

OPPOSITION SPEAKER PRAISES MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page two)

League, the position vacated at Earl Haig's death.

Some Changes.

He made a kindly reference to the memory of the late Dr. Hetherington and went on to record some of the changes that had taken place in New Brunswick during the last sixty years. At that time there was only one railway in the province connecting St. John and Shediac. Then came the construction of the Intercolonial to the west, with many other lines and connections. The situation was, however, not quite satisfactory or complete until the Valley Railway should have been extended to its connection at Grand Falls and the great traffic from the west offered its shortest and best route for export through the port of St. John. When that was accomplished he hoped to see the men from this province who were now working in Portland returning to their native province to work in St. John.

The lumber industry was our first employment. The primeval forest had grown into lumber and ships and their production was gradually reduced until now agriculture was invading those one time tree clad hills. Pulp and paper making were now replacing the manufacture of long lumber, and if this new industry could provide equal or greater employment, why should it not be encouraged. By making the finished product of paper more employment would be given than by selling raw lumber.

Forest Protection.

Members of the opposition had deplored that our forests would soon be depleted and no provision was made to protect them. Had they forgotten last year's legislation?

MR. DOUCET—Please read the law.

MR. OULTON—The Hon. gentleman would not like me to display his ignorance.

The opposition had well commended the Minister of Agriculture, because he had certainly surpassed the policy of his predecessors, improvement of stock was progressing as evidenced by the success of New Brunswick's stock at various Exhibitions, there was increase in the butter production and last, but not least, black fox ranching was progressing. Our pride in these ranches could not be overlooked.

The increased interest in mining showed the wisdom of last year's legislation. Men with wealth had come to the province and were digging themselves in. Under the wise policy of the government the value of fishing privileges had advanced, and the handsome sum of \$76,000 was realized last year for such privileges on our streams.

Tourist Traffic.

The steps taken to promote tourist traffic had resulted, he was, told in an increase of tourist last year of 76 per cent leaving in this province the not inconsiderable sum of ten millions of dollars. The late administration had begun building roads to encourage tourists, but it was left to this government to straighten these roads out and make them safe for democracy. The tourist looked for certain things. He wanted scenery, relaxation, safe roads on which to travel and accommodation while here. How could he relax if the roads were not safe? In his own county during the past year two dangerous grade crossings at Sackville had been eliminated, and two more at Anzac would be attended to.

Since Confederation the educational system of the province had been greatly improved, and it would be remembered as a tribute to our system that at the close of the Boer war South Africa came here and got the principal of the Normal School and various efficient teachers to go to South Africa and organize a system there. Our educational system had made it possible for some of our brainy sons to go to the highest positions and greatest rewards elsewhere.

N. B. Opportunities.

He concurred with all that the President of the Council had said with regard to the outlook and opportunities for New Brunswick. This House should legislate for the future and for all portions of the population. The member for Gloucester, who spoke this afternoon, thought that agriculture should be considered before liquor control. He quite agreed, for as barley proceeded beer, so must agriculture produce the barley before beer could be made. The wants of the people must be supplied. We must legislate for the future, for improved conditions, and the wheels of industry let loose will bring us people and prosperity. All our efforts should be united with this aim in view. Only then could we claim to be loyal sons of our great Empire of which Canada our country was the brightest gem.

MR. RICHARD'S SPEECH

MR. RICHARD (Gloucester) said he always felt at a certain disadvantage in speaking a language not his own and would ask the House to bear with him. He congratulated the mover of the address on the accomplishment of a most difficult task well done. His ability and sang froid denoted his ability to hold his own in any public discussion. He also appreciated the impartiality of the seconder of the address. He was not only impartial, but he evidently had a certain Liberal leaning.

The position of an opposition member was not always pleasant. He had to criticize. That was his duty, but he hoped that no offence would be taken to his criticism. First, he said, he joined in the regrets expressed at the death of Dr. Hetherington who was a man esteemed by all, and he extended his sympathy to the bereaved family and would have them know that his death was a personal loss to all his friends.

Says Speech Bare.

The speech from the throne was so bare it did not invite criticism. Like a film revealing nothing but emptiness it was no expose of the government's program. To him it seemed as if it said "everything is serene and with the help of Divine Providence we hope to carry on as ever."

The liquor question was completely eliminated from the speech. To answer the question asked by the President of the Council yesterday, he would say that if the Liberal Party wanted to win elections they would advocate temperance and then give liquor control afterwards.

Provincial Police.

He thought the Provincial Police might have been mentioned, because the public had not yet seen anything they had done that was creditable to them. The methods adopted by this force might be the cause of their unpopularity, and certain acts of theirs in the vicinity of Moncton recently had certainly caused much criticism. He noticed in the report of the Provincial Police that it was regretted that there had not been time for a course of training, and he (Richard) joined in that regret. No one had any sympathy with the bootlegger, or anyone else trying to cheat the public treasury and it was not their activity against the bootlegger that caused their unpopularity, but rather the conduct of the members of the force. A few days since he had heard a witness state that he was in the employ of the Provincial Police and his duty was to try to buy liquor illegally. He had tried on ten occasions and been refused, but finally accomplished his object. Such methods would not attract sympathy. It had been stated in defense of the Force that it was yet in its infancy. He contended that the infant must be properly trained if it would prove a very unruly child. He was especially critical of the cost of the Provincial Police and did not think that the results obtained justified the cost. Commissioner Salt in his report would make one think that the province was utterly lawless. He did not think that the people believed that there were so many criminals at large that a police force with thirteen autos were needed.

Tn Hon Member—How many autos have the bootleggers?

MR. RICHARD said that he would let the Federal authorities look after the bootleggers. Judging by the protestations when the subject was mentioned it was assumed that the liquor

law was not being administered for the sake of profit, but if a profit was going to be made some of it should be conserved. In his opinion the cost of administering the old act would be only a drop in the bucket in comparison with the present law.

What Old Act Cost.

HON. MR. TILLEY—Those employed to administer the old act cost over \$60,000 and did nothing.

MR. RICHARD said that it would cost much more to administer the new law. There was a chief and fifty-two men to be paid and the men would be paid at least \$1200 per year each which brought the total over \$60,000 at the start. Then there were thirteen autos and thirteen motor cycles, which would bring the expenses well over the \$100,000 mark.

HON. MR. TILLEY—It will be money well expended.

MR. RICHARD said that he was afraid that when the cost of the stores and other expenses were totaled up the profits would disappear as did the increased Federal subsidy.

A Minister Praised.

He was glad to note by the speech from the throne that the Department of Agriculture was to have more district representatives. In that connection he wished to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Agriculture on his success in bringing to the front a department which had formerly been regarded as secondary. He believed in honest administration and in bestowing praise where it was deserved. He was sure that the manner in which Hon. Mr. Smith had grappled with the problems confronting agriculture had won the appreciation of the people of the province as well as the farmers. He (Richard) had followed the proceedings of the Farmers' Convention at Moncton, and was glad to note that it had been attended by many of his compatriots. It had been pleasing to him to know that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture had paid a well deserved tribute to Roman Catholic clergymen who were assisting the cause of agriculture in many sections of the province. While he congratulated the Hon. Minister on his good work he would remind him that more should be done to encourage agriculture on the North Shore, particularly the dairy industry, which was rather backward. He believed that two central creameries could be established in North Shore counties and made a success. He hoped that the Hon. Minister would give the matter his attention. After all agriculture was the mainstay of New Brunswick and its prosperity depended upon it. He knew of no way by which more wealth could be created for New Brunswick than by the development of agriculture, and he believed the output could be increased by one hundred per cent. It was claimed that industrial centres were necessary in the interests of agriculture, but if the purchasing power of the farmer is diminished an injury is done to him. He had no desire to belittle the undiscovered mineral wealth of the province, but he considered agriculture a sure source of wealth, and there was great room for improvement. It was his opinion that not sufficient money was being spent in the interests of colonization. He wondered how many hon. members had visited the County of Restigouche and noted the development which had taken place there in thirteen years. He was sure that what had been accomplished in Restigouche in the way of colonization could be done in other North Shore counties.

In conclusion he said he appreciated the kind attention which had been given to his few remarks. The best of feeling prevailed among hon. members apart from their political allegiance, and the heat generated during a discussion was not retained in their hearts.

HON. MR. RICHARDS moved the adjournment of the debate which was made the order of the day for three p. m. tomorrow.

HON. MR. LEGER laid on the table the annual report of the Liquor Control Board and also the report of the Board of Liquor Commissioners.

Adjourned at 4.50 p. m.

TALKING DOG INCREASES VOCABULARY TO PLEAD FOR PRIVACY SHE FORFEITED

(Hugh Lofting in New York Herald-Tribune.)

Boston.—At most dog shows finding what one has come to see is not easy. The congestion and confusion are usually considerable and asking directions is not facilitated by the deafening and continuous cheers of barks. But in the Mechanics Building I had no difficulty whatever, I knew instantly on entering the big hall where to look for the Princess Jacqueline.

The entire dog loving public was gathered about one bench. Silky setters, mammoth wolf hounds, the cutest and prettiest of muff pets lolled neglected and disgruntled on their beds while half of Boston milled round one small section of the room where the Princess held court. The 'talking dog' whose fame had put her on the front page of every newspaper in the land had stolen the Eastern Dog Club's show and left the rest of dogdom in the dumps.

Her Highness Not on View.

When I had bored my way within shouting distance I found that her highness was not even on view. The crowd was merely waiting for a glimpse. Jacqueline's owner had taken her into a private room to give her a resting spell from the unrelenting enthusiasm of the mob. Colonel Lindbergh never had any such protection.

Presenting my credentials as a representative of the press from distant parts, I was finally given private audience, but was warned that the conversation must be brief. The Princess Jacqueline was reclining on a cushion her eyes half closed, her shapely limbs relaxed in weariness. Her chin rested on her hands—I mean her front paws. I have never seen such exhausted ennui. The price of fame had evidently been great. In opening I was a little nervous, never having interviewed a dog before.

"Er—er—what do you think of the show?" I began.

"Dull," she murmured, closing one eye altogether.

"How does Boston impress you?" I ventured.

"Dull," she whispered, closing both eyes. I didn't seem to be hitting the right keynote.

"But the Boston families," I went on (she was herself an aristocrat after all)—"the old Massachusetts!"

Bored by Dullness.

"Very dull," she interrupted, blowing daintily through her nostrils.

"You use that word a good deal, I notice, dull. Is one of your favorite words?"

"It has grown to be," she said slowly opening her limpid eyes to their fullest extent. "It's a dull world, but Boston"—her shoulders went up.

"You don't seem to have much use for Boston," said I.

"Yet I notice you speak with a Boston accent."

"I have to," said the Princess. "They won't let me talk any more the way I used to down east."

"What do you think of Talavera Margaret?" I asked.

"Oh, she's all right—for a wire-haired. It doesn't take much to get New York excited."

The interview still seemed to lack zest and vigor. I determined to try a somewhat different line. Drawing my chair closer to the Princess's couch I shot my cuffs with salesman-like vim.

"But," I cried, "fame, world-wide renown. That is something no other dog has ever yet achieved."

Pensively her highness scratched her ear with her hind foot.

"Well," said she after a moment, "it wouldn't be so bad if I didn't have to indorse so many patent soaps and hair-washes and things. Fame? Yes, I suppose I should be pleased. But I'd sooner be back home rattling behind the old barn. They haven't let me chase a rat in two years. All they let me do now is talk."

"But your vocabulary astonishes me," I said. "I had understood you could only say a dozen words; I won't elevator, etc."

Works "I Won't" Overtime.

"Oh, bless you," she tittered. "Those are only the words I use most. Elevators? I'm always scared of the beastly things, you know. Got my tail caught in one once. They've come to be a regular complex with me. And as for 'I won't'—well, you can imagine. Offers of movie contracts, vaudeville, a

bath every day—I won't, I won't, I won't—I was saying it all the time.

"But why," I asked, "if you knew more words, didn't you use them?"

"My good man," squealed the Princess, drawing herself up to her full height of eleven inches. "Look at what using twelve words did to me. (She waved an expressive paw toward the vast throng milling around the door.) "Why," she went on, "I've been able to talk for years—everything. But I never let on—till I got that wretched elevator complex and yelled out in my sleep one night. Who wants to talk. I'd like to know?—much sooner go rattling. By the way, keep that to yourself now."

"You mean about the extent of your vocabulary?" I asked.

"Just that," she dropped her voice as her mistress came into the room to end the interview. "Oh, and one thing more: If you use any photos please see that your paper prints the right one. The other morning 'The Boston Record' had a picture of a cross-eyed poodle on the front page with my name under it."

REGISTERED COCKERELS ARE AN ASSET

(Experimental Farm Note)

Success in breeding for increased egg production depends to a very large extent on the selection of the proper male. Breed character, constitutional vigor, male characteristics and proper development are all very necessary when making this selection but the most important factor of all is the breeding of the bird himself. He must be bred from a high producing dam and also from a sire which has blood lines tracing direct to high production parents on both sides. These are the important factors to be found in registered cockerels.

What then is a registered cockerel? What guarantee has the breeder as to the bird's breeding?

A registered cockerel is the son and grandson of registered females, both of which have laid 200 eggs or over in one of the Canadian National Egg Laying Contests. As no female is eligible for registration unless her eggs average 24 ounces to the dozen during the contest year and as registered cockerels can be bred only from daughters of registered hens which have themselves qualified, these male birds have at least two successive generations of 24 ounce eggs or better as well as 200 eggs or better for an annual production. These are two very desirable characters.

On the sire side the greatest care is exercised in selection. The male used to head a pen of registered females is usually a tried and proven cock bird, a bird that has produced daughters this previous year which have laid well over 200 eggs in their pullet year, and have consistently produced large eggs. It can be seen therefore that these registered cockerels possess breeding of the very choicest quality.

The guarantee of breeding that goes with each registered cockerel is the Registration Certificate which is the seal of the Canadian Department of Agriculture and is the highest mark of quality given birds by any Government. The medium of qualification for registration of poultry is the Canadian National Egg Laying Contest. The work of inspection of registered matings, the banding of chicks the product of such matings and the recording, approving and marking of each registered cockerel after he is six months old is carried on by Department of Agriculture officials who assist in making this guarantee authentic.

No other system of recording production and following up the work of scientific breeding of poultry is so carefully guarded as that known as Canada's National Poultry Registration Policy.

Soft boiled egg looks best on a vest of modest shade, preferably gray.

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HEART WAS SO WEAK Had to Stay in Bed

Mrs. F. Wilson, Lethbridge, Alta., writes:—"My heart was very weak, and I had to stay in bed for five weeks with it."

"My aunt advised me to take



as she had taken them with good results after a very bad operation.

"I took them and some time after a doctor came to examine me for life insurance and he said there was nothing wrong with my heart."

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