

TO MOTOR CARS.

(From The Commonweal)

Will the day come when it means
Nothing to me?—these machines
Smooth and ominous as guns
Running as the antelope runs
Strong as elephants, by a touch
Spurred or curbed and each with
such

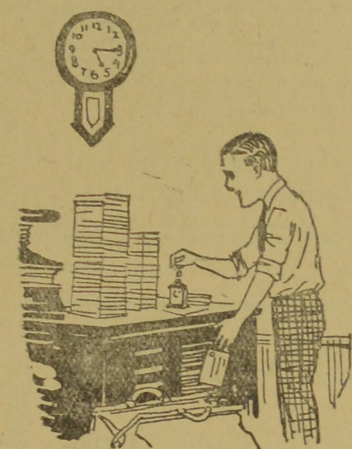
A leopard, silence moving still?
Shall I lose that sense of will?
The iron heartbeats that must feed
This inexhaustible cry for speed?
Or forget how with the night
They seem to move on jets or light
Meteor-smooth bearing their loads
On the dark currents of the roads
Facing each other with a stare
Of terrible brightness hard to bear?
Can I accept as commonplace
This effortless and steady pace
That draws the spirit from the nar-
row

Sheath of the flesh till like an arrow
It flees into abstraction—merged
With the machine, urging and urged
Mastering and mastered a thought of
steel

With two hands dreaming on the
wheel?

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

BLUNDERS



WHY IS THIS WRONG?

When mail is allowed to accumulate in offices until closing time, it not only places an additional burden on the postal service, but is to miss important early afternoon dispatches. This often a whole day's delay in the mail should be posted as it is ready, and at frequent of the day.

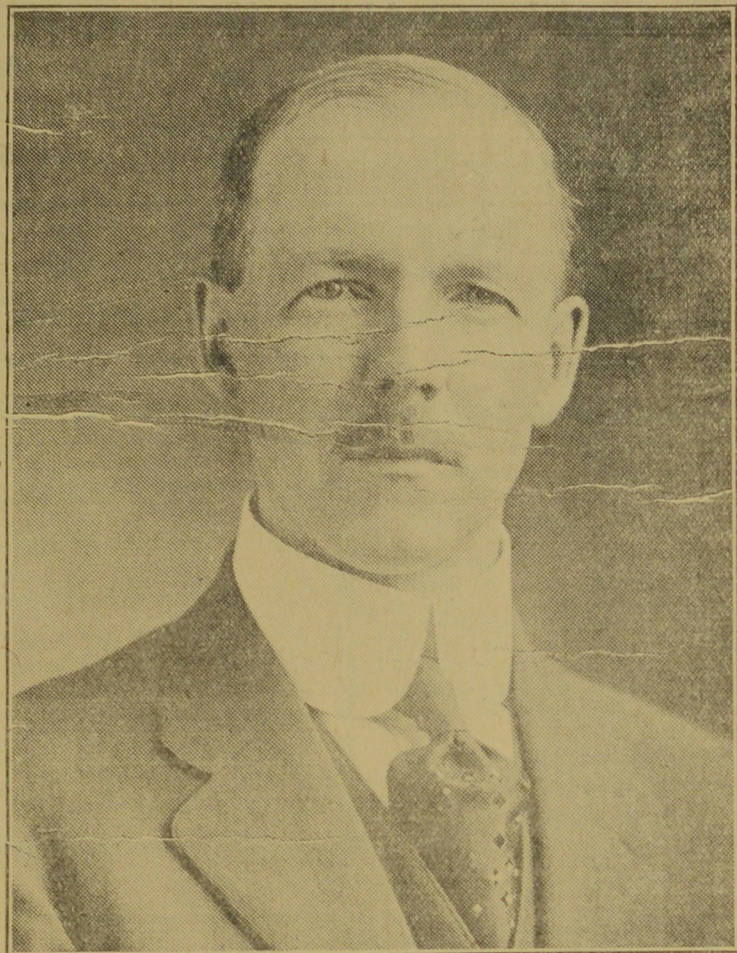
HON. MR. RICHARDS CLOSED
DEBATE ON THE SPEECH

(Continued from page two)

ter or upwards. Below that there was a change, but still higher for each size than the Quebec scale, except for three-inch and four-inch sticks. For these two smallest sizes no scale had heretofore been in existence. He was glad to know that his hon. friend (Dysart) was in accord with the new

forty to fifty years, and the government felt that an operator carrying on satisfactorily, where he had large capital invested, should be protected. In 1926 the Act included for this purpose pulp and paper only, but in 1927 it was made to include saw-mill licenses as well.

When the bill relating to timber



HON. C. D. RICHARDS.
Minister of Lands and Mines.

scale so far as saw logs was concerned.

Long Term Leases

The fourth finding was in regard to long term leases. His hon. friend professed he here saw an exploitation of the province, and the giving of tribute to the pulp and paper men. Under the legislation now existent, these men were given annual leases, renewable under conditions for from

licenses was before the House last session his hon. friend (Dysart) occupied the same position as he now occupied. There was a provision in the bill for a fifty year license for pulp and paper mills. The hon. leader of the opposition had then stated that "he could understand in the case of pulp and paper the necessity for long fixed periods, but there was some doubt of the wisdom of issuing long

term leases for saw-mills." In his speech a few days ago he had condemned the action of the government and had claimed that a controlled press had prepared the public for the change. He had intimated that as a result of the change millionaires had been created over night, no doubt hinting at the Bathurst Company, the Frasers and the International Paper Company. His hon. friend was condemning the very legislation which he had approved last year. Now he claimed that the government was doing nothing for the saw mill operators and too much for the pulp and paper industry. With the hon. leader of the opposition consistency was certainly a jewel.

When the legislation was before the House last session his hon. friend (Michaud) had enquired if the government had given compensation to the limit holders and proposed putting the same on the market again. He added that there were twelve or thirteen hundred miles in one district, which would not be profitable to operate on the basis of long lumber. In reply to his question the Hon. Premier had stated that it would be a case of compensating the banks and not the limit holders. The hon. member (Michaud) had suggested a seventy year lease for those contemplating the establishment of a sulphite mill.

MR. MICHAUD said he suggested that it be put on the market but he did not favor a secret arrangement.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that there had been no secret arrangement. The leases were capable of being renewed and the bonuses had not yet been fixed.

MR. MICHAUD—Have they yet been renewed?

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that he could assure his hon. friend that they had not been renewed. The arrangement was one which had been approved of by his hon. friends opposite last year. Another hon. member (Doucet) who had supported the act last year complained that it did not provide for the proper protection and conservation of the forests.

MR. DOUCET said that he had said that the government's policy did not provide for efficient protection to the pulp and long lumber industry.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that was another matter, but he proposed discussing it. The hon. leader of the opposition had criticized the converting factor of five hundred feet for a cord of pulpwood as recommended by the Commission. Perhaps in reply it would be almost sufficient for him to say that this recommendation by the Commission had not been adopted. That being so the discussion to a great degree was academic. The present converting factor was six hundred feet, so it would be seen that his hon. friend (Dysart) had set up a straw man for the purpose of knocking it down. He could point out that the department had made tests and investigations with a view of determining what was the proper converting factor from board measure to cord measure; the investigations had been made for the purpose of the department and he did not propose to make public the results. The cases cited by the Commission were not the result of the Department's investigation.

MR. MICHAUD wanted to know if shipments were made in board or cord measure.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that they were made on a converting factor of six hundred feet per cord.

MR. DYSART wanted to know if six hundred feet was considered fair stumpage per cord.

Not a Fair Question

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that he did not consider the question of the hon. member was a fair one to address to the head of the Department, as the matter was always a subject for discussion between the licensees and the Department and he did not propose to put himself on record by a definite statement as to what his opinion might be. He did not think the hon. member could expect any other answer.

MR. DYSART—I did, but it is all right.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that as the result of tests the Government had made the converting factor six hundred feet per cord; though they had been asked from time to time to reduce it. His hon. friend (Dysart) in discussing the matter had stated that a solid block of wood the size of a cord of pulpwood under the converting factor was two parts air and one part wood. The hon. member well aware that a cord of pulpwood could not be called as it were a solid block of wood. The six hundred converting factor had been used by the government since 1923, and no reason had been found for making a change. The number of pulp and paper mills in the province in 1923 was practically the same as today and if his hon. friend (Dysart) had considered the scale wrong he should have taken steps when the old administration was in power to have a change made.

In the Province of Quebec the converting factor for a cord of pulpwood was 500 feet and in New England the scale was 560. He was not suggesting the adoption of those figures in New Brunswick, but was merely citing them to show that the New Brunswick scale was higher.

Stump Diameter

The hon. leader of the Opposition pretended to see a grave danger in the elimination of stump diameter, and argued that it was opposed to modern forestry practice. He (Richards) did not pretend to be a forestry expert, but had given the matter some attention. In the provinces of Quebec and Ontario the diameter limit was eliminated altogether, and clean cutting operations were permitted on certain areas from year to year, but not permitted to exceed annual growth. Such a system had a tendency to make for economy. The Commission had in reference to saw-mill licenses recommended that under-24 permits should be issued, but with regard to that no change had been made. There were sections where clean cutting might be permitted, but when carried out it resulted in damage from blow-downs. There were cases where the Department issued under-sized permits where the area for certain reasons was appropriate.

Cubic Contents Scale

The hon. leader of the Opposition had made reference to the cubic contents scale. In that connection he could agree in theory with much the hon. member had said, and he considered the matter worthy of serious consideration by the Government. Personally he had already looked into the matter and had data in his possession. For seven years they had used a certain scale and there was difficulty in bringing about a change, and he would not say that a change would not be made. He had talked with the Minister of Lands and Forests of Quebec and had learned that that province was in the same position. He felt it important that the Department should be guided to a large extent by the practice prevailing in the adjoining province of Quebec. Several large concerns, carrying on business in New Brunswick, also operated in Quebec, and our policy should be made as far as possible conform to that of the neighboring province.

Saw Mill Industry

His hon. friend (Dysart) had evidently experienced a change of heart with reference to saw-mill operators. He (Richards) would say that by reducing the stumpage the Government had extended sympathetic aid to that industry. Besides lowering the stumpage they had also lowered the scale and in other ways given every assistance possible. The difficulties of the saw-mill operators were not due to any act of the present administration.

His hon. friend (Dysart) had pointed out that during the year he had in review the saw-mill industry had contributed \$750,000 to the revenue. He (Richards) wished to point out that last year the total stumpage collections were \$791,872 and of that amount \$228,764 had been contributed by pulp and paper operators. That showed quite a difference from the figures which his hon. friend opposite had quoted, and it showed that the pulp and paper industry was increasing.

Price of Pulpwood.

Some reference had been made to the price paid for pulpwood by manufacturers, but he wished to say that that in no way concerned the administration, as it depended entirely on market conditions. They had what was practically an embargo on pulpwood cut from crown lands, otherwise the quantity exported might be greater and he was sure his hon. friends opposite would not approve of that. In regard to disputes between operators and jobbers, he thought the government scale should be accepted as final, and that the Department should not interfere. He had known of cases where jobbers were unwilling to accept the Government scale.

MR. DOUCET wanted to know what the custom was in Quebec.

HON. MR. RICHARDS said that one scale was made in Quebec, but there was an inspection apart from that which they did not have in New Brunswick. He would say to hon. members of the House that he had taken up more time than he had intended, but matters pertaining to his Department having been brought up during the debate he felt it was his duty to make reply. He felt sure that all would admit that the Crown Lands of the province were being well looked after and that the government, while encouraging capital to come in, was also looking after the interests of New Brunswick.

Address Passed.

The motion to adopt the Address was then put and carried without division.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that the Address be engrossed and that a Committee of three be appointed to present the same to His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor.

HON. MR. SPEAKER named as a Committee the mover and seconder and Hon. Mr. Tilley.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that the time for introducing private bills be extended until Friday, March 9th.

HON. MR. LEGER submitted the Comptroller General's report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927, and moved that the same, together with the Public Accounts be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

HON. MR. LEGER submitted a statement of Receipts and Expenditures, covering the period from November 1st, 1927 until March 1st, 1928.

HON. MR. LEGER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.

HON. MR. BAXTER moved that when the House adjourned it stand adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next at three o'clock. He said that he would probably ask the House to sit one or two evenings next week in order to advance the debate on the budget.

Adjourned 5.35 p. m.

FRENCHMAN
TAKES A RAP AT
HATLESS MEN

Paris, March 1—Old school Frenchmen are reacting indignantly against the bare-headed brigade.

"How is one to doff his hat if he doesn't wear one," asks Rene Gelot, proud of having been hatter to the late King Edward of England, and who picks his customers among the fashionable men of Paris.

"France is the country of politeness," he says, "and as we are jealous of that title, the men of France will keep the traditions."

Therefore, he adds, only the patent leather haired boys will parade without headpieces. None but the youngsters of really "chic" society, he asserts, have followed this fashion, which he says came to France from Germany.

TINY DAMS USED
TO TEST FLOOD
CONTROL THEORIES

New York, Feb. 27—Two tiny arch dams, the smallest ever built, have been completed for the roles they are to play in an intensive effort by engineers to solve problems of flood control which have puzzled scientists for ages.

To Test Theories.

Both are miniatures of a \$100,000 concrete dam which the Engineering Foundation, directing the research, has erected in a canyon of the Sierras near Fresno, Cal., to test various theories. The engineers found, however, that even one full-sized dam, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, would not yield the data sought. Since it would be both expensive and dangerous to build others, they resorted to models on which practical tests could be made safely and cheaply.

One of the models, made of celluloid is the work of Prof. George R. Beggs of the department of civil engineering at Princeton. It is 18 inches high and a little more than half an inch thick. Its reservoir is only a quarter of an inch long and was flooded with mercury instead of water.

The other miniature, made of rubber, was constructed by Prof. Frederick Vogt of Trondheim, Norway. It is seven inches high and uses water.

Models of different materials and shapes, devised in this country and abroad, are to be used during the tests which are expected to last for several years. Delicate instruments, capable of measuring the minute stresses and deflections on the little dams, will help the engineers compute the results of their laboratory tests in terms of practical value.

Flood Control Study.

This study of flood control is a co-operative enterprise directed by a committee of the engineering foundation, headed by Prof. Charles D. Marx of Stanford University. The United States bureau of standards and many scientific and engineering organizations are participating in the work.

The foundation hopes its survey will yield knowledge that will help irrigation and reclamation, eliminate many of the difficulties encountered in providing adequate water supplies for rapidly growing cities, and protect life and property.

PAY DAY ODE.

Little bank roll, ere we part
Let me press you to my heart!
All the month I've worked for you
Little bank roll. In a day
You and I will go away
To some gay and festive spot;
I'll return—but you will not.

Browne—Higgs did not stay long when he called on you at the office?
Baxter—No; he wanted to borrow five shillings.

"I see; a case of touch and go."

W. J. IRVINE L.D.S., D.D.S.

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