

LUMBERMEN MAY COME UNDER COMPENSATION ACT

(Continued from page three.)

ber of other cases. However, as it was left discretionary with the Compensation Board it might be all right. The bill had come unexpectedly before the committee and he had several amendments to move. He would take the suggested amendment into consideration at the same time.

MR. TILLEY asked if it was the intention to include the lumbering industry under the act. Why should they not be brought in? There should be no delay. The employees of the lumbermen were entitled to protection as well as the others. The government at the preceding session had been afraid of the lumbermen and it was time it had some back bone.

HON. MR. BYRNE said he could assure his hon. friend that the chances were that in a very short time those in control of the lumber industry would come under the act of their own accord. The act contained provision whereby its application could be extended and he could announce that negotiations had been conducted for some time between the Compensation Board and those representing the lumber industry.

HON. MR. FOSTER said that he would like to disabuse the mind of his hon. friend of any idea that the government was afraid of the lumbermen. The government was not afraid of them or anybody else.

MR. TILLEY—What about the stumpage?

HON. MR. FOSTER—We have done as much in regard to stumpage as you did since 1912.

MR. TILLEY—I will give you credit for what you have done, but why did you back down?

HON. MR. FOSTER said he could assure his hon. friend that the lumber industry had not been brought under the Compensation Act last year through no fear the government had of the lumbermen. Ample consideration had been given to the proposal to bring that industry under the Act but many reasons were urged against it. It was pointed out that there were many small operators lumbering and that farmers frequently conducted small operations getting but a few thousand feet of logs. On behalf of these classes, objection was made and with these difficulties in the way it

was thought best that the lumbering industry should be given an opportunity of seeing the benefits of the act with the probable result that it would come voluntarily under it. He felt at the time that the lumbermen eventually would be willing to come under the act and it no looked as if they were ready to. No doubt many would be found ready and eager to use the provisions of the act who originally had opposed it. It was bringing about better understanding between employee and employer. His hon. friend opposite need not be alarmed, the matter would be dealt with in a short time to the satisfaction of the people of the province.

A Game Refuge

HON. MR. SMITH speaking to the bill to establish the New Brunswick Game Refuge said that the establish-



HON. E. A. SMITH

ment resulted in their complete extermination for that it what it amounted to although it was claimed that a few

of them still existed. The buffalo in the West offered another instance. There the government had to step in and positively protect the few survivors. In that connection it had been with interest that he had learned while in Ottawa recently that the buffalo was regarded as having possibilities of domestication. Thirty per cent. of the meat of a sanctuary for game would be an important step toward the conservation of wild life. Originality could not be claimed in this matter however as there was only one other province in the Dominion which had not established such a refuge. Last session he had brought in a measure to prohibit the sale of wild meat but evidently the amendment was in advance of public opinion. Many considered it a hardship not to be allowed to sell the portions of a game animal which they had killed, which they did not require for their own use. In consequence of that feeling he felt keenly concerning the matter as he regarded it a backward step. He believed that eventually public opinion would change and the sale of wild meat be not allowed. It was a reflection on any country to say that its wild life had been exterminated. The passenger pigeon was an instance.

As a boy he could remember seeing a few of those birds and his father had told him of the myriads of them which passed through the province each year. Abuse of the privilege of killing cattle of Canada were tubercular and the problem of meat supply would be a serious one in the near future. It had been proposed to cross the buffalo with ordinary cattle to produce a harder strain. While touching upon the matter of disease in animals he could say that moose and deer had been found dead in considerable numbers and it was the belief that they had been killed by some disease similar to influenza.

MR. CAMPBELL said he could not see why sale of wild meat should not be allowed if it was permitted to kill the animal.

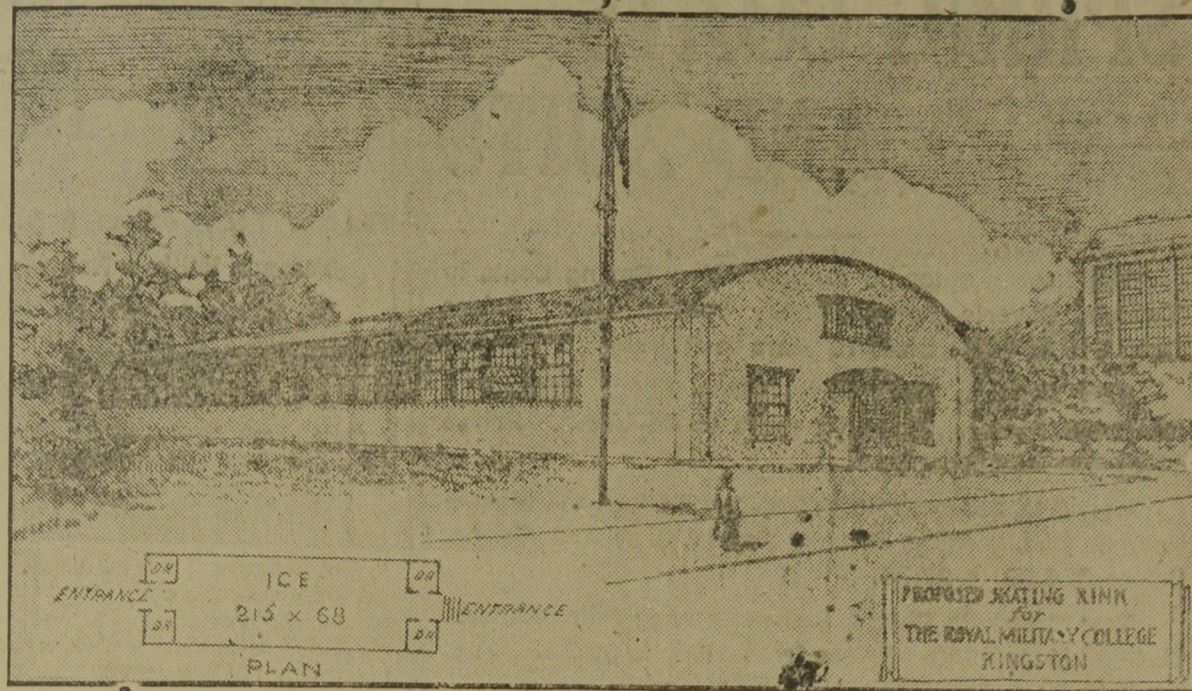
MR. YOUNG drew attention to the fact that a game refuge had been established by legislation of 1903.

HON. MR. SMITH said he was aware of the existence of that legislation but it provided for the establishment of a provincial park and not a game refuge. He had not thought it necessary to have the legislation of 1903 repealed as it did not interfere with this bill.

MR. TILLEY wanted to know how the animals would know when they were in the sanctuary.

HON. MR. SMITH replied that he heard the matter discussed at a meeting of the Conservation Commission. At that meeting they were told of the Government reserves in the West and Warden were quoted as saying that the animals seemed to know when they were safe on the reserve. His intention was to prohibit fishing and shoot-

NEW USE FOR AVIATION SHEDS



AFTER many years of waiting a covered skating rink has been secured for the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College at Kingston, and the acquisition of this building will give a great impulse to our national game—"hockey." Hitherto the Royal Military College hockey teams have had to get along the best they could, using the open ice on the lake and occasionally the city rink at Kingston. These limitations interfered materially with the quality of the game. On the demobilization of the Royal Air Force in Canada and the abandonment of the aviation camps at different points some suitable buildings, originally designed for and used as flight sheds (or aeroplane hangars) became available, and through the kindness of Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, under whose direction these aviation camps were originally established, two of the flight sheds, each 120 feet long by 68 feet wide, were secured to form the basis of the new covered skating rink. The many friends of the Royal

Military College were not slow in taking advantage of this opportunity nor in coming forward to assist in carrying out the idea. The Canadian National Railways, through the courtesy of Mr. D. B. Hanna, its president, and the Grand Trunk Railway System, through the courtesy of its president, Mr. Howard G. Kelley, have undertaken to free-freight the material of the sheds from Camp Mohawk to the point nearest to the Royal Military College, to Kingston. Sir Herbert S. Holt, who is deeply in everything that makes for the welfare of the Royal Military College, has generously financed the undertaking, and a contract for the removal and reerection of the flight sheds above referred to, has been let to the Kingston Construction Company, who now have the work in hand. The Minister of Militia and Defence has approved of a site within the college grounds on which the covered rink will be erected. Mr. F. J. L. Wanklyn, General Executive Assistant of the Canadian Pacific, who is also deeply interested in the welfare of the

college, has taken charge of all the work in connection with the carrying out of the scheme. The rink, when completed, will be substantially as shown in the above illustration. The main building will be 240 feet by 68 feet wide, and the height from the underside of the roof trusses to the ice level will be 18 feet. Commodious dressing and locker rooms, 25 feet square, will be provided at one end, over which a gallery for spectators, capable of seating 300 persons, will be provided. The main sheet of ice will be 215 feet by 68 feet wide and this will, in the opinion of well known hockey experts (Messrs. "Riley" Hern and Col. Walter Maughan) make a most satisfactory hockey rink. The building will be well lighted by windows all round and with electric lights for the evenings. The outside will be neatly finished in cement rough-cast, present a generally attractive appearance. The originators of this project have received many congratulations from a host of friends interested in the Royal Military College.

ing on the reserve and have the animals use it as a breeding ground.

MR. LEBLANC thought the matter of giving permits to people to capture moose and deer was worthy of consideration. Often cow moose were killed by the train and if they had young they were apt to wander away and die of starvation. A person capturing a young moose under those circumstances should be allowed to keep it if he saw fit.

HON. MR. SMITH said that an amendment which he proposed to make to the game law would give permission to keep deer in captivity. That provision would not apply to moose as it was difficult to obtain feed for them. It was his intention to have a road constructed on the outskirts of the refuge on which printed notices would be posted.

MR. TILLEY wanted to know if a location had yet been made for the proposed refuge.

HON. MR. SMITH said that the matter would be attended to by the men on the forestry survey. It would be located near the centre of the Province where there was plenty of feed and water for the animals.

The Bill was agreed to.

The Committee next took up consideration of the Bill to amend the Act relating to the protection of children.

MR. LEBLANC objected to a section of the Bill which gave jurisdiction to stipendiary magistrates. He thought that police magistrates would be more capable in dealing with juvenile offenders. He also thought that the special commissioners should be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and not by the municipalities.

HON. MR. BYRNE thought that the municipalities as they were to pay the commissioners should be vested with the power to appoint them. He believed that they would select competent men to administer the Act.

MR. LEBLANC said he believed that jurisdiction should be given to police magistrates, who as a rule were lawyers and much better informed than stipendiary magistrates or justices of the peace. He said that at the present time justice was thrown about promiscuously by several thousands of justices of the peace throughout the province. In many cases those justices were incompetent and their decisions were often based on the ability of either party to pay the costs. He hoped the day was not far distant when only competent men would hold office as justices of the peace.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said it was of great importance that the juvenile courts should be in charge of competent men, who would have sympathy for the position of the boys and girls brought before them.

MR. CAMPBELL suggested that the appointment of commissioners should be placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He hoped the Act would be amended in that respect.

MR. TILLEY said that there were a number of gaols in the province to which men were sentenced to serve terms of from six to twelve months. In most cases the prisoners were confined in one room and kept there until their sentence was completed without being given an opportunity to go outside for exercise or fresh air. He thought it high time that there was a change. If a man were sent to the Penitentiary he was put to some useful occupation, but with the gaol prisoners they were kept in close confinement and had windows through which the sunlight could not enter. He thought the legal members of the House would bear him out in what he said.

MR. ROBERTS said that the matter referred to by the hon. member had been brought to his attention as administrator of the Public Health Act. The Act gave him authority to wait on

the proper persons and ask for a betterment of conditions.

Progress was reported on the Bill.

HON. MR. SMITH introduced a Bill to amend the Intoxicating Liquor Act. He explained that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council proposed to take over the sale of Liquor as now carried on by wholesale dealers and appoint a Board to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act. In addition it was proposed to have a plebiscite on such questions as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council

might deem it advisable to submit to the people within a certain time.

Adjourned at 11.10 o'clock until 11.30 a. m. tomorrow.

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