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Beware of Imitations!

BAYER

Demand

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tab-Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid, twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Lets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Aspirin is the trade mark (registered "Bayer Cross.")

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DISCARDED GOLF STICKS BOTHER SALVATION ARMY

New York, April 8—Col. Edward J. Parker of the Salvation Army announces from New York that the organization has accumulated more golf clubs and other golfing paraphernalia than it is able to dispose of, even though it sold the clubs at 25 cents apiece. Woman occasionally are glad to get a single club, he said, the shaft of which the used to stir clothes in the wash boiler, but most of the army's customers are satisfied to use broom-handles.

People who had got disgusted with the game generally were the ones who turned in the clubs, Col. Parker said. As it happened, the only man who repented of his decision to abandon golf and came back to reclaim his clubs, found that they had been sold to a woman who said she could use only one of them for a clothes stick, and that her children would be glad to have the others as shiny sticks.

DR. VAN DYKE GIVES ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Princeton, N. J., April 8—College students would be better men if they read five hours every day, in the opinion of Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University.

Adapting a recommendation from Boswell's "Life of Johnson," that a "young man should read five hours a day and so acquire a great deal of knowledge," he asserted that he colleg man of today had "practically no background of general reading."

"If college men only follow the advice of the famous doctor," he said "and find out for themselves what are good, bad and indifferent books at an early age, a great good would be done at an impressionable period."

"If a man cannot learn for himself what is good to read," he said, "he is not fit to be left loose in the world without a nurse."

One line I hate
It makes me dizzy
When I can't wait
"The line is busy."

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT R. S. C. CHAPTER 115

The New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works hereby gives notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and with the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Sunbury County, New Brunswick, at Oromocto, Sunbury County, N. B., a description of the site and the plans for the proposed new

THOROUGHFARE BRIDGE,
Parish of Sheffield,
Sunbury County, N. B.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, the New Brunswick Provincial Department of Public Works will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office in the City of Ottawa for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said Bridge.

Dated at Fredericton, N. B. this 25th day of January, 1924.

P. J. VENIOT,
Minister of Public Works,
Province of New Brunswick.

An Illuminating Speech by Minister of Lands and Mines

Hon. C. W. Robinson Makes an Important Contribution to the Debate on the Address—A Frank Expression of Opinion on the Question of Prohibition—The Province in a Sound Financial Position—The Public Domain.

The budget debate in the Legislature which started on March 18th, has pretty well petered out and is pretty sure to be brought to a close this afternoon or evening. Premier Veniot has the floor and will likely have the privilege of closing the debate.

The list of speakers yesterday included Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, Mr. Tracey of Carleton, Mr. Morrissey of Northumberland, Hon. Mr. Byrne and Mr. Deputy Speaker Hayes. While the speech of the Minister of Lands and Mines largely dealt with matters appertaining to his important department, he alluded to other matters, including the question of prohibition on which he gave frank expression of his views. He also dealt with hydro development, declaring for government ownership, and expressing hearty approval of what had been done towards the development of the water power at Grand Falls.

The report of the Corporations Committee on the Church Union bill was submitted to the House yesterday, and after a brief discussion, the bill was placed on the order of the day for reference to a committee of the whole House. There is quite likely to be a discussion on it this afternoon or evening.

Assembly Chamber, April 8, 1924.
The House met at three o'clock. MR. HAYES presented the report of the Committee on Corporations. Notices of Enquiry were given for Friday next as follows:

By MR. DICKSON: As to the cost of work done on the Palmer Road, Parish of Kars, Kings County.

By MR. YOUNG: As to the cost of work on the road between Taymouth and Stanley, York County.

A Prison Farm.

MR. SCULLY gave notice that he would move on Friday next, seconded by Mr. Smith (Albert) the following:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is deemed necessary and advisable to establish and maintain a prison or industrial farm, where persons sentenced to imprisonment might be sent, instead of being committed to gaol or the penitentiary; And whereas, it is believed and is the opinion of this House that the establishment and maintenance of such industrial or prison farm could be better done through the co-operation of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and

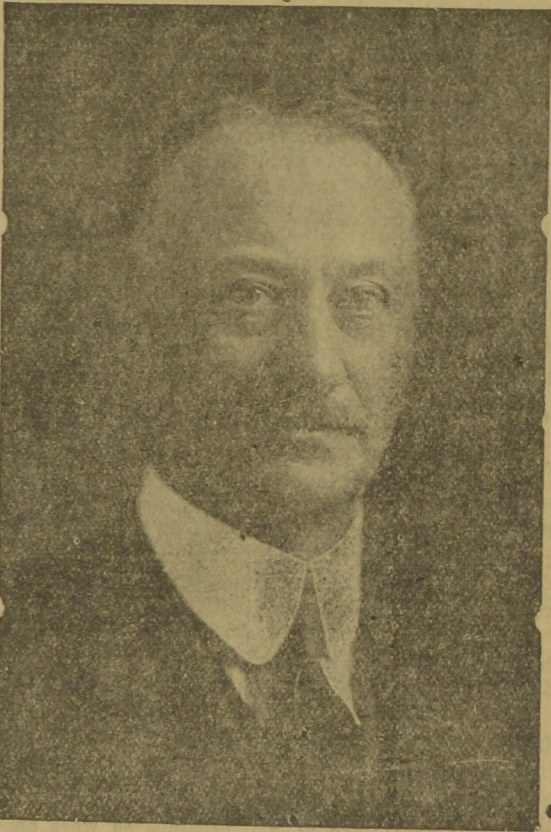
Mr. Speaker and in order that the bill might be taken up tomorrow, he would, with the unanimous consent of the House, move that it be placed on the order of the day for reference to the committee of the whole House tomorrow.

MR. RICHARDS said that while he did not intend to oppose the motion he hoped that no hurried action would be taken likely to preclude any amendments to the bill. Under the rules of the House one day's notice would be required for amendments, and he hoped the adoption of the motion would not be the means of shutting them out.

HON. MR. VENIOT said that the hon. member would have nothing to fear along that line.

The Budget Debate.

HON. MR. ROBINSON, on the order of the day being called, rose to continue the debate on the budget. He said that a great many hon. members had already taken part in the debate, and when the chaff had been separated there would be found some good wheat which would be



HON. C. W. ROBINSON,
Minister of Lands and Mines.

New Brunswick on terms to be agreed upon between them;

Be it therefore resolved, that the Government of New Brunswick open up negotiations with the Government of Nova Scotia, with the object of establishing and maintaining such industrial or prison farm."

HON. MR. VENIOT introduced a bill relating to the construction of highways. He explained that it was in pursuance of the policy adopted by the government in 1917 and implemented in 1919 for the construction and reconstruction of highways. It was proposed to expend two hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the years 1923, 24 and 25, in order to link up with the work already completed. He promised when the bill came before the committee to have maps showing the location and nature of the proposed work.

The Union Bill.

HON. MR. ROBINSON said he would like to know the present status of Bill No. 5, known as the Church Union Bill, which had been reported to the House by the committee on corporations without a recommendation.

HON. MR. SPEAKER said that while he was not prepared to give a ruling at the present time he thought that the Bill should be brought before the House by a special motion. He said that under Rule 37 a Bill not recommended to the House would be automatically placed on the order of the day. In regard to the Bill in question now that his attention had been called to it he would consult authorities and give a ruling tomorrow.

HON. MR. VENIOT said that in view of the statement of the Hon.

useful to those carrying on the affairs of the province. It was his intention in the course of his remarks to supplement what had appeared in the annual report of the Department over which he presided.

Of the many problems confronting a provincial government, the question as to which was the most important was best answered by considering the audience. To some people economy was paramount and it seemed to weigh most upon the minds of the hon. members opposite if he were to judge from the speeches delivered during the debate. In many sections of the province there seemed to be a desire to give to the development of water powers the first place in all deliberations. And so nearly every thoughtful member of society, or group of members, had some special matter of public importance which to him or them took precedence over all other questions. They were brought before the government by delegation or personal interview, as the case may be, or might perchance be thrown at them across the floors of the House from either side. A very large body of most enlightened citizens, headed by the Hon. Minister of Health, was carrying on a most worthy crusade, calculated to impress on the minds of the government and people the necessity of giving greater attention to matters of public health. They had succeeded in convincing him and he had no doubt the same conviction was shared by many hon. members and citizens, that the present and future happiness and prosperity of the people was involved in the question to a very large degree. The instructive and able speech delivered by the Hon. Minister of Health on

Thursday last was bound to give an added impetus to the movement. The Body Politic.

The importance of proper transportation facilities by rail, water and highway, was by many considered the key to development and progress. The many legislative enactments for subsidizing and guaranteeing the bonds of railroads for debenture issues, to improve our highways, the votes for wharves, the good roads association, all point to the vital importance of maintaining in a high state of efficiency the arterial system of the body politic. The Hon. Minister of Public Works, by the accomplishments in his Department, has won for himself the approval and esteem of the great body of citizens of all political shades of thought. The development of Agriculture in its various branches, and the importance of farming, as emphasized by the hon. member for Carleton (Burlock) took such a prominent place that that particular vocational class of citizens had organized politically, and had elected a group in the Legislature, a good-sized block of capable representatives, to impress their views and industries upon parliament.

He might be pardoned if he made the claim that the most important question they had to deal with was the public domain, particularly the Crown Lands, the chief source of revenue, and the foundation supported all other industries including farming. The subjects already referred to were not the only ones which engrossed the minds of different bodies of the people. Organized labor occupied a prominent place in the community, and the officials of the amalgamated labor organizations of the province were continually pushing into prominence matters in which they were particularly interested.

The Prohibition Question.

Among other public questions was one that always occupied the centre of the stage at times and in the opinion of many of the foremost citizens should receive the first consideration of every government, almost to the exclusion of everything else, and that was the control of the traffic in intoxicating liquor by Prohibition or some other method.

A large delegation of the best citizens of the province, and representing many, if not all the different counties, had recently waited on the government and Legislature at considerable inconvenience and expense to themselves to express their views on the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Knowing as he did the genuine Christian spirit of responsibility which actuated at least the great majority of the delegates, he would refrain from uttering any word calculated to wound their feelings, or in any way be construed as hostile to them. He felt that they were conscientious in their opinions and sincere in their desire to influence the government for the better enforcement of the law. As a member of the government he was compelled to accept his full share of responsibility but at the same time he could not shut his eyes to the real situation. He did not think the officials of the Temperance Alliance quite appreciated the difficulties encountered by the inspectors and the government in their efforts to enforce the law. Human nature in New Brunswick was much the same as human nature in other provinces and in States of the Union. If law enforcement in New Brunswick was so much more lax than in other places, he might be willing to agree that the government was largely to blame, but his observations did not lead him to that conclusion. The enforcement of the law was most difficult for reasons so apparent that a man on horse-back could read and understand. The laws for the protection of the forests from fires were only effective when they had an overwhelmingly strong public sentiment behind them, and no number of law officers could have any appreciable effect without moral support from the public. Would it be any stretch of the imagination to say the same thing about the Intoxicating Liquor Act. Differences of opinion did not mean that all the zeal for the good of the public was on the one side. Frank expressions given in the House by hon. members were entitled to the respectful consideration of their opponents on any question, and when they found thoughtful and patriotic citizens expressing views in opposition to the Liquor Act, the members of the Temperance Alliance might well take heed whether the attempt by some of their officials to place the government on trial was doing any real good to their cause. In that connection he noticed that Rev. Thomas Marshall in a letter to the St. John Telegraph-Journal had taken issue with the Hon. Premier in regard to certain information which had been brought down in the House in regard to an inquiry. The section of the Act cited by the Rev. gentleman in support of his argument, undoubtedly bore out the stand taken by the Hon. Premier that information obtained by the Chief Inspector in regard to prescriptions was not to be disclosed to the public.

Illusions Dispelled.

He had no hesitation in saying that every member of the government was actuated by a desire to lend his voice and influence to every movement that would in any way contribute to the betterment of the province and its citizens, and promote sobriety, health, industrial prosperity and happiness throughout the land. Lack of sincerity was charged against the government, but it seemed to him that the comments of hon. Ministers who had spoken during the debate had done much to dispel any illusions along that line. To the unpre-

RED ROSE

For particular people-

COFFEE

Pure! No chicory or any adulterant in this choice coffee

judiced observer those comments carried conviction of one thing above all others, and that was the sincerity and outspoken frankness of the members of the government and Legislature. He thought if there was anything needed today it was a little more christian charity toward the government in an extremely difficult situation a course of action which would remove the atmosphere of political partisanship now surrounding the campaign of the Temperance Bulletin, for such an attitude would irretrievably destroy the work of reform the Temperance Alliance so worthily sought to promote.

Financial Situation.

Referring to the financial condition of the province he said he had been a member of the House for twenty-seven years and had heard it discussed on a great many occasions. He would point out that when the province entered Confederation there had been a public debt of six million dollars, which had been absorbed by the Dominion Government. From Confederation down to the year 1883 there had been little increase in the public debt, as it was only \$1,300,000 in that year when Mr. Blair took office. It was worth while to make an examination of the methods employed by the government which held office prior to 1883. When short of money they drew on the fund at the credit of the province at Ottawa, and had taken from that a total of \$2,305,000. They also disposed of the Crown Lands, and the province had lost two million acres, the value of which today could not be estimated. From 1883 to 1896 the Blair government had drawn nothing from Ottawa, and \$525,000 still remained there to the credit of the province. In 1908 there was another change of government and from that year until 1917 the debt had increased from \$5,000,000 to \$17,000,000, and at the present time the debt was \$29,000,000. It was admittedly a pretty big debt, and while he did not advocate the borrowing of all the money that could be spent, he thought the government should provide for the public services in a reasonable way. Today the largest bank in Canada probably had the greatest liabilities. Of the debt of the province something like \$17,000,000 had been expended in the building of railways, the construction of permanent roads and bridges and the development of the water powers. Such an expenditure was an indication of progress. The great question to consider was had the money been wisely expended and was it protected by sinking funds. The debt contracted for the services he had mentioned was not represented by commercial assets. On the other hand they had sinking fund investments totalling \$1,386,620, which with the amount of \$529,299 at Ottawa made a total of \$1,915,919. That reduced the debt of the province by practically two million dollars. The sum of \$11,688,382 was protected by special sinking funds, and the Crown Land sinking fund provided for \$3,885,802. During the year 1923 they had drawn on revenue for sinking funds the sum of \$565,403.19. If they were to take no count of the total expenditure of last year on ordinary revenue, including freshet damage, and the Valley Railway deficit, there would have been a surplus of \$21,000 on the year's operation, providing nothing had been turned over to the sinking fund.

Sinking Funds.

His hon. friend from Albert (Peck) had declared that the sinking fund represented nothing, but he was probably thinking of the time prior to 1917 when there was a sinking fund that provided no interest. The sinking funds of the present government were largely invested in provincial bonds, a plan that had been adopted by a number of municipalities. Speaking of sinking funds, he would point out that the old government in February 1916 had sold four and a half percent Valley Railway bonds at 91.21 and had bought them back in December of the same year at 98.10 and had placed the proceeds in a sinking fund. That would give some idea of the interest which the former administration had taken in sinking funds. He wished to add that sinking funds last year produced a revenue of \$43,000.

He wished to say that he was a believer in economy, but the meaning of the word was not always interpreted in the same way. He was sure that every department of the government, certainly the one over which he presided, was practicing the most rigid economy. In his department the salaries were not high and the question of costs was always carefully considered. If his department was deserving of any criticism it might be on the ground that it was too economical. The Department of Public Works had the roads and bridges built up by public tender and carried on the work in an economical manner. The taxes in New Brunswick had not increased as in other provinces and he was hopeful that the day would come when there would be a reduction. The more highly society was organized the greater was the taxation. The only way to get rid of taxation was to go back to a state of barbarism and nobody wished to do that.

Hydro Development.

With regard to hydro development, an hon. member for Charlotte (Gup-till) had quoted from the Financial Post an article which tried to make

it appear that the cost of public development of water powers was greater than private development. He (Robinson) wished to say that the Financial Post had been an uncompromising opponent of public ownership of water powers. While the figures which it quoted made it appear that the cost of development is greater in Ontario it must be borne in mind that in that province the system extended throughout the rural districts, while in Quebec it was confined to large centres and to pulp and paper mills. That in his opinion would easily account for the difference in cost. Personally he was in favor of public ownership for water powers in New Brunswick, and believed it the only way in which good service could be given to the people. The government could finance the undertaking cheaper than private interests and could serve the public more cheaply. He was glad to know that steps had already been taken for the development of Grand Falls, and he believed development could be completed within a reasonable time. The Hon. Ex-Premier was deserving of the greatest credit for having inaugurated hydro-development in New Brunswick. The Musquash proposition was by no means a failure, and already the people were feeling the benefits. The people of St. John had already saved \$200,000 and in Moncton there had been a saving of \$25,000. There had also been a saving at other towns and villages between the two points. He had no doubt that when the bonds matured they would be retired from the sinking fund and the province would own the system. Possibly out of the revenue received it might be a good plan to set aside a sum equal to one dollar per horse power for the general benefit of the province. He had no doubt but that the development of the water power from Grand Falls was feasible and the report of Mr. Kribs strongly supported that view.

In regard to the development of the Petitcodiac Water power, he did not wish it understood that he was supporting the idea that it would in any way interfere with the work of Grand Falls. He thought the only proper course was to proceed with the development at Grand Falls, and then as the demand for power warranted it, have the Dominion government make an investigation as to the possibilities of the Petitcodiac. Mr. Turnbull, a competent engineer, had estimated that the Petitcodiac was capable of developing 200,000 h.p. and believed the proposition to be feasible. Should it be developed it would be the first case of the kind in the world. He was glad that the people of Westmorland had interested themselves in the matter.

His own Department.

The Department of Lands and Mines was the greatest revenue producer of the government. Last year the sum of \$93,000 had been received from fish and game and there had been 351,000 tons of coal mined and 267,000 gallons of oil taken from the province. Since the year 1909 New Brunswick had produced 1,578,475 gallons of oil, which was an item of considerable importance. Such a result amply justified the vision of the statesmen who had given the first support to the enterprise. The province produced illuminating gas, which sold at from twenty-five to fifty cents a thousand, which was a low price and meant a big saving to the people. The result of the development work carried on in the eastern part of the province had been of inestimable value to the people, even though there had not been a large return to the investors.

The gypsum mines of Albert county employed 350 hands and from 500 to 600 were employed in the coal mines of the province. He believed that New Brunswick offered a good opportunity for greater mineral development, and in that connection

(Continued on Page Three)

WOMEN! DYE OLD THINGS NEW

Sweaters

Waists

Draperies

Skirts

Dresses

Ginghams

Coats

Kimonos

Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

Let Hot Water Dissolve Your Corns

To quickly end sore, aching corns, the surest remedy is the hot foot bath treatment and a few applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Full directions in each package. You won't be disappointed because Putnam's Extractor painlessly removes corns, foot lumps, callouses, etc., and leaves no mark or scar. Sold for 25c. by dealers everywhere.

PUTNAM'S Painless Corn Extractor