IMPORTANT DAY AT FORESTRY CONVENTION

Addresses Delivered Yesterday by Experts Along Different Lines--Dr. Jones of U. N. B. Makes Suggestions on Forestry Education--Report on Protection from Fire.

Quebec, Jan. 19.—Today was one of the most important days of the Forestry Convention. It began with an address by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who dealt with the importance of the forest to agriculture, leaving the impression that great as was the value of the forest as a timber producer its value as a protector of agriculture, navigation, and waterpowers was even greater.

The subject then taken up was the protection of the forests against fire. This was opened by W. C. J. Hall, Superintendent of the Bureau of Forestry of the Province of Quebec, who has given a great deal of time to the study of this question. He referred to the danger points as along the lines of railway and near settlers' clearings. He urged the development of the municipal effort in organized districts and for large areas the adoption of the mountain top lookout station.

This was still further developed in a businesslike talk by E. E. Ring, Forest Commissioner of Maine, who is credited with doing perhaps more than any other to establish the system of look outs and to knit together all the fire fighting forces from one side of the state to the other by means of telephone lines.

L. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, one of the past presidents of the Canadian Forestry Association, and son of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, one of its founders, told of a series of experiments made on his forest estate in Lotbiniere county, Quebec, to determine the best way of getting rid of the debris from lumbering operations so as to lessen the risk of fire.

The representatives of the railways also described the methods used in combating fire along their lines.

Committee's Report.

The report of the committee on forest fire legislation was then read. A brief analysis of the different laws existing in each province shows great variety of method.

It is pointed out that, while the objects and main features or principles might be made more alike, the methods of application must vary with different conditions. The forest fire law of Nova Scotia is declared the best and most efficient, designed for a well settled country, but would only partially be applicable in other provinces.

The essentials of proper fire legislation are discussed in detail, and it is pointed out that proper organization of a protective service is more essential than legislation, that the legislation should not be specific but allow wide latitude in making rules and devising methods to the head of the fire service, who with all his assistants, inspectors and fire wardens—a permanent organization—should be made responsible for the safety of the districts in which the country should be subdivided.

The construction of watch towers equipped with necessary apparatus, the building of trails and telephone lines, while not inexpensive, are essential to complete success, and a supreme effort should be made, even if expensive, to stop the evil. To discover fires rapidly and prevent their spread to unmanageable extent would be secured thereby.

A main need is to change the attitude of the people at large. Hence, an educational campaign by the fire service organization should go on at the same time with their exercise of police functions.

Oil Burning Engines.

The burning of brush and "downing" of tops by lumbermen, not under a general prescription, but by rule in each particular case, is advocated.

The responsibility and methods of fire prevention by railroads are discussed at length upon the basis of an exhaustive report by the New York state public service commission.

The possibility of oil burning locomotives is hinted at. The making of broad fire safety strips is condemned, and instead of forest covered strip, to exclude sun and wind, cleaned of easily inflammable material is substituted. A regular bicycle fire patrol to follow each train is suggested and it is pointed out that since the danger of fires spreading is confined to the hours of 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. the expense could probably be kept quite low. The inefficiency of spark arresters and ashpans is explained.

The work of forest protection associations in the western states is rehearsed, showing the effectiveness of such associations.

The report concludes with the statement of belief that the people are ready for a supreme effort to get rid of the fire evil which threatens to wipe out a large portion of the natural resources of the Dominion, not only in timber, but in soil, thousands of square miles of which are now turned into barrens.

Lumbering regulation in regard to agriculture and the perpetuation of timber in areas unfit for cultivation was a subject which received a large amount of attention. It was opened by Hon. E. H. Bronson, one of the leading lumbermen of the Ottawa valley, who had much experience both in Ontario and Quebec. His position was in a word that the interests of all parties—not merely the lumbermen—demanded that a careful survey be made of all unorganized districts and those suited only to tree-growing set apart strictly for lumbering on modern conservative lines. He gave a number of instances to prove that when settlers went into lands not fit for agriculture the inevitable result was the destruction of timber and abandoning of the district as a farming country in a few years. He also concurred in the view of H. S. Graves that where railways ran through forest tracts, they should be compelled to use locomotives burning oil as fuel. He brought out the point that as by far the greater part of the value of timber products represented the wages of labor, no person in the country was so much interested in the proper conservation of the forests as the working man.

A. C. Flumerfelt, who was a member of the British Columbia forestry commission which recently brought in a most important report to that government, told of the new methods adopted and the reason for the same.

G. C. Piche, chief forester of the department of lands and forests, Quebec, is one of the two young men of Quebec (Avilia Bedard being the other) who a few years ago went over to Yale forest school and took a course in forestry, the benefit of which he is now giving his native province. Mr. Piche told of the present regulations of Quebec and how they were endeavouring to have them carried out. He also showed the gain both in the revenue and to the condition of the forest by the enforcement of diameter limit, the low cutting of stumps, etc.

Forestry Education.

The matter of forestry education was dealt with by the representative of Laval University, the latest university in Canada to establish a forestry course, by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, and the author of a number of books on this subject, and by Dr. Cecil C. Jones, the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, where a forestry course was established some three years ago. Avila Bedard, professor of silviculture in the University of Laval, and a graduate of Yale Forest School, described how the course in forestry was adapted to the conditions prevailing in Quebec.

Dr. Jones, in his paper, spoke of the need of more literature of a popular character suited to the needs of the small timber holder, giving him a more intelligent appreciation of the purposes of the movement and some practical instruction as to the objects of conservation. The idea was along the line of popularizing the movement and also to benefit the ordinary man of the lumbering community. To the same end he advocated the appointment of an enlarged corps of forest lecturers, who would be expected to speak not only at conventions and large centres of population but especially in rural and lumbering communities.

Forest Institute.

In the matter of technical education he suggested the formation of a Forest Institute, where results of experiment and research might be presented by the increasingly more numerous members of the forestry profession. As to the opportunities of work for graduates of forestry schools, the large extent of the field and the need for scientific operations showed the need of expert knowledge. It was the duty and the opportunity of the Forestry graduate himself to do pioneer work in meeting this need. If a man expected an easy post waiting him in the Forestry profession he would expect what members of other professions were failing to find. He would require to prove his utility by meeting the needs which most thoughtful people felt really existed.

He also urged that steps be taken to provide an elementary text book in Forestry dealing very generally with the leading principles of the subject, methods of distinguishing leading varieties of trees, value of various kinds of lumber and uses of the same, methods of protection from fire, esthetic value of trees, etc. The object was to have the rising generation realize the importance of this question and win their sympathy for the principles of protection and conservation.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, is a young man who came to Canada about a year ago from England where he had made a reputation as an entomologist, particularly in regard to his study of the larch sawfly, the insect which killed so many of the tamarack trees of Canada a few years ago. He dealt in detail with two insects—the spruce budworm and the larch sawfly. The former is too new a comer to Canada to know just how it can be dealt with. It has appeared in sections as far apart as Northern Quebec and British Columbia.

Dr. Hewitt has just come back from the latter and as soon as the Convention is over he goes to Northern Quebec with Mr. Piche to study it further. Regarding the larch sawfly it has numerous enemies and hope seems to lie in the direction of protecting and propogating these. Certain birds prey upon it and considerable success has attended the attempt to increase them in infested forests. But the most hopeful line seems to be in the propagating of certain parasites which prey on the larvae of the fly. Dr. Hewitt is most conservative in all his statements and emphasizes the need of more study before stating whether any of these lines are really practicable.

TAX REFORM NOT FAVORED

Northumberland Council Committee Bring In Amusing Reply To Ald. Potts' Motion—To Erect Memorial.

Special to The Standard.

Newcastle, Jan. 19.—The county council after considerable discussion this afternoon, gave the court house project a year's rest. H. H. Mott, of St. John, was present and submitted plans. There were favorable addresses for a new building, but the council did not see its way clear to incur such expenditure. The motion of Councillor O'Donnell that the county erect a $25,000 building was defeated.

The councillors are enjoying a banquet at the Miramichi Hotel tonight.

An important decision at the present session of the council, was the rejection of the proposed change in the assessment system presented by the N. B. Union of Municipalities. The following resolution introduced and adopted unanimously, is self explanatory:

"To the warden and councillors for the County of Northumberland:

"Your committee having carefully considered the resolution of the Union of Municipalities respecting the adoption of a new system of taxation, have ascertained after an exhaustive inquiry, that no tax or taxation system from the birth of civilization in the gray dawn of history to the close of Warden Parker's first term has ever pleased the taxpayers, though legislating cranks of various degrees of intelligence have been perpetually making changes in the incidence of taxation and the methods of collecting money for public purposes has ever pleased the taxpayers or convinced them that they are not paying taxes, and we therefore beg to recommend that no change in our system be made until it has been demonstrated that some other method will extract the necessary funds from the pockets of the people in such a way as not to excite dissatisfaction or murmuring among men."

J. W. VANDERBECH,
Chairman.

Mitchell Memorial.

An enthusiastic meeting to take preliminary steps for the establishment of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon. Peter Mitchell, was held last evening in the Miramichi Hotel. Prominent Miramichi residents were in attendance and the project was most successfully launched.

Coun. Lewis occupied the chair. He himself is one of the main movers and his eloquent remarks were greeted with applause. The various councillors made appropriate addresses and others speaking were Hon. Donald Morrison, ex-Mayor Miller, and representatives of the press. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that an executive should be appointed to approach the government. This was done today. It is proposed to erect the monument in the public square at Newcastle.

NO FOUNDATION.

Tokio, Jan. 19.—The published report that Premier Katsura and several other cabinet ministers have resigned, is without the slightest foundation in fact.

TRAVERS' YACHT SEIZED.

Kingston, Jan. 19—Acting under instructions, Sheriff Dawson today seized the steam yacht owned by W. R. Travers, the convicted manager of the Farmers Bank. The yacht is at the Kingston foundry awaiting repairs. Last winter repairs costing $1,200 were made to the vessel.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. - - - 25 cents

F. M. SPROUL, M.P.P., IN ROUGH EXPERIENCE

Drove from Golden Grove to Hampton in Zero Weather and is Badly Frozen—John E. Irvine Seriously Ill

Hampton, Jan. 19.—Last Monday, F. M. Sproul, M. P. P., who was interested in a lawsuit before Magistrate Bowes, of the Parish of Simonds, drove from Hampton to Golden Grove where the case was to be heard at 4 o'clock. The day was very cold but as the wind was behind him no undue difficulty was experience in the journey, going; but on the return, which was not commenced till nightfall, conditions were reversed, the northwest wind increased in force and the temperature hour by hour fell, till it was considerably below the zero point. Though comfortably clad Mr. Sproul was not prepared for such a long and bitter exposure to the elements, and he suffered severely. His ears and face became badly frostbitten, and in his efforts to restore the necessary warmth, his right hand was so frozen that blisters formed and he was the subject of excruciating suffering. This was especially the case after he came over the ridge this side of Smithtown, where he was exposed to the full power of the blast. He had a good horse however, and pressed on towards home which he finally reached about 9 o'clock in a condition which demanded strenuous action to bring him into anything like a comfortable state. He was about on Tuesday and Wednesday attending to necessary business, but with medicated bandages on head and hand and still suffering from the effects of his long Arctic drive. It will be some days yet before he will have entirely recovered.

Mrs. J. E. Angevine went to Montreal last Saturday evening on a call to the bedside of her father, John E. Irvine, whose physical condition is reported to be extremely precarious.

J. E. Angevine went to Sydney, C. B., on business on Monday.

Captain and Mrs. Chas. Davis, of St. John, have spent the last two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. James Paul, Hampton Station.

The installation of the officers of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. and A. Masons, last Friday evening brought here a large delegation of Grand Lodge officers, as well as many visitors and a great turn out of local members. Among the strangers were Dr. H. S. Bridges, F. G. Knowlton, David Dearness, D. Arnold Fox, F. F. Burpee, C. S. March, C. D. Jones, J. McA. Stewart, all from St. John; Murray Heustis, H. E. Gould and Mr. Hunter, Sussex; Harry Gilbert, Rothesay; Thomas Gilliland, Nauwigewauk, and many others.

The newly installed Worshipful Master, E. Allan Schofield, spread for his guests a splendid supper, which, with the speeches, recitations and songs, formed a fitting wind up to the onorous and prolonged exercises of the lodge room.

A public service was held by the church and congregation of the Hampton Presbyterian church last Friday evening, when the Revs. Messrs Anderson and Read, forming the visitation committee for this district of the St. John Presbytery, enquired into the work and needs of the locality, and found everything most prosperous and satisfactory.

PANAMA CANAL

Continued from page 1.

"With the building of the Suez Canal, communication between Europe and Asia was settled. The communication between Europe and Asia is not affected by the Panama Canal, but the Panama Canal will put every foot of coast line on the western shores of all the Americas at the mercy of the European powers. It will put every foot of coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts of the Americas at the mercy of any Asiatic power, which they were not before. It is essentially an American proposition. Our forefathers, with the instinct of their day, felt that in questions that are essentially American we should not be voted down or overcome by combinations of European nations. That is the foundation of the Monroe doctrine, and if we now invite the great military powers of Europe to join us in this purely American affair we shall simply abrogate the Monroe doctrine.

"If you have a war—and this has been worked out by the war games and I am not guessing—if you have a war in which the Panama Canal is not involved, and in which no enemy could seize it, a war with an Asiatic power, with our fleet in the Atlantic, then the war would be on the American shores, involving an occupation of the Pacific coast. But if you have the Panama Canal, through which American ships alone can pass and come out and form on the Pacific side, all the war games show that the war operations will take place then on the coast of Asia."

Speech of a Firebrand.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19.—"Japan could seize Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Bremerton government navy yard, five great transcontinental railways, fortify the mountain passes and have an empire upon which to live before the United States could get 75,000 troops to the Pacific Ocean," declared Representative W. E. Humphrey, of Washington, in an address at the annual banquet of the Lake Carriers' Association here tonight. The inefficiency of the United States merchant marine was the subject of Mr. Humphrey's address. He said in part:

"The nations of the earth know our condition and they know that we are utterly unprepared for war. They know that our army is too small, that our navy is practically helpless because we have no merchant vessels as an auxiliary.

"In case of contest we need for transport 250 vessels. We have not in both oceans combined, 200 vessels fit for this purpose. We are more helpless today than was Russia at the beginning of the war with Japan.

"I do not prophesy a war with Japan. It would be a crime against humanity. But the only guarantee of peace on the Pacific Ocean is to be prepared for war.

"Japan has 600 merchant vessels on the Pacific fit for transportation. The United States has six. Japan can transport 500,000 trained troops at one time. The United States not more than 10,000."

NO COUNTY VOTE FOR CAMPBELLTON

Grant of $2,000 from Restigouche Rescinded, as Afflicted Town Must 41 Per Cent. of Amount.

Dalhousie, Jan. 19.—At the last meeting of the town council the mayor and aldermen were petitioned to open up correspondence with Chappell Bros. of St. Omer, P. Q., to see if any inducements could be held out to bring them to Dalhousie with their large lumber mill which they intend establishing in the spring.

Chappell Bros. have purchased large lumber limits on the Nauvelle and Escuminac Rivers, and will need up-to-date facilities to manufacture the lumber.

The council and people at large will, no doubt, extend every possible inducement to have a large company locate here.

The smelt fishing has been greatly handicapped this season again owing to the late formation of the ice in the Restigouche River. The fishermen could get on the ice Monday, the 16th inst., for the first time to get nets. Two weeks of the best fishing have passed and no returns received. It has been agitated time and again to have the federal government give an extension to the fishermen of the Restigouche River of two weeks, but all efforts have failed so far. It is a great set back to the people of Dalhousie. While others are reaping the harvest along the bay and east coast, the men on the Restigouche, who depend largely on fishing for their livelihood, have to remain idle until late in the season.

A serious accident befell Jack McNeill on Friday last. While puting his fishing tackle on the ice a large picket fell on his leg.

The Chapin Lumber Co. are bringing lumber from their limits to their mill here, and unloading nearby so that an early start can be made. The company are preparing for their largest cut, and next season promises to be a very busy one.

Most of the men have come from the lumber woods, and lumbermen expect that a large cut has been put in.

Mr. St. Pierre, manager of S. S. Canada was in town on Saturday. The S. S. Canada is to be sold and a lighter and more rapid boat is to be put on next season. Thet S. S. Lentos that ran on the same route as the S. S. Canada lies at the Dalhousie Lumber Co. wharf for the winter.

The public school opened on the 9th inst with the same staff of teachers as last term. L. D. Jones, principal; Miss Vera McInerney, intermediate department; Miss Lena Miller, junior department, and Miss Emma Harquail, primary department.

News of the critical illness of Miss Sussie Scott at the general hospital, Montreal, was heard with regret. Miss Scott has undergone two operations recently for internal trouble, and her condition is most grave.

Watt Marquis, of Campbellton, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Elsie Mitchell, who has charge of the school at Charlo, Restigouche county, spent Sunday with her parents here.

The county council met on Tuesday with a full council. There was a stormy time when the council re-considered the vote of $2,000 for Campbellton relief fund. Campbellton objected to paying 41 per cent of the $2,000 and the council voted, by a large majority, not to pay the $2,000.

AMUSEMENTS

Opera House For a Week.

The fact that Henry B. Harris' production of Chas. Klein's great play "The Third Degree" will be presented in this city by the Paul Gilmore Company, is in itself an absolute guarantee that the play and company will be a worthy one in every respect. Miss Adelaide French who was the co-star with Mr. Gilmore on his last visit will head the company and will be ably supported by John C. Connery so long identified with Robt. B. Mantell, Louis James and Chas. B. Hanford. The theme of "The Third Degree" is based on the unwritten law frequently employed by the police in carrying out a form of their preliminary investigations. It comprises the visual concentrations brought to bear upon a suspected prisoner in wrestling a confession from him relative to the crime of which he is accused. It shows the inner workings of the police in all cities and countries. The staging of the play will be in keeping with all of Mr. Gilmore's attractions and the company will be as good, if not better, than the one which presented "The Wolf" also "The Mummy and the Humming Bird,' each member being selected for his or her fitness for the part. Opera House first half of next week, seats now on sale.

Nickel Has More Fine Features.

For the remaining two days of the week the Nickel has another excellent programme. Yesterday in spite of the inclement weather there was a large attendance of people to see the special Burns Anniversary display of Scottish pictures including A Tour of Scotland and to hear Mr. Cairns sing "I'm a Scot," also to enjoy the Scotch selections of the orchestra. This was all in addition to the regular bill of fare, which included many fine novelties. Today the Scottish portion of the show will be repeated and in addition the following pictures are to be shown: "Justinian and Theodora," a story of Rome in the days of gladiators from the pen of no less a famous writer than Elbert Hubbard, the "Fra." "The Tale The Mirror Told," is a sweet story of charity, and "O What a Dinner" is a Pathe trick film of the old-time laughable kind. Of a western character, full of dash and action, is "How The Little Corporal Beat The Indians." Mr. Buzzelle, who has made a hit already, will sing "Star of My Dreams" to illustrated verses and the orchestra will have new numbers. Saturday afternoon the programme is to be especially interesting for the children. Monday the wonderful Chronophone (from Paris) will be shown in St. John for the first time. This is the electrically perfected talking and singing machine and the programme will include some of the best vaudeville talent in the world.

A Customer's Reasonable Wish is This Store's Pleasure

DYKEMAN'S

Suppose You Patronize Our January

Household Linen Sale

And Save Money

we have 3,000 yards of English Longcloth, on sale at 10 cents a yard or 11 yards for $1.00. This quality if bought from the manufacturer today could not be sold for less than 13 cents a yard.

A Sale of Hemstitched, Irish made, Huck Towels, extra large size, regular 50 cent quality, 34 cents a pair.

A Bargain in Table Linen, 62 inches wide, at 50 cents a yard. This is a union linen, snow white, with the daintiest of patterns and will give the best of wear.

Table Linen made from all linen, 75c., 85c., 90c., $1.10, and $1.25 a yard. Any of these made up free of charge.

Napkins. Extra good values, 75c., $1.10, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50 per dozen. Hemming free of charge.

Sheeting. We have a large lot of English twill sheeting eight quarter width 33 cents a yard, 83 cents for the sheet. We do the hemming.

Pillow Cotton from 15 cents a yard up. We do the hemming.

F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.,
59 Charlotte Street.

Wm. E. McIntyre, Ltd.,
ST. JOHN, N. B. AGENTS

DIXON CHOSEN AS CAPTAIN OF U. N. B. TEAM

Fredericton, Jan. 19.—The students of the University of New Brunswick, at a general meeting this morning elected G. Bruce Dixon, a member of the class of 1912, as captain of the U. N. B. football team for next season. He is a native of Hopewell Cape, Albert county. Walter Willis, of St. John, was elected vice-captain and Warren Loggie, of Chatham, manager. They are both members of the class of 1912. H. G. Deedes '11, was elected captain of the track team, with J. B. McNair the Rhodes scholar, for manager of the track team.

The mock trial will be held on Feb. 25th and H. G. Deedes, '11, will act as judge.

BREAKS FLIGHT RECORD WITH PASSENGER

Douai, France, Jan. 19.—Louis Breget, the French aviator, today broke the world's speed record for a monoplane with a passenger.

He made a flight of 50 kilometres (31 miles)) in 34 minutes and 54 seconds, and 100 kilometres in 1 hour, 9 minutes and 28 seconds.

LATE SHIPPING.

Avonmouth, Jan. 18.—Arrived—Str Royal George, Halifax.

New Haven, Jan. 19.—Arrived—Schr Alcaea, Liverpool, NS.

London, Jan. 19.—Sailed—Str Montreal, Halifax; Sardinian, St John NB.

Cape Race, Nfld., Jan. 19—Str Hesperian, Liverpool, for St. John and Halifax in wireless communication with the Marconi station here, when 230 miles east, at 10.30 a. m.

Milder Tomorrow

Now that the weather has moderated, we anticipate a big rush to our stores for the remaining days of the sale. Attend early and don't miss an opportunity that will not occur again.

Below Are a Few of the Many Bargains We Are Offering

100 Shaker Blankets,	worth	$1.25	for 95c
100 Black Underskirts,	"	1.15	" 79c
75 Black Sateen Waists,	"	1.25	" 79c
200 White Lawn Waists,	"	1.10	" 69c
175 Men's Self Opening Umbrellas,	"	98c	" 65c

Don't Forget--Sale Ends Saturday, Jan. 21

DOCK STREET WILCOX'S MARKET SQUARE

By steady adherence to regular and high class quality John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., Distillers of Perth, Scotland, and London, England, have built up a trade for bottled goods that eclipses all others.

Their sales are continually increasing to the detriment of the cheaper and common sorts which are so freely offered.

If you drink Scotch, drink DEWAR'S.

J. M. Douglas & Co.,
Established 1857. - - Canadian Agents.