

EXPORT OF PULPWOOD CUT ON CROWN LANDS DISCUSSED

Provincial Secretary Gets Some Hard Knocks When he Introduces His Bill Increasing Debt \$300,000 for Permanent Bridges.

There were two discussions in the house on Thursday that gave interest to what would have otherwise been a dull day. One of these was the discussion on the export of pulpwood cut on crown lands. Several members spoke on the question and all agreed that the time had come for the province to conserve its resources and preserve its revenue. The resolution which is extremely mild in its character was passed unanimously by the house.

The other question discussed was the permanent bridge bill by which the government seeks to add \$300,000 to the bonded debt for permanent bridges. The act passed in 1907 provided for an expenditure of \$350,000, specifying what bridges the money was to be spent for. By an amendment to this act the government takes authority to spend \$200,000 more on the bridges mentioned therein. By another section the government gets authority to spend another \$100,000 on bridges the provincial engineer may class as permanent. No bridges are named in this section giving the government a free hand to erect bridges wherever they wish to.

Mr. Flemming was quite indignant when he was referred to some old speeches in which members of the government had stated that all bridges should be constructed out of current revenue.

He said the present government had never made any such promise when in opposition. A little later he said that no bridge expenditures in 1909 had been transferred from ordinary bridge expenditure to permanent account. Mr. Flemming had evidently failed to consult the Auditor General's report for on page 233 he would have found the following note appended to the order-in-council authorizing the transfer of \$15,679.75: "The above mentioned amounts were previously charged to ordinary bridge account and payment of same authorized from the appropriation for roads and bridges."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House met at three o'clock on Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Flemming moved that the order for third reading of the bill to provide a retiring allowance for Dr. H. C. Creed be rescinded and that it be referred back to the committee of the whole house for further consideration.

The House then went into committee Mr. Sproul in the chair and amended the bill by changing the date when the allowance will commence from January 1910 to Sept., 1909. The bill was then agreed to reported and read a third time and passed.

Mr. Copp rose to a question of privilege. He said he did not as a rule care very much what might be said of him in the newspapers but he thought that members of the House should at least be protected from attacks in the public press by persons holding quasi official positions in the house. In the Standard this morning a communication over the initials "E. J." which he believed were those of an individual who frequently occupied a seat in the reporters gallery, when not engaged in other business of the legislature, in which it stated that Mr. Copp had said, "that in the county of Albert alone last year a foreman was paid about \$2,400 and he wanted the house to believe and he would have the country to believe that this sum of money was paid to one man."

Mr. Copp appealed to the House generally to bear him out in his statement that he made no such remark as that attributed to him and he thought the house should take some notice when members were deliberately misrepresented as he had been.

Mr. Robinson asked if the Chief Commissioner could inform the house how many orders-in-council were passed during the last fiscal year under section 84 of the Highway act exempting roads from the control of the Highway Board and in what counties were these exemptions made?

Hon. Mr. Morrissey said he would get the information tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Hazen presented the petition of Sarah E. Ketchum and others in favor of a Bill relating to the estate of the late H. G. C. Ketchum.

Mr. Bourque introduced a bill to amend the law relating to pedlars.

Mr. Cyr introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the waterworks of Edmundston and to enable that town to issue debentures.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to permit the adoption of Irvin K. Teakles and also a bill to permit of the adoption of Thelma M. Price, and also relating to the Pioneer Cemetery company.

Dr. Bourque introduced a bill re-

lating to certain license fees in the county of Kent.

Mr. Burchill gave notice of motion to permit of introduction of a bill to revive and continue the act to extend the powers of the Madawaska Log Driving Company.

EXPORT OF PULPWOOD.

Mr. McLachlan, pursuant to notice moved the following resolution:

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this House, in order that the advantages of our natural resources may to a greater extent be secured to the people of our country and the public domain preserved, all pulpwood and wood for pulp making purposes, cut on the Crown lands of New Brunswick should be manufactured within the province.

In moving the resolution Mr. McLachlan said the subject was one which had been agitating the community for some time and had been taken up by the various boards of trade, the Union of municipalities, the county councils and other places where the representatives of the people assembled for the discussion of public affairs and he believed the general consensus of opinion was in favor of the resolution, the object of which was to crystallize the opinion of the house. People were apt to think that the supply of lumber in the country was unlimited but they were surprised at times to learn that it was not so large as they supposed. At the recent Forestry Convention Mr. Macoun had made the statement that practically all the timber of the country was situated south of the northern boundary of Quebec. At the present time the public did not know what the province possessed in the way of lumber on the Crown lands. Manufacturers from the United States were taking this lumber in ever increasing quantities and the consumption was greater than many supposed. The natural supply of timber in the United States was rapidly becoming exhausted and the future supply seriously threatened. This was realized by ex-President Roosevelt, who established a commission to advise on the conservation of the natural resources. There was now left very little spruce in any part of the United States. The forests of Norway had almost been depleted before the government awoke to the situation and passed regulations to prevent it. Not only the trade journals and other newspapers and public men generally had come to the conclusion that the United States would have to depend wholly upon Canada for the timber supply of the future.

Mr. McLachlan said there were in New Brunswick at the present time four sulphite fibre mills and one paper mill. This latter mill employed 150 men and sent its products all over Canada. Two mills at Chatham sent out twelve times as much pulp as was manufactured in the paper mill and the same wages were paid in that one mill as in the manufacture of twelve times the amount of pulp used in it. The value of the pulpwood in its raw condition was about \$61. When manufactured into paper it was worth \$30. It had been said that if the exportation of pulpwood and pulp to America was prohibited the Americans would very soon find a substitute out of which to manufacture their paper. Several tests had been made and it was found that there were about twelve articles which might be turned into paper. Spruce which cost \$8 at the mill would give about 40 per cent. of its weight in paper at a cost of \$13.25, not including wages; grinding in a 20 ton mill cost the same as it did in a 50 ton mill and it would be better to have a lot of small mills and two or three larger ones and while streams developing 3,600 horse power might perhaps not be readily available they might have several which would develop 1,500 h. p. At the present time the situation with regard to the export of pulpwood was somewhat delicate and there was a chance of a retaliatory duty being enacted and Canada would have to face a maximum tariff. The province should retaliate by putting on a prohibitive duty which would prevent the export of pulpwood from the Crown lands and thus keep it at home where its manufacture into paper would give employment for some thousands of hands with the corresponding circulation of money in wages. The question was not only a large one but was of great importance as also was that of the natural water powers of other province and what might be developed from them and the province should take some steps to conserve these, the greatest of our natural resources.

MR. YOUNG, OF YORK,

while not feeling able to express just what he really felt on the subject, rose to second the motion to show his sympathy with it. At the Forest-

ry Convention which had been held recently they had heard many speeches which led them to believe that the forest wealth of the province was being depleted and that something should be done to stop it. It was said that by passing the resolution it might lead to the prohibition of the export of pulpwood and thus bring the paper mills to this country. Any policy which would tend to keep the young men at home was worthy of consideration and he hoped some action would be taken with regard to the subject matter of the resolution.

MR. TWEEDDALE

was glad to find that so important a matter had come up for consideration of the House that the members might put themselves on record with regard to it. Not only the press of the country but the opinion of organized bodies generally was in favor of the policy of the resolution. The establishment of paper mills would bring a lot of money into the country and he would like to see the resolution coming down to the house in the form of a government measure. Judging from the sentiments expressed as far as he could gather it, such a measure would have met with approval. No pulpwood should be exported in an unmanufactured state from the crown lands of the province at least. Private operators could not be prevented, but the prohibition of export from the public domain would be carrying out what was known was the National policy of the conservation of our resources. Manufacturers would thus be compelled to come here and the natural powers of the country would be utilized and operated for the benefit of the natural products. If the materials were here we must have the industries. The worst feature was that while these industries were required stipulations were made with regard to them that would make the satisfactory working impossible. The press said "don't export pulpwood" yet whenever any person proposed to start works difficulties were always put in the way. Things were different in the United States, where they were anxious to have all the industries possible. That is why the young men were to be found going there. The legislature also helped to hinder the establishment of new industries by saying that vested interests must be protected. Certainly these interests should be protected but not at the expense of prohibiting other people from taking advantage of the natural resources of the country. It was said that New Brunswick was not progressing but it was not to be wondered at so long as powerful financial influences controlled legislation. Until they could get down to an understanding that more capital was wanted for the development of more power great industries could not be established. The Board of Trade at St. John in dealing with one of these power matters had called in men they knew would give evidence against it. He had before him a statement regarding himself and his relations to the development of the Aroostook Falls which was absolutely false. The first year he had been in the legislature somebody came to him and he promoted the bill, looking towards the development of Aroostook Falls, and he had promoted it knowing that the power was going to waste. The charter had been granted but if it had not been this great power would have gone undeveloped and it was only after much opposition that the bill was adopted at that time.

Mr. Thomas F. Allen, in his statement to the St. John board of trade committee, represented that he (Tweeddale) had got the charter for his own benefit and had then sold out to another party. Such a representation was entirely aside from the fact and showed what kind of a case these St. John people were endeavoring to make out against another industry which would cause development in a portion of the province that would enable merchants to buy and pay for more goods from the wholesalers and jobbers of the city of St. John. These St. John firms had men out going through the country looking for orders of goods, and complained from time to time that the province did not enjoy that progress which it should. The facts were that the board of trade was really standing in the light of development and further business for the traders in opposing a proposition which meant the building up of a great industry. They should get out on broad ideas. The province wanted more money invested in industry if there was to be development. He felt it would have been better if this question had been brought down in the speech from the throne and had been made a matter of policy by the government.

HON. MR. GRIMMER

complimented the mover and second of the resolution upon their comprehensive and interesting speeches. The theme of conservation of the natural resources of the country was becoming more and more important every day. The government was not unaware of the sentiment abroad in regard to the subject of the resolution nor was it asleep, but it did not consider that at the present time the matter should be introduced as a part of the policy of the government. The question had been brought more largely before the people by the creation of a conservation commission in Canada which had been established under an Act passed in the winter of 1909, but it was not until January

last that the machinery for putting the provisions of the act in motion was got together and the first meeting held.

Whether the legislature had the power to carry out the request of the resolution was a question. It might be within the power of the legislature to confine the manufacture of lumber cut on the crown lands of the province within the Dominion, but before crystallizing this resolution into legislation, it should be well considered.

The authority for the statement that the lumber cut last year had been only 60 per cent. of the average obtained in recent years had been questioned. If the lumbermen of the province knew what they were talking about the statement was certainly correct. It was stated at a meeting of representative lumbermen of the province at St. John, with a committee from the government, in 1903, that the cut was not more than 60 per cent. of the average of the last few years and it was on their authority that the statement was made.

The returns showed that the cut of lumber on crown lands in 1909 was 255,000,000 feet. The average growth of lumber annually on the crown lands was placed at 300,000,000 feet, and yet it was said that the province's supply of lumber would never go behind. Last year's experience had not confirmed this view. If the statement that the cut was only 60 per cent. of an average cut was to be believed and it certainly seemed that it was too big.

If the cut was more than the growth some action would have to be taken as in a few years the supply of lumber on the public domain would be diminished. The government was seeking information from all available sources so as to decide on its policy as to the crown lands of the province. There were seven million acres of wooded crown lands but from this of course, there must be deducted the losses by fires and the difference brought about by bogs, etc. This was a large area and with proper conservation it would produce a big revenue. He hoped that the legislature would put the government in a position to carry out a policy that would preserve the timber limits of the province. There were several phases of the pulpwood question which must be considered. There was the question of the relation of the saw mill to the pulpwood industry; that of the manufacture of pulp and paper in New Brunswick; then there was that of the facilities and the water powers for the manufacture of pulp; that of water supply for the paper mills and also the question of market for paper manufactured in Canada. The Laurentide Paper Co. could not sell its entire output in Canada but had to send part to Australia and part to England. Part of the production of the Booth mills at Ottawa was sold in Japan. All these matters were under consideration and a committee of the government had been appointed to make an enquiry, but the time since their appointment had been so limited that they had been unable to get such information as would be necessary to formulate a complete report. He was glad to hear the suggestion regarding the appointments of a commission to enquire into the question so that the matter could be thoroughly taken up for the protection of the province and the benefit of all concerned. He hoped that the legislature would strengthen the position of the government to take up the matter and assist in securing information that would lead to making a policy which would be announced regarding the leases on crown timber lands which would fall due in a comparatively short time.

Every member of the house should have the development of this great industry very much at heart and while there were other industries the development of which meant much, it seemed that at present every energy should be concentrated on the lumber industry so as to have it enure to the development of this country and not for the purpose of building up some other country in which we really should have no interest.

HON. MR. SWEENEY said that he was in sympathy with the resolution and he was glad that the government and especially the surveyor general, was giving some attention to this all absorbing question. Years ago undoubtedly the forests were ruthlessly destroyed but conditions were better now but he had always felt that if the young people of the country could be educated to realize the necessity of the preservation of the forests through the common schools of the country something would be accomplished which would enure to the permanent

NOTICE

The Board of Assessors of taxes for the City of Fredericton in the present year, hereby require all persons liable to be rated, forthwith to furnish to the assessors, true statements of all of their real estate, personal estate and income; and hereby give notice that blank forms on which statement may be furnished under the city assessment law, can be obtained at the office of the assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the office of the assessors within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D., 1910.

JAMES FARRELL,
Principal Assessor.

March 16—dlmo.

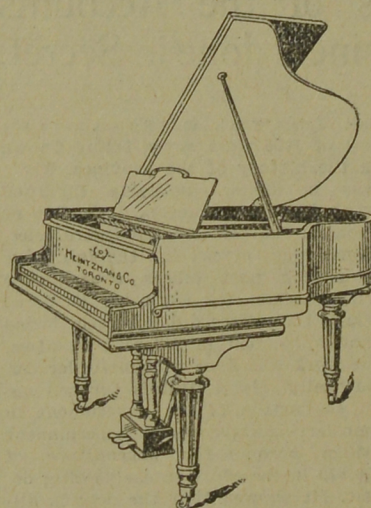
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benefit of the province. The lumber question was of course the biggest that depended on the preservation of the inland streams, the nature of the land, the climate and practically everything that makes a country dependent on the conservation of its forests. The relation of the pulp

(Continued on page 3.)



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Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, recorded in the York County Records in Book X-5 pages 11-117, made between the said Odilon Fortin of the one part, and Henry Montgomery-Campbell of Apohaqui in the County of Kings, Esquire, of the other part, then in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, he sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the ninth day of April, at twelve o'clock noon in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, the lease and leasehold lands and premises described in the said mortgage as follows: "All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, abutted and bounded as follows: North easterly on Charlotte Street one hundred and two links northwesterly two hundred and fifty links along the side line of lot number four south westerly one hundred and two links along the rear line of lot number twenty six and south easterly two hundred and fifty links along the side line of lot number two, the said piece of land being known as lot number three containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, and being the same land lately under lease to the late James Daley" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the said lease and any and all rights of renewal or other rights thereunder.

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