

PERFORMANCE BEFORE PROMISES

ALL FAIR MINDED MEN AND WOMEN can appreciate "BUSINESS GOVERNMENT." Particularly if they have lived under the "other kind." Small wonder is it that the fair minded men and women of New Brunswick, irrespective of Federal Politics, stand firmly behind the Foster Government, now appealing to the people on its record of the last three and one-half years. A very large majority will surely agree that the following summary of concrete accomplishment warrants an extension of power to this business-like government:

1. The government has maintained the financial credit of the province in the markets of the world, reduced the debt on the Valley Railway by \$685,412.66 through sound financing, and introduced an independent system of audit which does away with political juggling of financial statements.
2. The revenue from Crown Lands has been increased from \$544,191 in 1916-17 to \$1,425,000 in 1920, and vigorous steps have been taken to prevent the forests from fire destruction and the game from extermination.
3. By funding from motor vehicle licenses sinking fund and interest for Bond Issue for permanent highways were provided and stretches of durable road have been completed, this plan also relieving the ordinary road expenditure and making possible attention to many branch roads and roads leading to remote settlements, hitherto long neglected.
4. Agricultural education has been greatly encouraged through increased grants and the provision of special courses and the dairy industry aided by the establishment of co-operative creameries.
5. Through providing credits and conducting an educational campaign, the number of sheep has been increased from 140,000 in 1917 to 280,000 in 1920; in fact during the last five years New Brunswick led all Canada in the increase of live stock and this was largely due to the policy of the present government.
6. The government has provided for the erection of a modern limestone powdering plant with the object of making available at a price lower than from any other source ground limestone, which is greatly needed on many farms of the province.
7. Through the creation of the Workmen's Compensation Board the laborer is no longer obliged to seek redress in the courts in case of injury, and free hospital and medical aid are also assured him.
8. Far-reaching benefits have been secured through a new Jury Act and amendments to the Succession Duties Act, County Court and Probate Courts Acts.
9. Through the addition of a Department of Public Health, the government has brought New Brunswick from a backward position to the very forefront of Canadian provinces as respects the combating of social disease, the gathering of vital statistics, medical examination in schools, has cleared the province of smallpox, rendered nearly the whole school population immune to the disease and established public health as a most important and vital interest of the people.
10. Government grants to teachers have been increased in the interest of education, and a Vocational Board created, making possible the opening of Vocational Schools in different centres throughout the province.
11. The water powers of New Brunswick have been investigated by a government-appointed commission and tenders for the work on the Musquash and Shogomoc have already been advertised. Reports on other water powers are already available.
12. The government has put in force the Prohibition Act of 1916 and, as provided for by that Act, granted a plebiscite, the result of which may be construed as warranting only changes which make the Act more effective.
13. The government has granted the full provincial franchise to women and has kept in touch with the progressive labor legislation of the present day.
14. The Valley Railway has been completed from Centreville to Westfield and handed over to the C. N. R. for operation, according to agreement, the government, however, pressing upon the Dominion Government their duty to take over this burden upon the province as a federal undertaking in the same way that Nova Scotia and the western provinces were relieved through the absorption of the Canadian Northern into the Government system.

The foregoing is the record of performance; what of the future? The platform of this capable Government is briefly set forth in the concluding paragraphs of Premier Foster's manifesto as follows:

To give the greatest possible assistance to agriculture in every shape and form.

To lend most vigorous support to hydro-electric development and to further the same by using the credit and resources of the province in order that the people may have the cheapest power and light for their use.

To continue our policy for the improvement of all the roads of the province, back roads as well as front, farmers' roads as well as those for the use of automobiles, giving an equal policy for fair play to everybody, no matter where they live.

To give further encouragement to education, not only in the common schools of the province, but to vocational education and to agricultural education, so that the young people of New Brunswick will have equal opportunities with the youth of any other province.

To provide such labor legislation within provincial jurisdiction as may be called for by the findings of the national industrial conference and the international labor conference.

To conserve energetically and carefully our timber resources and to give every encouragement to the development of mining areas.

To continue our policy of protection of public health and give such assistance as we can to hospitals and institutions necessary to provide for those unable to care for themselves.

To guard the interests of the people at all times.

To maintain provincial rights.

To inquire into the best methods of inducing immigration to the province and to make such arrangements with the other Maritime Provinces as will be conducive to this.

In appealing for your support, I do so, confident that the record of the government will meet with your approval. I have endeavored to carry out every promise made to the people and have carefully guarded the interests of the province, administering its affairs prudently, honestly and with such impartiality as will, I hope, commend itself to you.

It was necessary, because of some transactions during the period of the preceding administration, to hold certain inquiries and investigations. The findings, so far as possible, were dealt with by the Legislature and actions arising out of the findings are still before the courts of the country. I hope the days of investigations and royal commissions are over in N. B., and the fair name of our province will never again be smirched in the eyes of the rest of Canada.

Reconstruction is going on here as well as in the rest of the world. All must do their parts as best they can. Good government is essential; honest government imperative; economical government necessary. It will be the aim of my colleagues and myself to carry out these ideas and so administer provincial affairs as to win your approval.

I am yours respectfully,

W. E. FOSTER.

Truly This Is A Government Worth While

Of Course, the Women Liked It

On special occasions, such as an afternoon tea, the new Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea had its first introduction to many of the women of Canada.

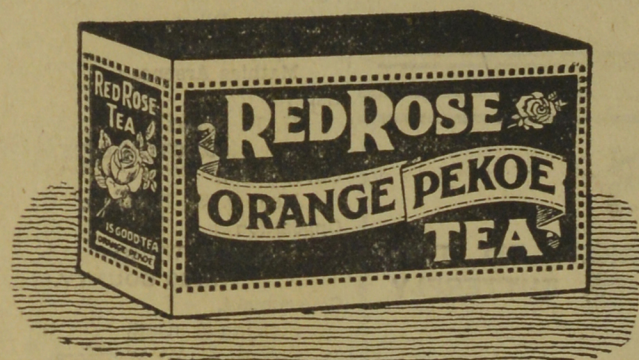
And at such times its extra qualities could be discussed and enjoyed at leisure.

The women found that its aroma is delicate and delightful, that it has a bright sparkling amber color in the cup, that the flavor is of rare charm and distinction, while its strength is rich and satisfying.

The more cultivated your taste, the more you will appreciate Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

Ask for it by the full name—Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

Sold only in our new sealed airtight cartons.



LEGISLATION FOR WORKMEN PASSED BY FOSTER GOVT.

Workmen's Compensation Act One of the Best Ever Placed on the Statutes — Over 2,500 Clams Paid Last Year — Has a Big Pension and Disaster Reserve and a Snug Cash Surplus for All Purposes.

The Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Foster administration is undoubtedly one of the best ever placed on the statute books of any province of Canada. The act is broad in its scope and gives ample protection to working men. It is being administered in a highly satisfactory manner by a board appointed by the provincial government. So far 2545 cases of accidents have been dealt with by the Board. The total assessment for the year 1919 amounted to the sum of \$504,151.53, and there was paid out in compensation the sum of \$128,000.75. Then pension reserve now amounts to \$181,694.38, and there is a disaster reserve of \$50,415.13. The actual balance on hand at the end of the year was \$117,310.87. Following are the principal features of the act and an outline of the administration procedure:

Temporary Disability

In case of temporary disability, injured workmen are entitled to 55 per cent of wages during continuance of disability. The maximum amount paid in compensation is \$15.87, or on a basis of maximum salary of \$1500.00 per year \$125.00 per month or \$28.85 per week. The next in the provisions of the Act is \$12.69, or \$1200.00 per annum maximum.

Permanent Total Disability

The Act as originally passed provided in case of Permanent Partial Disability, a sum not exceeding in any case \$1500.00. During the session of 1920 this was amended and increased to \$2500.00. A scale has been worked by the Board, which provided that in addition to the payments received during temporary disability, or while injuries sustained were healing, and in addition to medical and hospital expenses, the injured workmen, if earning the maximum salary of \$28.85 per week, who was fortunate enough to sustain loss of arm or loss of leg, would receive the sum of \$2500.00 payable in monthly pension, according to earning capacity and nature of injury. For instance the same work-

man if he lost a thumb, would receive \$525.00 in addition to the benefits as above.

Permanent Total Disability

In case of accident resulting in total disability, the injured workman received 55 per cent of wages until death, or during continuance of disability under the original act. These payments were limited to \$3500.00.

Benefits in Case of Death

The original Act provided payments of \$20.00 per month to widow and \$5 to each child, irrespective of the number of children. Payments in any case not to exceed \$3500.00 in the aggregate.

The 1920 amendments provided payments of \$30.00 per month to the widow, and \$7.50 per month to each child, the monthly payments to continue in case of widow to death or remarriage; in case of male child to age of 16 years in case of female child to age of 16 years. In addition the sum of \$100.00 is allowed for funeral expenses.

In several instances advances have been made to widows to discharge mortgages on the home, to allow the widow to engage in business. However the disposition is to carry out the intention of the Act and dispose of cases by way of monthly pension.

Hospital and Medical Aid

Another amendment to the Act in 1920 provided for all medical and hospital treatment. A schedule of fees has been adopted, which has been approved by a committee representing the Medical Society, an agreement has been arrived at with the hospitals of the Province as to the per diem allowance for maintenance of injured workmen. Medical aid and hospital treatment is allowed whether or not the accident lasts more than seven days.

Employees Covered

Employees in every line of industry in the Province are covered by the Act. In the administration it is worth nothing that in the other provinces in a number of industries, unless more

than in some cases 5, 10, 15, 20 workmen are employed, these industries are excluded. The highest exclusion number in the Province is three. This applies only to retail stores and lumbering, in all other industries, if one or more are employed, the employer is requested to comply with the provisions of the Act as to payroll assessments, etc.

Another important amendment authorizes the Board in case of accident to minor or apprenticed workmen resulting in permanent partial disability to consider in making the adjustment of the award on what the future or journeyman's wages might be and to adjust the claim on that basis.

Method of Payment of Claims

First notice of accident is usually received from employer within three days after the accident. Workmen's and doctors' reports have been prepared in as clear, concise and simple a manner as possible. As soon as the report from the employee is received, necessary reports are immediately forwarded for completion by the workman himself and the doctor in attendance. The reports of employer, workman and doctor complete the case. If these are in order and completed the cheque for the first weeks compensation is forwarded to the injured workman two weeks from date of accident. Weekly cheques follow until the Board is advised of the workman's return to work.

Canadian Government Employees

By an act passed by the Dominion Government in 1918 and amended 1919, Canadian Government Employees are brought within the scope of the Act. Prior to this Legislative, Canadian Government Railway Employees were receiving \$5.00 per week and medical and hospital attendance according to a table of fees established by the Employees Relief and Insurance Association. At the present time these employees, if injured, are entitled to receive in addition 55 per cent of their wages as provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Medical and Hospital attendance accounts are being adjusted with the Medical Profession and Hospital authorities on the basis of the Compensation Board scale, which is considerably higher than the Employees Relief and Insurance Association scale. Dependents of employees where death results are compensated according to provisions of the Act. In case of permanent disability benefits are paid also according to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Employees must, however, elect in case of permanent partial disability to accept adjustment either under Provident Fund or Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Provident Fund, however, provides only for workmen who are unable through disability to follow usual occupation. Since January 1, 1919 nearly 600 cases of accidents to Canadian Government Employees have been disposed of.

Effects of Amendments 1920

Amendments to the Act passed at the 1920 session provides that all payments to widows and children date back to January 1, 1919, but increased monthly payments to date from January 1, 1920. This meant that all widows claims had to be adjusted, reserves revealed to provide for, pensions during life instead of up to \$3500. As already noted monthly allowances were increased to \$30.00 and \$7.50 per month, which meant additional reserves to the extent of approximately \$125,000.00 had to be provided. It is estimated that medical aid and hospital fees will cost about \$75,000 or \$85,000 per annum. These additional benefits are provided with very little if any increase in cost to industry.

New Brunswick Factories Act

This Act has been re-drafted and is at present being administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board. A complete census of industry is being taken at present as to the number of employees; condition of machinery as to the safety of employees, etc. A Board of Examiners Stationery Engineers has been appointed, composed of N. M. Stewart, Moncton, John Hooley, Fairville, and James Sullivan, Newcastle. These men are qualified engineers and their appointments were recommended by their several organizations, and by the Executive of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor. Regulations required to carry out the Act as it effected the examination and licensing of engineers, have been passed and this matter is receiving prompt attention.

We haven't heard any children bemoaning the fact that mother is going to vote.

When they go to the polls women bargain hunters should remember that they can get only one ballot apiece.

Having gone through the summer and escaped being injured by automobiles many young men are getting ready to tempt fate by playing football this fall.