

New Brunswick Better Before Confederation

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islature served without pay. They voted themselves a pound a day; then thirty pounds a session. When three-fourths of the work was transferred to Ottawa, the number of legislators was increased and pay increased to \$1,000 and free railway transportation added. Thus the pedestal of honor is knocked down in the dust and its place taken by a portly swine.

The treasury is swamped by road expenditures. We are told they will all be returned by tourist travel. When? How? The profits are to make the country rich. Nothing could be more fallacious than the method adopted by the government agents in estimating the amount of cash left by tourists. The number of cars from Maine crossing the border is multiplied by the imaginary sum they each are supposed to disburse. The aggregate is a large sum on paper. Those, who would figure like the Maccauber, would find the province growing rich with the millions coming in, the same as Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, oblivious of the entirely different conditions existing between them and the Maritimes.

In the matter of climate, our real warm days do not last more than a month. Many of our visitors come to get rid of the heated south, because our summers are cool. The rush is over and done in a month.

The states above mentioned are the homeland of American tourists. They build summer homes along the lakes, streams and coasts, which occupied by a large population, give a home market for farmers and tradesmen. Summer homes are built there by the hundreds. I ask how many summer homes have been erected along the North Shore from Tormentine to Gaspe? How many in the harbors along the Bay of Fundy coast? How many on the River Saint John and its lakes and tributaries?

The circumstances that give large disbursements and prosperity to the country south do not exist in New Brunswick. Most of the cars that come over the border bring transients, carrying as far as possible their own food and stopping only for gas, to

NEW BRUNSWICK BONDS

This list shows the outstanding bonds of New Brunswick.

Rate	Maturity	Amount	Payable
5% Serial	May 8, 1932-62	\$ 620,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
(Amounts of \$20,000 maturing annually)			
Treas. Notes	May 23, 1932	4,745,000	London, England
4% Serial	Oct. 31, 1932-36	136,000	F. all paid in 1936
4 1/2%	July 1, 1932	208,000	Fredericton *
3 1/2%	Jan. 1, 1933	450,000	Fredericton
4%	Jan. 1, 1933	190,500	Fredericton
4%	Jan. 15, 1934	800,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
5%	Feb. 15, 1934	450,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G) *
5 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1934	25,737	Fredericton
5%	Oct. 31, 1934	14,006	Fredericton
5%	July 15, 1934	1,161,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4%	Jan. 1, 1935	26,500	Fredericton
4 3/4%	Mch. 2, 1935	808,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 3/4%	July 1, 1935	250,000	St. J. F
4 3/4%	July 2, 1935	882,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
6%	Jan. 1, 1936	1,750,000	T. M. St. J. F
4 3/4%	June 15, 1936	2,792,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4%	Nov. 4, 1936-37	160,000	Fredericton
5%	Aug. 1, 1937	500,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY
3 1/2%	Oct. 22, 1937	10,000	Fredericton
3%	Jan. 1, 1938	99,280	Montreal
3%	Jan. 1, 1938	910,067	Montreal
3%	Jan. 1, 1938-39	69,000	Fredericton
6%	Aug. 15, 1938	300,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY
5 1/2%	May 15, 1939	1,500,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 3/4%	Apr. 15, 1940	1,100,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
3 1/2%	July 1, 1940	245,000	Fredericton
6%	Dec. 1, 1940	35,500	St. J. F
6%	Jan. 1, 1942-47	113,500	Fredericton
6%	Sept. 1, 1941	166,000	M. St. J. F. *
5%	Oct. 1, 1941	36,500	M. St. J. F
5%	Jan. 15, 1943	1,650,000	T. M. St. J. F
5%	Mch. 1, 1943	60,000	St. J. F
5%	July 1, 1943	300,000	T. M. St. J. F
5%	Apr. 1, 1944	250,000	T. M. St. J. F
5 1/2%	Feb. 16, 1945	818,000	T. M. St. J. F. *
4 1/2%	Nov. 1, 1945	25,000	Fredericton
4 1/2%	Apr. 1, 1946	80,000	Fredericton
3 1/2%	July 1, 1946	35,500	Fredericton
4 1/2%	Aug. 16, 1946	250,000	St. J. F
4 3/4%	Feb. 15, 1947	640,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 1/2%	Feb. 15, 1935	460,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Dec. 1, 1947	1,800,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
5 1/4%	Dec. 1, 1947	100,000	Saint John
4%	Feb. 1, 1948	244,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1948	150,000	St. J. F
4%	Dec. 1, 1948	10,000	Woodstock
4%	Jan. 1, 1949	1,712,429	London, England
5 1/2%	May 15, 1950	5,000,000	Van. W. T. M. F. St. J. Hal.
5 1/2%	Jan. 1, 1952	5,082,000	Van. W. T. M. F. St. J. Hal.
4%	Jan. 1, 1953	450,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1953	185,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Oct. 1, 1954	200,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Oct. 1, 1955	100,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Sept. 1, 1955	2,650,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 3/4%	Oct. 15, 1955	200,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Oct. 15, 1956	760,000	T. M. St. J. F
4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1958	1,882,977	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 1/2%	Nov. 15, 1958	380,023	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G) *
5%	Oct. 1, 1959	2,720,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
5%	Jan. 15, 1960	3,358,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 3/4%	Apr. 15, 1960	3,150,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4 3/4%	Apr. 1, 1960	235,000	St. J. F
4 1/2%	Apr. 15, 1961	5,215,000	T. M. St. J. F. NY-(G)
4%	July 1, 1962	2,727,977	London, England, *

Van-Vancouver W-Winnipeg T-Toronto M-Montreal
St. J.-Saint John F-Fredericton Hal-Halifax
NY-New York (G)-Gold
* These bonds were assumed by the Dominion in 1929

sleep in tourist pens along the road or to replenish their hampers. A very small percentage of them ever darken a hotel. The

gentleman, who left Bangor for a tourist trip with a clean shirt and a five dollar bill and returned without changing either, is a fair sample of many of our summer visitors. To spend millions of money with the idea we are inducing a monied class of people to make summer homes among us, is supreme folly. We have had years of experience with them. The results are picayune.

A far-seeing administration would examine the natural resources of our country, with a view to developing them in the interests of the people. Next to farming our forests are our leading source of wealth. It would seem natural that the government should make a survey of them to determine what lands are adapted for farming, that can be set aside for settlement purposes, and what is the yearly growth of the forests, to ensure a year's crop in perpetuity. Also that the black areas, those lands that have been cut over and are rich-productive should be acquired and planted. During the depression, camps could have been established for men under relief to carry on the work.

The School of Forestry at Fredericton has many graduates, now idle, who could direct the operations of the planters. Sixteen centres in Germany have planted forests that are a source of income. The State of New York is spending big money in reforestation. Other states are following suit.

Formerly the Saint John River was noted as the home of the lordly salmon. The waters teemed with this fish, the same as the Restigouche today. What is done by the authorities to renew the supply? What is done to restore the shad fisheries of Shepody Bay, once so profitable? What is done to restock the bays on the North Shore with oysters — once so

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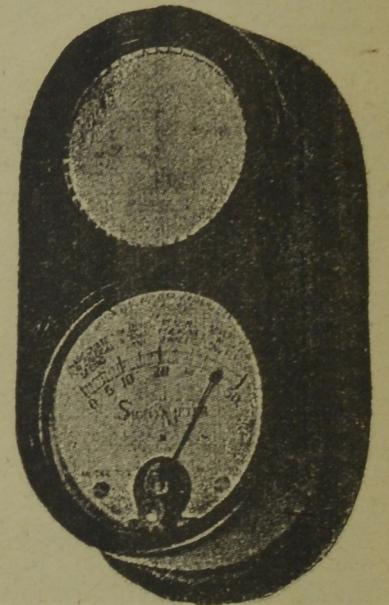
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prolific, but fished out by improvident residents. No oysters in the world are more satisfying to the epicure than what those waters produced. Perhaps the members of the local government might say, "This is not our busi-

ness, it belongs to the federal government." Such statements often made are all fudge and gammer. It is the business of the local government to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of the province in all directions.

Europe Watches New Pitt In Roving British Diplomat

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father was an earl and Eden's a seventh baronet. Another ancestor was the North Carolina royal governor Eden.

Between the two there is one outstanding difference. From the day he entered parliament, Pitt was an orator who blinded his auditors with brilliance, who at an unbelievably tender age was able to seize upon and improve a favorite reform project of no less prodigious a parliamentarian than Burke himself.

Eden, on the other hand, has never been an inspired speaker. Now, in his comparative youth, he represents more of the "integrity" which identified Pitt in his old age than he does of the fire that characterized Pitt's youth.

He is, however, an exceptional political figure. Unlike Winston Churchill, who likewise started his political career with equal attributes of schooling and talent, Eden has remained always steadfast to his convictions, and never displayed any of the turn-about agility which gave England the impression Winston Churchill was too unstable to be premier.

Handles Delicate Matters

A dyed-in-the-wool Conservative, Captain Eden was sent to parliament from the Warwick and Leamington districts in 1923. In 1926, when he was twenty-nine, he was singled out as one of England's "bright young men" and rewarded by appointment as parliamentary secretary to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, who was then Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Eden held this post until 1929, and soon after was named permanent under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald lifted him out of the comparative quietude of this position by recognizing his talent in the handling of delicate international situations and sent him along to Geneva and

elsewhere as aide to Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon.

When MacDonald's recurring illness forced him to abandon much of the routine work of his ministry, Stanley Baldwin was relieved of his duties as lord privy seal and made lord president of the council. Captain Eden was appointed to Baldwin's post, certainly one of the youngest men ever to hold a full-fledged cabinet position in England.

Saved Disarmament Parley

Eden today is thirty-seven. In the fourteen years of his political career, he has not only established himself as a parliamentarian, but in his capacities at disarmament conferences and elsewhere abroad, he has made a lasting impression upon the statesmen of Europe.

He probably did more to save the expiring disarmament conference than any other man, embarking on a European tour that took him to the principal capitals and resulting in decision of more than one prominent European politico to try once more to spare the arms parley an ignominious death.

Eden's failure to save the disarmament conference from collapse is not held against him, for his followers realize that no one could prevent demise after the withdrawal of Germany and the utter inability of any of the other nations to get together on some sort of workable agreement.

With Eden, the British public, during this session of parliament, will be watching MacDonald, for the end of his political career possibly is near. The fall of one may mean a big step up for the other.

MOTORIZED FISHERMEN

The use of motor-boats, which enable fishermen to make three or four times as many trips as before, is regarded as one possible reason for the decrease of fish round the coasts of Britain.

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