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BEEF
25c per pound
This beef will please on any table

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Oh My Head! How It Aches!

Headaches are one of the most
aggravating troubles a person can be
tormented with.
Those dull throbbings indicate
there must be something wrong with
the system.
However, whatever the cause, you
will find in Burdock Blood Bitters a
remedy to work in such a way that
the headaches will eventually dis-
appear and you will not be further
troubled with them.

PREMIER TILLEY LOOKS FOR A BALANCED BUDGET IN YEAR 1935

(continued from page six)

undoubtedly he had by the efficient
discharge of his duties saved his
salary many times over.

Maritime Rights

With respect to Maritime Rights,
that subject had been fully discussed
by the Hon. Premier and it was not
necessary for him to deal with it at
any great length. He would point out,
however, that Hon. I. C. Rand, while
holding the office of Attorney-General,
had expressed the opinion that the
province had no legal claim against
the Federal Government. That opinion
had quite recently been confirmed by
Mr. Teed who had prepared a report
credible to the province and to him-
self. Mr. Teed believed that the prov-
ince had a moral claim, and it was
one that should be stressed. As a
result of the report of the Duncan
Commission the province had received
an additional subsidy of six hundred
thousand dollars a year, and he be-
lieved that thanks to the efforts made
by the Hon. Premier that an addi-
tional allowance would be forth-com-
ing in the near future. He was cer-
tain that the province would be able
to balance its budget in the year
1935.

Public Health

As a medical man, he was natu-
rally much interested in the work of the
Department of Health, and was glad
to know that the province was going
forward instead of backward. That
Department had certainly done splen-
did work in stamping out diseases
and in lowering the death rate. Some
statistics in his possession would
give hon. members a fair idea of
what had been accomplished. In 1920
there were seventy deaths from ty-
phoid fever, or a rate of 18.4 for 100,
000 population. In 1933 the deaths had
been reduced to 18 or a rate of 4.3.

From scarlet fever in 1920 there were
8 deaths or a rate of 2.1 per 100,000,
while in 1933 the number of deaths
was 6 and the rate 1.4. Regarding
diphtheria the number of deaths in
1920 was 53, a rate of 13.9, while in
1933 it was 14, a rate of 3.3. The num-
ber of deaths from tuberculosis in
1920 was 390 per 100,000, while in
1933 there were 331 deaths. The num-
ber of smallpox cases in 1920 was 3,
794, and there were none in 1933.

Well Looked After

With a Minister of Health, a Chief
Medical Officer, Medical School In-
spectors, District Health Officers and
a staff in charge of the hospitals, all
diseases were promptly checked up.

Fortunately the province had three
excellent sanatoriums where tuber-
culosis patients were taken, given the
proper treatment and frequently they
were absolutely cured. He hoped that
every effort would be put forth to
further reduce the heavy death rate
from tuberculosis. Diphtheria, once a
terrible scourge, had with the aid of
inoculation been reduced to a mini-
mum. Last year no less than 55,000
children had received toxoid treat-
ment and 66,360 children had been ex-
amined. Altogether there had been
9,345 free vaccinations. The tubercu-
losis diagnostician had made 2,230 ex-
aminations in addition to 608 exami-
ned in college surveys. The tubercu-
losis cases now under treatment total-
led 1,308, of which 670 were admitted
during the year. Regarding infant
mortality, there were 774 deaths or a
rate of 71.6 per 100,000, 600 fewer
infants died in 1932 than would have
died had the 1929 rate prevailed. The
number of marriages in 1932 was 2,
380 or 164 less than in 1931.

Many Problems

He wished to say in conclusion that
Public Health was only one of the
many problems the province had to
face and which had a tendency to
make deficits. The government might
budget for a surplus and then would
come a fresher causing a property
damage of \$150,000. There might be a
disastrous fire or some other unfor-
seen occurrence calculated to convert
a surplus into a deficit. It was the
aim of the government to assist every
citizen when he reached the stage
and became unable to look after him-
self. He was hopeful that 1934 would
witness a decided improvement over
the previous year. He believed that
with financial assistance coming from
Ottawa, the province would be able
to make ends meet. He hoped all
would put forth their best efforts to
bring about a betterment of condi-
tions during the coming year.

MR. DOUCET'S SPEECH

MR. DOUCET said that in making
a contribution to the debate on the
Address, he was discharging a duty
that devolved upon every hon. mem-
ber of the House. He was glad to
learn from His Honor's speech that
the economical situation in the prov-
ince was improving, but he felt com-
pelled to point out that a large pro-
portion of the population was still on
the dole. The municipalities were
overburdened and crippled and prov-
incial activities seemed to be paralyzed.
At the present time more than
ever before the people wanted sincere
expressions coupled with firm and
prompt action. He wished to extend
congratulations to the Mover and
Second of the Address, but he was
surprised that they had found every-
thing sweet and rosy in the province,
even to the administration of its af-
fairs.

His Hon. Leader had fully
analyzed the Speech, and he (Doucet)
had little to add except to say that it
was the best camouflage ever put
over on such an occasion. It appeared
to him like a strange mirage often
seen on the sea, something real, beau-
tiful and mirabolent, but as one ap-
proaches it, fades away and entirely
disappears. The Speech from the
Throne was really a mirage, true in
appearance but misleading if not
false in reality.

The New Premier

To the new incumbent of the pre-
miership he wished to tender his sin-
cere congratulations and he wished
also to congratulate the ex-premier
on his appointment to the Bench. It
looked to him as if the premiership of
the province under a Tory administra-
tion was being used as a jumping-seat
and that sort of thing was becoming
a farce. It certainly had the effect of
lowering the standard of governmen-
tal institutions as well as the faith
and confidence of the people. He won-
dered how long the present Premier
would storm his position before ask-
ing the sanction of the people. The
government was abusing its rights in
every direction and was not comply-
ing with the rules of the House. De-
tailed reports of the Liquor Commis-
sion were denied and there were ab-
uses in the Department of Public
Works. There were also abuses of the
game resources in spending large
sums of money to exploit them
abroad and not providing sufficient
protection. It was his opinion that
the government was preparing the
way towards a difficult future, particu-
larly at a time when everything
should be done to conserve our re-
sources. Of course he recognized a
sincere desire on the part of the Hon.
Premier to promote the welfare of the
province. His good intentions, how-
ever, would not bear fruit unless fol-
lowed by action, and he would remind
him of the words of St. Paul that
"hell is paved with good intentions".
If the Hon. Premier was not satisfied
with that expression, he would say to
him, "C'est par ses actions que l'homme
se manifeste".

Massed Troops

He would like the Hon. Premier
to explain why he is massing his
troops from the County of Charlotte.
Was the Government losing con-
fidence in its Minister of Health, or
are Kings and Carleton Counties al-
ready lost and political efforts un-
necessary. No matter what hon.
members might think the magnificent
Saint John valley and the banner
county of Kings and perhaps others
will resent the injustice being done
them. He was sure that neither Hon.
Mr. Speaker or the gallant Colonel
from the County of Kings would have
refused the honor of participating in
the government of the province. So
far as the northern counties were
concerned, they were told that they
had to be satisfied with the lone
north star. Since the Hon. Minister of
Public Works had met his water-
loo in Restigouche-Madawaska, he
thought that he should now be called
Napoleon.

Colonization

The Mover of the Address in the
course of his speech had carefully
avoided the subject of colonization,
although it had been stated that 678
families had been settled during the
year on new lots. Whether that state-
ment was true or not, it emphasized
the fact that the movement towards
new land was deserving of recogni-
tion by the House. He (Doucet) in
the course of his speech last session had
dealt with the subject of colonization
and afterward an Hon. member had
stated that it was not an issue and
should not be discussed in the House.
He hoped hon. members would have
the courage of their convictions and
express their views on the floors of
the House. He would like to hear
some Hon. Minister tell the House
that colonization was not an issue.
During the last eight years he (Dou-
cet) had strongly recommended a
vigorous policy of colonization as a
matter of general progress as well as
a national necessity. A measure of
colonization for the northern part of
the province should be as much a
national measure of economy as the
development of the port of Saint
John. Notwithstanding that the big
daily newspapers of the province
never seem to be able to say a word
on behalf of the movement.

Quoting from L'Evangeline in sup-
port of a colonization policy, Mr. Dou-
cet said that the article referred to had
stated that the Premier of the prov-
ince was aware of applications from
some five hundred families in one
county alone asking for land upon
which to settle and he (the Premier)
had refused it.

Cross Firing

HON. MR. TILLEY: "I would like
to ask the hon. gentleman this ques-
tion: Does he consider that editorial
a correct and fair statement, consid-
ering what the Department has done in
giving land to some six hundred set-
tlers alone?"

MR. DOUCET: "I will answer that
in a few minutes".

HON. MR. TILLEY: "Answer me
now".

MR. DOUCET: "When I deal with it
I will give you all the consideration
possible".

MR. DOUCET, continuing, said that
in the northern part of the province
colonization was regarded as one of
the most important problems they
had to solve. To those not acquainted
with the situation he would invite
them to visit his district, where they
would see that colonization was only
getting the crumbs that fell from the
table.

HON. MR. TILLEY:—"Why haven't
you settled the lands we surveyed for
you last year?"

MR. DOUCET: "Why didn't you
make the survey when we asked for
it; why did you go when the snow
was on the ground?"

HON. MR. TILLEY: "Those lots
were surveyed and were ready, but
never occupied".

MR. DOUCET said there was a
time when some of their population
emigrated to the south, but today
they knew not where to go. The lum-

Share in its pleasures

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

ber industry, he felt, would never
again be able to solve the situation
measure only for lumber cut on the
Crown Lands upon which the opera-
tor should pay his men as well as
his stumpage.

Then what were the conditions in
pulpwood operations? He found that
the men were charged \$1.00 for their
engagement; just to walk into the
office cost them \$1.00. Then they had
to pay \$1.25 for food given them on
their way to the camp. They had to
pay for all tools furnished them and
fifty five cents per day board. Only
a few of the best men were hired by
the month at from \$22.00 to \$25.00.

Call's It Slavery

HON. MR. TILLEY: "To whose
camp do those figures refer?"

MR. DOUCET said to all the camps
in Gloucester County operated by the
Bathurst Company. Then for pulp-
wood cut by the cord the price paid
was \$1.20, in February increased to
\$1.45. Chances to cut were often dif-
ficult, in scattered growth among
jack pine. The best men could only
make from 75 cents to \$1.00 per day.

Average men about 50 cents and
many below that. Twelve men left
one camp in one day because they
could not earn enough to live and
when one party that came out to
Bathurst the men had not a penny
to pay for food or shelter and had to
be cared for by the town. He thought
there was something radically wrong,
when men, skilled in their accom-
modation, had to remain in slavery.

Fair wage legislation was very ne-
cessary and he hoped the government
would lose no time in rectifying the
deplorable situation. He was glad to
have the invitation from the Premier
to come to him with suggestions. He
had congratulated the hon. gentle-
man on his efforts for colonization
and he hoped to be able to repeat
them in future.

Regarding the amendment which
the Premier said was most unfortun-
ate he said it was not intended by
that amendment to reflect upon the
work of the Duncan Commission, but
to call public attention to the great
necessity for bringing the considera-
tion of tariffs into Maritime claims.

MR. PERRY adjourned the debate.
Adjourned at 11 p.m.

Good Land Plenty

MR. DOUCET, continuing, said that
we had plenty of good land for the
settlement of our people. He was in-
formed that the government had a
large petition for land in the vicinity
of Saint Isidore, Pacquetville on the
Miramichi Road and he hoped that
the petition would be granted. In
view of the situation he had shown to
exist, he hoped the government would
see the necessity for putting aside an
amount for colonization. To make
ample provision required he would
say that an amount of \$200,000 should
be appropriated for colonization pur-
poses. Why not, he said, appropriate
a good portion of the \$2,000,000 it was
reported this province would receive
as its share of the federal contribu-
tion towards public works for the re-
lief of unemployment for coloniza-
tion work. From the experience he
had had in colonization, he would say
that a scheme could not be success-
fully carried out without bousing a
settler for clearing and ploughing his
land. Giving credit to the Premier of
today for what he had done in coloniza-
tion he would ask him to take an
increased interest in the matter and
give more money for the benefit of
the new settlers.

Disputes Statement

He had always considered that the
Speech from the Throne was an
honest and sincere expression of the
government's work and policy, but he
questioned the truth of the statement
that some 678 families of new set-
tlers had been placed on the land
last year. That statement was not
founded upon facts. The question of
colonization was a very important
one and he hoped that he had shown
to the House that enough was not
being done along that line and failure
to go about it in the right way he
regarded as nothing less than crimina-

Pulp And Paper

A few years ago the whole policy of
the government was to establish pulp
and paper mills, insisting that the
long lumber business was a thing
of the past. In fact so anxious were
they for pulp and paper that they al-
most seemed pleased to see the lum-
ber close down. They lost sight
of the rights of the people, but now
the times have changed. Those news-
papers that were then booming the
pulp and paper enterprises were now
fubly announcing the return of the
long lumber industry. In the Tele-
graph Journal of November 30th last,
the present Premier announced the
revival of the long lumber industry
in the same tones as a Premier, five
years earlier, greeted the introduction
of pulp and paper mills.

The serious labor situation, in con-
nection with lumbering, began last
summer and in the early fall the gov-
ernment's attention was solicited.
The Premier then said that wages
were not satisfactory and he was in-
vestigating it. What was the result of
that investigation?

HON. MR. TILLEY: "The answer
will come next week in the form of
legislation."

MR. DOUCET said that was a
vague answer. He believed that the
exploitation of our forests should af-
ford living wages, especially when
the lumber was cut on Crown lands
and yet the treatment received in
many lumber camps was worse than
that endured in Soviet Russia.

Answer Criticized

He had made an enquiry in the
House as to the result of the ques-
tionnaires sent out by the Premier.
The answer he received was "corres-
pondence and reports. Not in public
interest to give further information".
What an answer when what could
be more fair than to give the in-
formation. Such an answer was a
violation of the people's rights. It
was said that wages were very low
because the contractors could not pay
more on account of the way they
were treated by the operators. They
had to buy supplies from those opera-
tors with profits of from thirty to fifty
per cent added to the price. Then,
they were subjected to a scale that,
though their logs were of large di-
mensions, fifty of them were required
to make a thousand feet. He (Doucet)

Deer Suffer Greatly From Bad Weather

(Continued from page eight)

friendly and proved to be very intelli-
gent. They are very lousy and are dy-
ing by the dozens," reports Mr. Burt
and the same conditions are said to
be quite general throughout the pro-
vince.

GUIDES RETURN

A number of guides, who have been
at the Boston Sportsmen's Show, re-
turned home last evening, among the
list being Alex Price, Ludlow; David
Menderville, Derby; Willis Norratt,
Boiestown; Frank Russell, Doaktown;
David Ogilvy, Plaster Rock. All re-
port the Show a great success and be-
lieve that good results will be obtain-
ed from it.

COLIC Stomach Ache DIARRHOEA

One of the greatest discoveries

for stomach and bowel troubles is

NERVILINE, a remedy whose

fame extends far and wide. Ten or

fifteen drops of Nerviline taken

internally with water is an instant

relief to cramps and colic—stops

the pain immediately. Nerviline

possesses a marvellous influence

over pain, especially pain that is

caused by some derangement of

the stomach and bowels.

"Last summer my children ate green

apples and were seized with violent cramps.

My youngest child was in dreadful pain.

I knew just what to do, and gave them

Nerviline. This had an immediate effect.

One minute my poor children were doubled

up in agony, and almost in the next they

were better. I can't say just how much I

value Nerviline. I use it for many different

sicknesses in the family and always get

good results."—Mrs. O. D. Kiker, Port-
land.

Every mother should keep Nerviline on

hand—it protects the entire household in

case of sudden illness. Reliable for relief

ing pain, internal or external.

NERVILINE

A QUICK RELIEF