.

The members reported that the defacto government was well installed and said that during the conferences with the Allies, he showed an obvious disposition not to quarrel with the Allies, but rather to meet them amicably on all questions consistent with the nature of the Bolshevik regime.

ALLIES' OBLIGATION TO GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 9.—(Canadian Press from Reuters' Limited)—In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Baldwin said the Allied obligation to the United Kingdom on March 31 last was 1,568,447,000 pounds sterling, and the obligations of the Dominions were 179,896,000 pounds sterling.

NO REPETITION OF MAURETANIA AFFAIR

American Consulate Has Representative at Winchester Camp to Straighten Out Papers.

London, April 9.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, is taking steps to prevent a repetition of the Mauretania incident, involving the holding up at the port of New York of war veterans, the majority of whom were Americans who had served in the British army, because the immigration officials had no satisfactory proof of their citizenship. The consulate has a representative at the Winchester camp, where 35,000 Americans are congregated for repatriation to see that the tangled problems of citizenship in this great body of men be properly met.

LADY CAVENDISH TO BECOME BRIDE WEDNESDAY APRIL 30

Ottawa, Ont., April 9.—The marriage of Lady Blanche Cavendish, second daughter of their excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, to Captain Ivan Cobbold, son of Mr. J. Cobbold and Lady Evelyn Cobbold, has been arranged to take place in London, England, on Wednesday, April 30th. Shortly following this ceremony, the Duchess of Devonshire will return to Canada.

Why Can't I Get To Sleep?

Thousands of people all over the country ask this question, but still continue to toss night after night on a sleepless bed, and it is impossible for them to get a full night's refreshing sleep.

Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system that it cannot be quieted except by the pernicious use of opiates or narcotics. Or again, you have heart palpitation, and sensation of sinking, a feeling you are going to die, or perhaps you wake up in your sleep feeling as though you were about to choke or smother, and the only way you can get relief is to sit up in bed.

To all who suffer in this way Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer an inestimable boon. They bring back the much-needed night's rest by improving the tone of the nerves, strengthening the heart, enriching the blood and making the whole organization act in harmony—then you sleep as peacefully as a child.

Mrs. Jas. Latimer, 39 Leinster street, St. John, N. B., writes: "At night I could not sleep. I had to sit up, my heart beat so fast, and when I walked up stairs I would get all out of breath. A friend recommended Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after using two boxes, I can sleep all night and am not out of breath after walking up stairs."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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LARGE TONNAGE ADDED TO BRITISH NAVY DURING WAR

Designs of Several Ships Were Altered After the Battle of Falkland Islands.

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KING AND QUEEN VISIT CANADIANS BELGRADE GOVT REJECTS DEMANDS

Drop in on Soldiers at Maple Leaf Hut During Tea Hour.

London, April 9.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—The King and Queen visited the Maple Leaf Hut today. Hundreds of Canadian soldiers were at 11 when their majesties arrived, and they remained for some time chatting with the men and volunteer waitresses.

Paris, April 9.—(Havas)—The Jugoslav press bureau here announces that the Belgrade Government has rejected a demand of the Allies intended to obtain the co-operation of a Jugoslav army against the Hungarian Communist Government. The refusal, it is added, was made on the ground that the Allies had not yet recognized Jugoslavia.

THE CLEANLINESS OF THE SEALED PACKAGE APPEALS TO THE DAINTESSNESS OF A WOMAN.

She knows that it protects the contents from dust, dirt, odors and moisture.

She will be doubly pleased with our new waxed board package—which we have adopted after several years of testing—because it is stronger, more secure and more completely air-tight; altogether the best container for tea that has yet been devised.

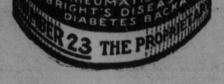
Ask your grocer for Red Rose Tea in the sealed carton.

CANADIAN BOYS JOIN RUSSIAN AIR SERVICE

Left England Yesterday as Members of the Imperial Squadron.

London, April 9.—(By Canadian Associated Press)—Included in the imperial air squadron, which is proceeding to Russia, are Captain Harold Edwards, son of William Edwards, of New Aberdeen, Nova Scotia, and Lieut. Herbert Broughall, son of F. W. Broughall, formerly manager of Sterling Bank, Toronto.

Both these officers were prisoners during the war. It is understood that Colonel Collishaw has abandoned the idea of flying to Russia. He is considering taking service in the Russia expedition.



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FOR KIDNEY, URINARY, BILIOUS, DIABETES, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

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