

Legislature Prorogued By the Lieut. Governor At an Early Hour Today

Session Lasted Six Weeks and One Day and 88 Bills Were Passed—Division Over a Moncton Bill and Another on the Public Accounts Committee's Report—Business Was Rushed on the Closing Day.

After a session lasting six weeks where seizure might be made for stumpage. MR. ANDERSON thought the act might work a handicap on the dealer as he might purchase lumber that had been cut on both private and Crown land. He thought some notice should be given dealers in this connection so that where the stumpage had not been paid a purchaser might withhold sufficient to protect stumpage payment.

HON. MR. TILLEY said that this was a departmental regulation and he could not see that there would be any difficulty in regard to the question raised by the member for Northumberland.

The bill was reported.

His Honor who was accompanied by his official secretary, Major Theodore Barker entered the chamber at 1.10 o'clock and being seated on the throne, gave the royal assent to the remaining bills passed during the session. The titles to the bills were read by J. Fred Payne, clerk assistant and when he had completed the list Clerk Bidlake announced that His Majesty assented to them in His Majesty's name and ordered them to be engrossed.

Practically all of the members were in their seats during the closing ceremony and as His Honor started to leave, joined in singing the national anthem.

The departure of His Honor was the signal for a fusillade of blue books, bills, waste baskets etc. It was exciting while it lasted, but there were no casualties. When order was restored the members formed a group and rendered Auld Lang Syne with great spirit.

Bills Introduced

Two news bills were introduced at the beginning of the afternoon session, one to make provisions for loans on forest products and the other to amend the Judicature Act.

The bill amending the game act was discussed in committee and passed.

A Moncton bill to fix the valuation of General Motors Products, Limited met with strong opposition, headed by Saint John members and was passed on division. All of the opposition lined up in favor of the bill with the exception of Mr. Niles of Victoria. The vote stood 26 to 16.

Mr. Dysart on a question of privilege replied to an explanatory statement by Mr. Atkinson a few days ago in regard to an amount due the government for stumpage. He had the last word on the subject.

The unemployment relief bill was carried on division.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

Assembly Chamber,
April 6th., 1933.

The House met at 3.15 p.m.

HON. MR. TILLEY introduced a bill to provide for the securing of loans on forest products. He explained that this bill was similar to the Quebec Act and made provision for loans on lumber under special conditions.

HON. MR. TILLEY on the ground of urgency and with the unanimous consent of the House moved that this bill be read a second time.

HON. MR. RICHARDS introduced a bill to amend the Judicature Act. He explained that the bill simply provided for precedence of Judges of the appeal division of the Supreme Court. He moved that on the ground of urgency and with the unanimous consent of the House the bill be now read a second time.

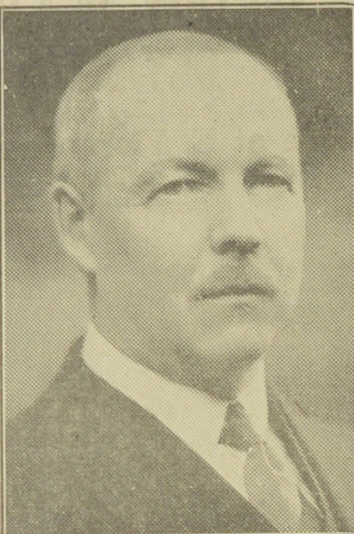
Crown Lands Act

The House went into Committee with Mr. Brooks in the Chair and considered an act to amend the Crown Lands Act.

HON. MR. TILLEY explained that this act provided that when a trust company or a trustee is holding lumber in trust a lien should not extend to the property of the trustee. He further explained that it provided for protection to the department and revenue of the provinces.

MR. MICHAUD thought the interest of the operator should also be considered, especially the smaller operator. He feared under this act larger operators would hesitate to advance money to the smaller operator.

HON. MR. TILLEY did not think the act would affect an operator's banking arrangement. It was simply to protect the department from the mixing of lumber cut on private lands and that cut on Crown lands in cases



HON. C. D. RICHARDS
Who Has Completed His Second Session of the Legislature as Premier.

The Game Act

An act to amend the Game Act was next considered.

HON. MR. TILLEY explained that the amendments provided for a change in the moose shooting season, making the open season from October 20th. to November 20th, and also a reduction in the number of points on the head from ten to six.

HON. MR. TILLEY in reply to Mr. Guptill said there was nothing in the act relating to the deer season on the islands.

HON. MR. DYSART asked how the amendments met the views of the Game Protective Associations.

HON. MR. TILLEY said the Game Associations had been working in close touch with the department for the protection of game in the province, but generally speaking the Game Association would like to have seen a closed season on moose for two or three years. They were in favor, however, of the amendments to the act.

MR. NILES said in the northern part of the province they would like to have had a close season for moose. He could not quite understand why the minister was lowering the number of points on the head and at the same time shortening the season.

Ten Point Law

HON. MR. TILLEY said, under the ten point law, there was great difficulty in hunters determining the number of points a moose had even at a short distance. The majority of people seemed to be in favor of the six point moose.

MR. DYSART said that the compromise contained in the bill at the present time might meet the situation in regard to moose hunting. The lowering of points from ten to six might solve the problem that had been much discussed. He considered it very difficult for hunters to stop and count the points and he thought it was well to try out the change in regulation.

MR. COLPITTS congratulated the minister on the changes he was making and thought it a move in the right direction. In his opinion they might have shortened the season still more in the interests of game protection. Wildcats, he said, were destroying many of the moose and deer in this province.

MR. MOORE, referring to the trapping season for muskrat, said the change made in the opening of the trapping season from the twenty-fifth day of March to the fifth day of April was most desirable and would assist greatly in the conservation of this valuable fur animal.

HON. MR. TILLEY said the schedules provided for reductions in penalties generally in minor offences.

The bill was reported.

An act respecting the Fruit Act was reported.

A bill to amend the Rates and Taxes Act was reported with amendments.

An act relating to the canning of lobsters was considered.

HON. MR. TILLEY said the act was the result of an application on behalf of the Fisheries Department at Ottawa to provide that jurisdiction of licenses of canning factories be placed under the Dominion Fishery Department. It had the approval of the Maritime Canned Fish Section of the Maritime Manufacturers Association.

The Committee rose and reported.

HON. MR. HARRISON introduced a bill to regulate arrests on civil action. He explained that this bill did away with the arrests on capias except on a judge's order and the judge's order could only be made on proof that the debtor was about to leave the province.

HON. MR. HARRISON, on the ground of urgency and with unanimous consent of the House, moved that the bill be now read a second time.

In Committee

The House again went into committee with Mr. Brooks in the Chair, and agreed to bills to amend the New Brunswick Companies Act, to amend the revised Statutes respecting Public Hospitals and to amend the Justice's Courts Act.

HON. MR. RICHARDS on a bill respecting pensions and disability allowances to teachers said that its object was to provide for a larger contribution by the teachers to the fund. It was proposed to make the contribution 8% in the future instead of 5%. The Act passed in 1923 had met the requirements for a time, but had evi-

dently not been prepared on an actuarial basis. After all the teachers only contributed to the fund on the amount of the government grant and in the case of grammar school teachers who were the highest paid, it only meant \$20.00 per year.

The bill was agreed to as also were the bills to amend the Towns Incorporation Act, to enable the Schools Act, to confirm Leonard W. Bennett in a title of certain lands in the Parish of Blissville, Sunbury County, to amend the Revised Statutes respecting the Dairying Industry, to amend the Revised Statutes respecting the Winding Up Act, and to amend the Winding Up Act recommended for the purpose of an amendment.

The House next considered a bill to provide for unemployment and direct relief.

A Farewell Blast

MR. MICHAUD said that the bill gave the government wide and unusual powers which the Executive should not ask for and which the House would be justified in refusing. So far there had been confirmation of all that had been done by the government and municipalities in the way of direct relief. He held that there was a wide difference between providing for the unemployment and demanding unlimited powers to borrow money without the consent of the representatives of the people. Already the government had sufficient power to act in the case of an emergency. He would point out that the government since taking office had expended \$70,000,000 from capital and revenue and out of that amount \$10,000,000 had been dispersed without legislative authority and under the pretence of relieving unemployment. The Audit Act conferred ample authority on the government to deal with any emergency that might arise. In addition to that, \$1,000,000 had been voted during the present session to provide for public works out of ordinary revenue. In 1929 about \$8,000,000 had been expended by the government one-half of which was expended without proper authority, and a large expenditure was made in the year 1931 with the understanding that it was to relieve unemployment. He held that the government had no mandate for the proposed legislation and he held that it was of sufficient importance to be submitted to the people. He would go further in saying that the government by spending \$70,000,000 since 1925, after promising economy in the administration of affairs, had forfeited the confidence of the people. He believed that one reason that had prompted this legislation was that the government was afraid that it could not function during the coming year. It had been given warning by the banks that a halt must be called which indicated that it had lost the confidence of the banks as well as the people. He did not think there was any justification for the administration remaining in office.

HON. MR. TILLEY—"Do you want us to resign tonight?"

MR. MICHAUD said that the government was not in a resigning mood, but it should have resigned long ago and submitted its record to the people. A large expenditure which could be made under the bill could be made in any way that might be decided upon by the Premier and the Minister of Public Works. The spending powers of the government should be limited at a time like the present. Legislation had been passed during the Session which would add to the capital debt and there was \$630,000 yet to be provided for. He sincerely hoped that the Committee would not agree to the bill.

Unemployment Relief

HON. MR. RICHARDS said he thought it unnecessary to take the time of the Committee to make it clear that this bill should not create criticism. It was true the government had a mandate and full constitutional authority to deal with any situation that might arise. The Opposition might question their fitness to carry out the authority asked for, but the government had exercised such authority to deal with unemployment relief and he felt that they would be recreant to their duty if they did not take steps to meet any emergency that might arise. The government could not say that obligations would have to be undertaken during the next year. He would not have it appear that he was

fearful of any great emergency, but it was necessary to be prepared to meet any situation. Since this bill had been introduced the government had been waited on by a delegation from the County of Gloucester and a request made for assistance as a result of conditions existing in that county. The Government did not know whether they would require \$50,000 or \$100,000 or what amount, but they were asking for authority to do what they found it necessary to do. Their record in regard to relief and unemployment had met with favourable comment from the public. The authority to deal with relief situations was asked for because they wanted to be in a position to take care of any situation that might arise. They had no desire to spend unduly, but they wished to be prepared.

Leader Dysart

MR. DYSART said there was no great objection to the principle contained in the bill, but some of the sections appeared to him to be a leap in the dark. The cloud of doubt and secrecy thrown over this matter was not reassuring to him. The House had no assurance or scarcely a reason for connection with the authority the government was asking. He thought that sufficient authority was given the Government for emergencies under the Audit Act. The situation had reached the point where consideration must be given. With the wide open power given in the bill there was nothing to curb the activities of the Government. If, in 1930 the sum of \$8,100,000 had been expended—a large portion of that under the provisions of the Audit Act—what, he asked, might happen if a real emergency should arise. He saw danger and the authority asked for by the government ought not to be granted by the House. The government should say what amounts were necessary to meet relief requirements and if an emergency later arose the provision in the Audit Act could be invoked. He thought the government would be well to limit the last sections of the bill. No reason had been given that would justify the House in passing this legislation.

Premier Replies

HON. MR. RICHARDS said he had already pointed out the reason for the legislation. He could tell them something about the situation that had been presented to the government by some of the municipalities, but he would refrain maintaining any particular municipality asking for assistance. Under present economic conditions the borrowing powers of municipalities had become rather difficult. This bill was simply a measure to meet emergency cases that might arise. As a result of the last two or three years of depression and the strain on the municipalities the smaller bodies were coming to the larger ones for assistance. There was no sinister purpose involved in this bill, but the experience of the past few years convinced the Government that it was wise to ask for ample authority. The Audit Act did not provide for the present situation, but was intended for something unforeseen. He could assure the House that not one dollar more than was necessary would be spent under the authority given by the bill. The Section seven, which was under discussion was adopted by a standing vote of twenty seven to fourteen and the bill was reported.

An act to amend the Public Service Superannuation Act was next considered.

HON. MR. HARRISON explained that the superannuation provisions supplying to payment of pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials were being extended to some extent.

The Committee rose and reported. It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the Chair to resume at eight.

EVENING SITTING

The House resumed at 8:40 p.m. The following bills were read a third time, respecting unemployment and relief; to amend the Crown Lands Act; to amend the Game Act; respecting the Fruit Act; respecting Rates and Taxes Act; canning of lobsters act; to amend New Brunswick Companies Act; respecting public hospitals; to amend the Justice's Court Act; respecting payment of pensions and disability allowances to public teachers and officials; the amend the public service Superannuation Act; the Towns Incorporation Act; to confirm Leonard W. Bennett in title to certain lands in the parish of Blissville, Sunbury County; respecting the Dairy Industry; the Winding Up Act; and to amend the Memorials and Executions Act.

MR. SPEAKER presented a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor submitting the supplementary estimates.

The House went into Committee of Supply and considered the Supplementary Estimates as follows: Empire Parliamentary Association \$300., and Government House Trust Fund, interest, etc., \$2,500.

The Committee rose and reported.

The House again went into Committee with Mr. Brooks in the Chair and took under consideration an act relating to the construction of highways and an act to provide for permanent bridges.

The Committee rose and reported the bills, which were adopted by the House.

A Loan Bill

The House again went into Committee with Mr. Brooks in the chair and considered an act for securing loans on forest products.

MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) asked if the bill meant manufactured goods only.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that question would be in the discretion of the borrower. He said the act was intended to provide a method of securing loans primarily on timber pro-

ducts. It was a different kind of security than a bill of sale. It was a new method of enabling parties to make loans apart from banks and bills of sale. A similar act had been in effect in Quebec for a number of years.

MR. MICHAUD said as he understood the bill it simply enabled private parties to deal among themselves in forest products. It established clearly the right of a lender to take security for a loan on forest products.

MR. DYSART thought that if this legislation had been duly considered it should not be left to be brought into effect by Order-in-Council.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said this legislation might or might not be required, but it could be resorted to if necessary. For that reason he thought it should be left to be brought into force by a proclamation.

The bill was reported with amendment.

An act to amend the Judicature Act was considered.

HON. MR. RICHARDS, in reply to Mr. Michaud, said the purpose of the act was simply to provide that the Judges of the Appeals Division should take precedence over the King Bench Division, other than the Chief Justice.

The bill was reported.

A bill to regulate arrests for civil action was also reported.

The Committee rose and reported

to the House and the bills were read a third time.

HON. MR. LEGER introduced a bill for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province. He moved that on the ground of urgency and with the unanimous consent of the House the bill be now read a second time.

Supply Bills

HON. MR. LEGER introduced a bill to provide for repairs and improvement of roads and bridges and other public works and services. He moved that on the ground of urgency and with the unanimous consent of the House the bill be now read a second time.

The House went into Committee with Mr. Brooks in the Chair and considered these bills which were agreed to, reported and read a third time.

MR. TAYLOR (Sunbury) submitted the report of the Public Accounts Committee as follows:

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Committee Room,

April 6th, 1933.

Your Committee to which were referred the Public Accounts as embodied in the Comptroller-General's Report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1932, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee held fourteen

(Continued on page three)

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