

WOULD IMPOSE A LIQUOR TAX

Attorney-General Submits
Bill Providing For Tax-
ation of Exporters

Assembly chamber, Fredericton, N. B., March 10.—The house met at three o'clock.

Notices of enquiry were given for Thursday next as follows:

By Mr. Dickson: As to the number of motor vehicles owned by the province, the cost of the same, the number of employees using them, and whether or not any were used during the elections of last year and 1920.

By Mr. Fiewelling: As to expenditures on ordinary or permanent roads in Charlotte county after the close of the fiscal year, and whether John M. Scovill is an employee of the government.

Mr. Estabrook, from the committee appointed to present the address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, presented the following message which was read by the speaker:

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., March 10, 1922.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I thank you for your address and beg to assure you that I entertain the fullest confidence that in all your deliberations you will be guided by a most earnest desire to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of this province.

(Signed)

WILLIAM PIGSLEY,
Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Act of 1915. He explained that the object of the bill was to give cities and incorporated towns and villages absolute power to make regulations governing motor vehicle traffic within the limits. Under the old law it seems they did not possess that authority. It was also proposed to give them power to make regulations governing street traffic. A clause added to the bill would give towns and cities the right to use motor buses and jitneys on the public highways of the province.

Hon. Mr. Merrett introduced a bill for the incorporation of association for co-operative marketing of farm produce. He explained that last year farmers of Westmorland, Albert and Kent in marketing poultry on the co-operative plan had experienced difficulty owing to their having no legal status which would enable them to make banking arrangements. The department of agriculture was appealed to and had the pleasure of assisting them to carry on their operations. It was proposed now to pass an act to enable them to form an organization and make same applicable to all sections of the province. He would ask honorable members to give favorable consideration to the measure which he had placed before the house.

Hon. Mr. Robinson submitted the annual report of the chief inspector under the intoxicating liquor act, 1916.

Hon. Mr. Merrett submitted the annual report of the department of agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Robinson submitted a statement of the bonded indebtedness of Carleton county and also a statement of valuation for Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Robinson announced that the time for introducing private bills had already expired, and moved that it be extended until Wednesday, March 15.

Tax for Liquor Exporters.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to provide for the taxation of liquor exporters. He said that as honorable members were aware New Brunswick had no jurisdiction on matters of trade and commerce, the B. N. A. Act having assigned matters of that kind to the dominion parliament. The object of the Intoxicating Liquor Act was to prevent the sale and use of liquors within the province except for manufacturing, medicinal and sacramental purposes. When the change in the liquor law was made recently in Quebec province a number of firms came to New Brunswick and

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COUGH REMEDY

claimed the right to carry on business as exporters of liquors, so some sales were only for delivery outside of the province. The situation having arisen, the government took action through the chief inspector and as a result a large quantity of liquor was held in the yards for several days awaiting the test case to ascertain if it could be legally brought in. Later the companies made application to Mr. Justice Grimmer, setting forth that the liquor was only for export, and his honor granted an injunction restraining the chief inspector from detaining it. An application was made on behalf of the government for an order to dissolve the injunction, but the injunction was allowed to remain. A large quantity of liquor had been imported to the province prior to January 18, when the dominion order-in-council based on the plebiscite went into effect. It was felt by the government that liquors brought to the province for export outside should pay a tax. This was proposed by the bill to fix the rate at \$1.25 per gallon for distilled liquors, and 20 cents per gallon for malt liquors. Provision was made for the tax to be paid to the provincial secretary-treasurer within one month after the coming into force of the act. In the case of liquor dealers had the right to import liquors to New Brunswick for purposes of export, but did not admit that that contention was correct. They realized that the line of demarcation between the jurisdiction of the dominion and local parliaments was rather fine, but in case the contention of the province was found to be correct, the government wished to be in a position to impose the tax. It was proposed by the bill that the tax should be first charge upon property of the companies, and a severe penalty would be imposed for non-compliance. Those engaged in the business would be required to furnish a detailed statement to the attorney general of the quantities and brands of liquors kept in stock and provision would be made for the inspection of their premises. In case the proposed law should be declared ultra vires of the legislature, power would be vested in the governor-in-council to make such regulations to prevent the circulation, by those concerned, of liquors within the province. The provisions of the bill were rather drastic and he trusted it would have the support of honorable members, and he would be glad to have an suggestions put forward with a view of improving it.

The house then went into committee with Mr. McManus in the chair and took up consideration of a bill for the consolidation of the Schools Act and amendments thereto.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the bill was a consolidation of the act of 1902 and amendments which had been adopted from time to time since that date. The title of the bill was "The Schools Act, 1922," but it was questionable to him if it was necessary to have the date included.

Mr. Richards said that he understood that a school manual embodying the school law and amendments was now being printed, and it seemed to him that such a manual would be valuable in view of proposed legislation. It seemed to him that the printing should be delayed until the new act could be incorporated in the manual.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said the act had not been consolidated since 1909 and many amendments had since been made. It had been suggested that the act should be consolidated and brought up to date as was done in the case of the game act last year. It was true that a consolidation was also being prepared in the form of a school manual. Only a limited number of the manuals would be printed, and the act would be consolidated the same as in the bill before the house. In addition to containing the school law the manual contained certain regulations prescribed by the board of education, and it was important that such a book should be issued.

Mr. Young said he thought the printing of a school manual should be held until the act passed the house, so that if any amendments should be made they could be included.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said it was the intention to have the school law as passed by the house incorporated in the manual.

Mr. Richards said that the explanation made by the hon. attorney-general was satisfactory to him.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that the school law was only a small part of the manual. It would contain regulations, the curriculum, and so forth, and the act would be incorporated after it had been adopted by the house.

Mr. Robichaud, on the section which sets forth that the school year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30, suggested that the calendar year be adopted.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said that the school year now began on July 1 and he did not think it would be advisable to make a change without some very good reason, as it would be likely to lead to confusion.

Hon. Mr. Veniot thought that no change should be made in the date of beginning of school year. Under the law school assessments were ordered by the municipal councils in January and February and the summer months was the most desirable time for the assessing and collecting of taxes.

The section was adopted without change.

School Inspectors.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, speaking to the sub-section dealing with the number of school inspectors, said it appeared to him to be in the interests of education that the number of inspectors should not be limited to eight. The matter should be left to the discretion of the board of education. There was a growing population in the province, and it was his opinion that the inspectors for Gloucester, Restigouche and Madawaska counties had too great a territory. He would ask that the hon. attorney-general allow this sub-section to stand. Otherwise an injustice would be worked to Westmorland and the northern counties.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said he had no objection to permitting this sub-section to stand.

Mr. Smith (Albert) asked if the sub-section relating to the assessment for school purposes of dyked, marsh and river lands had not been amended.

Hon. Mr. Byrne said there had been

no amendment, but he would let it stand and look into it.

Hon. Mr. Veniot, speaking to the sub-section defining the duties of school inspectors suggested that "To advise with trustees" be included in the duties. He knew it as a fact that inspectors often never went near the trustees, although the latter certainly were in need of advice.

Mr. Richards said for the amendment would be a good one.

The sub-section was amended as suggested.

Hon. Mr. Byrne asked that section 13 on provincial aid and minimum salaries stand, which was done.

Mr. Richards, speaking to the section relating to county secretary-treasurers' bonds, suggested that it might be considered whether surety or guarantee bonds should not take the place of the personal bonds at present required.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said the suggestion was excellent. He further was of the opinion that the bonds should be deposited with the board of education.

The section was allowed to stand.

The committee arose and reported progress.

Adjourned at 5:04 p. m. until Tuesday at 8 p. m.

MAYOR'S DECISION TO BE KNOWN SOON

That he would announce definitely at the first of the week whether he would be again a candidate for the mayoralty was a statement made by his worship, Mayor Schofield, who returned from Montreal and Ottawa yesterday afternoon. Mayor Schofield said that he would talk the matter over with friends during the week-end.

While in Montreal, Mayor Schofield had a lengthy conference with R. A. Ross, the engineer engaged by the city to submit a professional opinion and advice on the Musquash hydro-electric project. The mayor said that he would submit a report of this interview to the council meeting on Monday and that in



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all likelihood the council would frame an offer to the New Brunswick Power Commission.

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Wood is such a convenient material, on account of the ease with which it may be worked, its relative strength, its low cost, and attractive appearance, that if it could be rendered fireproof it would be almost ideal for many purposes. The Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, under the Department of the Interior are investigating various processes for rendering wood resistant to fire. The laboratories point out that it is possible, by impregnation with certain salts, to render wood fire-retardant, that is to decrease its natural inflammability very considerably. It can thus be made extremely difficult to ignite and the persistence of glowing embers can be prevented. This is an important step in the

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Any form of Nervousness is often caused by, and is always aggravated by, Constipation, which poisons the blood, irritates the kidneys and induces the action of liver and bowels, kidneys and skin—tonics and sweetens the stomach—keeps the blood pure, and builds up the entire nervous system.

In a word, "Fruit-a-tives" has proved that it is the most scientific and effective remedy in the world for Nervousness or a disordered condition of the nervous system.

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desired direction and in view of the progress already made, it is hoped that the processes may be made even more efficient.

PSYCHO-ANALYST IS UNDER ARREST

Dr. Alzamon Lucas Charged

With Attempting to Tell

Fortunes — Mothers Complain.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

After a brief sojourn at the King Edward Hotel, where, in the course of the spirit world and in particular the fact that the Small mystery would be cleared up by the confession of a woman, Dr. Alzamon Lucas, "psycho-analyst, doctor of psychology, philosophy, etc." was arrested yesterday during an interview with some clients by Morality Officers Wilson and Eagleson, on a warrant sworn out by Inspector McKinney, after Police-woman Cornelia Gray had been sent to obtain an interview with the doctor, following complaints by the mothers of young girls. Lucas appeared in court and was remanded for a week on bail of \$3,000, on a charge of unlawfully attempting to tell fortunes. The police state he charged \$10 per interview.

When the doctor read over the warrant for his arrest, he said he had been arrested before on similar charges, but had always been able to establish his innocence. Ever since his arrival in the city, March 1, the morality department has been deluged with complaints, one woman stating that her daughter had been told she would become ill within two weeks and that it so preyed upon her mind, she suffered severe mental strain and became ill long before that time. Others said that the revelations had seriously affected their daughters' nerves.

The doctor told Mrs. Gray, the police-woman, that she was a widow with three children, and that she would away great audiences with her stories, etc. "Christ, through you, will do wonderful, wonderful work" said he. Mrs. Gray happens

Guard Against "Flu"

With Musterole

Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia all start with a cold. At the first sign of fever, the moment you get those warning aches, get busy with good old Musterole.

Musterole is a counter-irritant that goes right after congestion (which is what a cold really is) and restores normal circulation.

It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the unpleasant sting and blister.

During the big "Flu" epidemic several years ago Musterole was used in our training camps. The Y. M. C. A. War Board sent thousands of jars to our boys in France. Doctors have been recommending it to their patients for years.

Just rub it on the congested parts with your finger tips. First you will feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then comes a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

If there are colds in your house get Musterole on the job at once. It may prevent serious illness. It is a good plan to have Musterole always on the bathroom shelf for the emergency.

Sold by all druggists.



to be married and has no aspirations towards the lecture platform.

To a court attendant, while he was waiting to be called, the doctor murmured: "Tongue hath not told. Ears have not heard. Souls have not felt." Mr. Kyle, a friend, went his ball. Inquiries as to the colleges the doctor attended and among medical and druggists' associations have failed to elicit any information regarding the doctor's attendance at any authorized institution. When arrested the doctor claimed to be a clerk of the court, an ordained clergyman and a duly qualified practitioner.

Your skin can be improved by one of these famous treatments

Different types of skin need different care—are you using
the right treatment for your special type of skin?

SLEEP—fresh air—the right food—all these contribute to a healthy condition of your skin. But your skin itself must be given special care if you want it to have all the beauty and charm it can have.

Many a girl suffers from embarrassing little defects in her complexion, such as blackheads, etc., which do not arise from a general condition of health, but from lack of proper care of the skin itself.

Use the right treatment for your special type of skin

You can overcome defects in your complexion by giving your skin the right treatment for its needs. Remember—your skin is changing every day; each day old skin dies and new takes its place. Give this new skin the right treatment and see how much clearer and smoother your complexion will become.

Skins differ widely—and the treatment that is right for one type of skin may fail to benefit another.



The right treatment for an exceptionally sensitive skin

EACH night, before retiring, dip a soft washcloth in warm water and hold it to your face. Then make a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and dip your cloth up and down in it until the cloth is "fluffy" with the soap. Rub this lathered cloth gently over your skin, until the pores are thoroughly cleansed. Rinse well with warm, then with clear, cool water, and dry carefully.

A special treatment for a pale, sallow type of skin

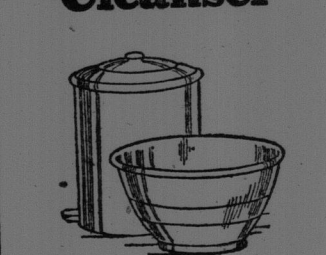
ONE night a week, fill your basin full of hot water—almost boiling hot. Bend over the top of the basin and cover your head with a heavy bath towel, so that no steam can escape. Steam your face for thirty seconds. Now, lather a hot cloth with Woodbury's Facial Soap. With this wash your face thoroughly, rubbing the lather well into the skin with an upward and outward motion. Then rinse the skin well, first with warm water, then with cold, and finish by rubbing it for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.



How to correct a skin that is too oily

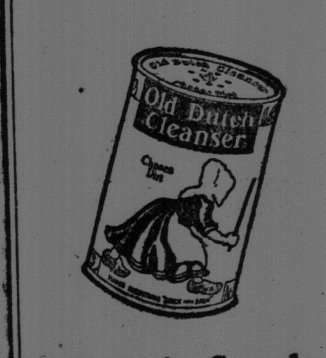
EVERY night before retiring, with warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

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