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AT LOWEST MARKET RATES

G. W. HODGE

Sweeping Reforms made in Crown Land Department

SAM'S HEART DISLOCATED

New York, April 7.—An individual frequently speaks of having his heart in his mouth, but the case of a patient at the Post Graduate Hospital at East Twentieth street, who was found to have a piece of heart valve in his brain is something entirely new.

The patient, Sam Lodovsky, first acquired a peculiar heart action when on the road in his capacity of traveling salesman. At that time Sam could speak Yiddish fluently. He first noticed that his heart was jumping all around when he found he was forgetting his English. By the time he had lost command of the language completely—and his job too, as a result—he got worried, came back to the big city and paid a visit to the Post Graduate Hospital.

The doctors discovered him to be the victim of a curious condition. A bit of Sam's heart valve had become dislodged and had floated, along with blood, to the brain, where it was interfering with his motor and speech centres. Sam became an ardent member of the occupational clinic, was given special treatment and today can speak English almost as fluently as he does Yiddish.

Man's time is worth what he makes it worth by work.

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Patronize our Lunch Counter.

Dinner served from 12 to 2 o'clock.

See our window display.

YORK STREET

Hon. Dr. Smith Tells What Has Been Accomplished by the Present Administration—Full Stumpage is Now Being Collected for the First Time in This Province—An Efficient Forest Protection Service Has Been Organized.

Following is a synoptic report of the great speech on the work of the Crown Land Department, delivered in the Legislature on Wednesday by Hon. Dr. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines.

HON. MR. SMITH, on the order of the day being called rose to continue the debate on the Budget. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the address and also extended congratulations to the Hon. Provincial Secretary Treasurer on the able and comprehensive statement of provincial finances which he had laid before the House. He said he concurred in the remarks made by the hon. leader of the Opposition touching on the death of the late Mr. F. W. Sumner. He had known Mr. Sumner for many years and believed that much of the prosperity which had come to his native city of Moncton had been largely due to his efforts. With regard to the Agent General of the Province in London he would say that while Mr. Sumner had accomplished good work during the war he (Smith) was inclined to doubt that the province received any great benefit from the maintenance of an office in London. In his opinion the Province could well afford to pay for the services of an Agent General and have a man filling the position who would work constantly in the interests of New Brunswick. Some immigrants had come to the Province but they were not always suitable to the requirements. What they wanted was men who could farm and have sufficient means to enable them to live until they became established. If a man on salary could not produce results as Agent General he would favor the abolition of the office.

Need of Reform

The present Government on assuming office had felt the need of reform in the management of the Crown Lands. The first step taken towards the conservation of the forests was the Forest Act passed in 1918 along with the Fire Act. The Forest Act was the first of its kind in the Dominion, and as far as he knew in any state of the union, and provided for the consolidation of the branches of the outside service for the protection of forests, standing timber and game. A permanent staff was employed, thereby eliminating the patronage evil and assuring greater efficiency. The Fire Act was most comprehensive and some of its features had been considered by other Provinces in amending their Acts. An Advisory Board was appointed and he wished to say that the outside members Mr. Archibald Fraser and Mr. D. J. Buckley had been of great assistance in organizing the service and carrying out the policy of conservation. Time did not permit of complete organization in 1918, nevertheless there were splendid results in the protection of the forests and game. In 1919 with a staff of qualified men the results were most gratifying. The fire loss was not large and compared most favorably with the Province of Quebec. In that province some \$2,561 acres had been burned over, while in New Brunswick with twelve million acres of private and public owned lands, only 11,000 acres had been burned. The loss in New Brunswick was 8,000 acres less than in 1918. Taking into consideration that last season was one of the driest experienced for many years he thought it would be admitted that the organization had performed efficient work.

The Kedgewick Fire

The fire at Kedgewick was the most disastrous that occurred during the year. It was caused by settlers burning their slash without obtaining a permit. Some thirty settlers lost their houses and had it not been for a rain storm the whole settlement would likely have suffered. He felt sure that such a severe lesson would teach the settlers in future to abide by the law and secure a permit before starting fires. During the year every effort had been made to educate the public to a realization of the vital importance of saving the forests from fire. Letters were read to the school children of the province and cards were placed in the smoking coaches of railways warning the public against throwing cigarette and cigar butts from the car. It was their intention to continue the educational propaganda until the public was fully acquainted with the importance of forestry protection. The fire protection service consisted of 756 members, of which forty were permanent rangers and 490 were road commissioners. Co-operative wardens were named by lumbermen and paid by them. The co-operation of road supervisors was secured through the active interest of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, who had instructed those officials to lend every assistance in the fighting of fires. They also had instructions to burn all slash where skirting had been done on the roads.

Protection from Fire

A splendid start was made during the year in erecting lookout towers, ranger's cabins and telephone lines through the forests. The Mount Hope Tower in York County had a visible area of 5,000 square miles. From that area a fire was discovered near Oromocto and by means of telephone communication people in the vicinity were notified and extinguished it before it had assumed large proportions. There was another ranger cabin on

the main southwest Miramichi River near the Transcontinental Railway where many sportsmen entered the woods to fish and hunt. A telephone line leading to Bald Mountain Northumberland County, was practically finished, as also was the line leading from Bathurst up the Nepisiquit River. That line was built in co-operation with the Bathurst Lumber Company and would connect with the Lookout Tower at the head of the river. A telephone line would be constructed to connect with the lookout station on Blue Mountain on the Tobique. Tool and equipment caches had been established in accessible parts of the forests where it would be otherwise difficult to procure fire fighting equipment.

Two forest ranger examinations had been held during the year and thirty-three men had qualified, including 23 returned soldiers. There were now 110 qualified forest rangers, 48 of whom were in the service of the Department. Every consideration was given to returned men over 100 of whom were now in the forest service. The Vocational Education School had 22 men taking the scalers and forest rangers courses. 8 of whom had been selected by the Department and were giving excellent satisfaction. A suggestion from the Vocational School authorities that ten additional men be taken during the coming summer was under consideration.

Stumpage Receipts.

Under the present organization he felt that the province could rely on a full return from logs cut on Crown Lands. One Licensee claimed that last year he paid stumpage on ten per cent more lumber than actually went through his mill. In reference to that he would say that under the system the scalers report of survey was sent fortnightly to each licensee, and if the same was found to differ with the survey of the licensee's own scaler a rescale could be asked for while the logs were still on the ground. He was sure that the Province was now receiving full stumpage from Crown Lands. That meant that conditions were different from those found by Commissioner Friel in his investigation of 1918. Mr. Friel had described the whole scaling system as a farce and the evidence seemed to have disclosed that the province received not over 60 per cent on the logs cut from the Crown Lands. The present Government had made several changes in the cutting regulations. It was now required that logs should be not less than 12 inches in diameter, measurement to be made 12 inches from the ground. Any contravention of that regulation was penalized by a fine of fifty cents per tree in addition to the regular stumpage. In the past owing to low values and a feeling that the forests were in an exhaustible, wasteful methods had been practiced in cutting operations. Nine and ten inch tops were left in the woods and high stumps were left behind. Under present regulations they were forcing the utilization of all lumber in the tree and waste was strictly prohibited. The penalty for cutting trees higher than 16 inches from the ground was twenty-five cents per stump, while the fine for leaving tops of over six inches diameter behind was \$7.50 per M feet, and he wanted to say that the penalties were being enacted. He believed that if such precautions had been taken ten years ago the forest wealth of the province would be far in excess of its present value. Conservation and development of natural resources was the watchword in a civilized world today, and it was the duty of the Government to regulate the cutting of the forests that they would remain a source of revenue for all time.

Shortage in U. S.

New Brunswick should not follow the example of its southern neighbors who had allowed their national timber to be so exploited that they now had to look to Canada for their supply of pulp, paper and pulp wood. Their needs were so urgent that only recently a joint resolution was adopted by both Houses of Congress calling for the appointment of a commission to confer with the Dominion and Provincial Governments regarding pulp wood restrictions upon American citizens holding Crown Lands under lease. There had been some talk of retaliating on coal in case the restrictions were not removed. That would be a serious matter for Ontario which depended largely on the United States for both Anthracite and soft coal, but it would not be so serious for New Brunswick.

The Stumpage Rate.

Some of the newspapers of the province and his hon. friends opposite appeared to be much concerned over the stumpage rate, and had accused the Government of slackness in not keeping pace with the appreciated value of manufactured lumber. He thought that the Government had made a good start in that direction. In 1915 and 1916 manufactured lumber at the port of St. John was worth about \$22 per M. Stumpage rate at that time was \$1.50 per M or about 7 per cent of the value. In 1917 when the present Government took office shipping conditions were in an unsettled state and little lumber was leaving the Province. Notwithstanding those conditions the Government felt

SICK HEADACHES

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Headaches affect all ages and both sexes alike, but in all cases the treatment should be directed to remove the cause, for with the cause removed the headaches vanish for all time.

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Mrs. Flora Hall, Dominion, N. S., writes:—"I have been troubled with sick headaches for the last ten years. I had lost faith in all remedies until recently a friend of mine advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. This I did, and found relief in a very short time. I would now recommend B. B. B. to anyone who is suffering as I did. I only took 3 bottles, and am never troubled with sick headaches any more."

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that the stumpage rate was too low, and when opportunity came increased it by \$1 per M. or 60 per cent over the old rate. There were no further increase in 1918 because water shipments were shut down and railway transportation to the American market was next to impossible. Food prices had advanced, labor was scarce and high in price, and under those circumstances the Government did not feel like making a further increase until there was something like a return to stability in the trade. The Act required that any change in stumpage rates must be made before the first of August, the date for the renewal of licenses, and it was unusual to advise that licensees of an increase some time before that date. In July the Government had learned that the lumbermen were receiving \$50 per M for lumber sold to the British Government. On the strength of that it was felt they could afford to

(Continued on Page Six.)

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