

LEGISLATIVE OPENING

(Continued from page one.)

Minister on the progressive and efficient methods he has adopted in the conservation of our forest wealth. These methods are commendable and highly spoken of. It is a matter of congratulation, also that the revenues from this natural resource are increasing, and with the buoyant conditions existing in the lumber trade today, it is right and proper that they should increase and increase substantially. No one wishes to impose unfair methods on the lumbering interests of the province, but with laths at \$15 and lumber at \$40 per thousand, the operators on our Crown Lands can well pay for the timber they cut. Values have increased tremendously during the past three years, and it seems to be a splendid opportunity to increase our revenues and not injure the industry interested.

We are pleased to note the progress in Health matters being made by the Minister of Health, and we congratulate him on his patriotic effort and untiring regard for efficiency along these lines. The N. B. Farmer has been diligent and ambitious in this, as is amply shown in the statistics of the Province. Agriculturists generally from coast to coast are looking for larger markets and lower tariff, and with their associations are becoming an important political factor. We on this side of the House, as Liberals, adhering to the Liberal policy, as laid down at the great Convention last August, can sympathize with this large agrarian group and their ideas, which are practically identical with our own. And it will be a short time only before the doctrine of tariff reform, reciprocity in trade, direct taxation, and government of the people by the people and for the people shall once more grapple with our Canadian problems.

The Public Domain

The Crown Land Policy of the pre-

tiring zeal in bettering the conditions through the province. When we recall the fact that the Minister is acting without remuneration, we realize that in him we have a public spirited citizen that is the exception and not the rule. It is to be hoped his administration will be characterized by the economic results sought. The health of the child, the family and the people, is essential for national wealth, and the expenditure by the province in this regard is an investment which pays immense dividends. I do not feel that the health of the people should be a matter of partisan bickering. It is too vital to our interests, and to our social welfare to be made into a political football.

Highway Improvement

His Honour was pleased to refer to the improvement in our provincial highways. Under the able and efficient management of the Minister of Public Works no one can deny the vast improvement he has made. Neither can one expect the work to be accomplished on a pre-war wage and material basis. The public generally have demanded road improvements. Their demands are being met, and I trust will continue to be met while this administration controls. We have an energetic Minister who does things and who is supported by unbiased and non-partisan public opinion. With the Federal aid now available we hope to see this Good Road Propaganda of the Foster Government continued. The great gravel deposits in Westmorland must be developed for general provincial road improvement. Good roads increase the value of property which they serve, and such increase over balances the outlay so that public expenditure for this purpose is regarded by the people as a sound and popular investment. Our only regret is that we have not a greater fund at our disposal that would enable us to permanently improve the 14,000 miles of road.

Vocational Education.

It was with pleasure we heard His

Honour refer to the progress made in this province in the establishment of Vocational Education. We who are interested in this work recognize the demand of the people for practical instruction, that will fit the boy and girl for their life work and profitable employment. The report of the Vocational Committee will be tabled in due course, and as chairman of the Provincial Board I solicit for it the attention and support of hon. members on both sides. We have been successful in establishing a day and night school in Woodstock attended by upwards of three hundred scholars, night schools in St. John, taking care of around one thousand students, also night schools in Bathurst, Newcastle and Loggieville. Fredericton has seven or eight hundred students in the aggregate, and we have interested such towns as St. Stephen, Milltown, Edmundston, Sussex and Moncton, where the inauguration of the night school is a matter of months only. We have committees now named in the counties of Westmorland, Kings and York, from the county councils, who will investigate the best method of establishing vocational training from a county standpoint, so that within a year we expect to have this type of instruction firmly established. From the establishment of night schools we hope to lead on to the industrial high school, the modern ideal in practical education. Federal aid is now available to an amount equal to that expended by the province up to a certain sum, the former being limited. This assistance makes it possible for the province to make a somewhat better proposition to the community than in the past, and your committee will submit some amendments to existing legislation. Education is a theme that interests the citizens and the legislator. The education of the youth of the country appeals to all those interested in the moral, social and economical welfare of our people. The report regarding teachers' salaries prepared by a committee during recess, will be awaited with interest, and

given the closest attention by the House, who look upon an increase as essential.

Our Water Powers.

Reference has been made to the water powers of the province, and the proposed legislation. Undoubtedly this development is of great interest to all, as the delivery of cheap electric power to the doors of the farm, to our villages and towns, is a project worthy of the close attention of this Legislature. During last session a bill for private operation was presented by the hon. Premier, which seemed to be comprehensive and sound, guaranteeing as it did bonds to the value of 75 per cent of the cost of the plant, thus enabling a company to proceed with development. In this connection, however, the province protected itself by retaining 40 per cent of the common stock and the Public Utilities Commission 2 per cent and there were other safeguards such as the limitation of dividends. At present there seems to be some difference of opinion between engineers and those interested regarding the development, as to whether the small rivers and water-shed possibilities shall first be exploited, or whether it should not be a much larger scheme such as harnessing tides on the Petitcodiac, where there is a possible production of 200,000 h. p. Herein comes the question of funds for such an undertaking. The available horsepower is more than sufficient for our present Maritime needs and as it is too big a proposition for one province to finance, why should not all three co-operate for this development, should borings show a dam to be feasible. It seems to me that the very situation of the proposed power should appeal alike to each province. Why could not this project be made a basis of joint action, even in the early stages in connection with the soundings that will be proceeded with before the scheme can be definitely decided upon. Is it possible for the three governments to thus far co-operate? I trust that our N. B. government make such a proposition at any rate, and perhaps if once they get functioning together, it may be possible for a continuance as one Maritime government instead of three.

The Petitcodiac.

Another important feature that is worthy of consideration regarding this big development would be the C. N. R. interest that would be aroused as it is common knowledge that electrification of the railways of the Maritime Provinces has been seriously discussed. Should it be a feasible scheme to dam the Petitcodiac River and develop the great tidal power, it is just possible that the railway will become our best customer and perhaps a partner in the enterprise. This matter has so occupied public opinion and cheap power is so essential to the establishment of industry that the government will undoubtedly grapple with the subject and see that a proper survey is forthcoming.

The finances of the province and the audited statement have been criticized by the press supporting my hon. friends opposite. It is to be regretted that the revenue of the province is not sufficiently large to take care of its requirements. We need today three million dollars to accomplish such a condition, as all departments of the public service must be managed in a modern and efficient manner, and to do this means practically 100 per cent greater expenditure than in 1914. My hon. friends may criticize. Let them suggest means of increasing our revenue. I am of the opinion that the expenditures of the past year have been justified and that no administration could break even with the paltry two million dollars at their disposal. When we recall the wealth in lands and subsidies enjoyed by all the provinces of Canada, except the Maritime Provinces, and compare their immense revenues with our own, one pauses to contemplate the absurdity of the arrangement, and to wonder how long such a condition will be tolerated by our people. Maritime governments go on over-expenditure, realizing that by cooperation and union such a condition could be eliminated. Why don't they get together and discuss the situation at least? Their apathy is qualified too much by sentiment. Be that as it may, however, we must not slacken up on our agricultural, our roads and bridges, our educational, our Crown Land and Public Health policy. These services must be continued, as in the past, and to an even greater degree, as the people demand it.

Business conditions, especially in the export line, have been seriously affected by the upheaval in world's finance during the past year, and the end is not yet. The uncertainties of exchange are affecting our interests domestic and foreign, and there is no settled basis to bank on. Each country has got to work out its own salvation by buying less and producing more. No one country is responsible for this tremendous upheaval. It is the result of inflated currencies, adverse balances of trade, and after-war conditions and uneasiness. Canada must buy less. I am optimistic enough, however, to feel that the British pound will yet be the standard throughout the world, as British business is the most tenacious, the most progressive, the most far-reaching of all countries, and in the long run an ally conquer. I believe that a movement tending to the stabilization of exchange throughout the Empire would have a most beneficial effect, commerce would welcome it, and the Empire become more solidified because of it. This prop for Empire financial support must be the outcome of an Imperial Conference and may well be a practical subject for discussion and subsequent action.

The various matters touched upon in His Honour's speech will doubtless be a subject for debate. It is to be hoped that it will be conducted on a plane above narrowness and intolerance. Let those who follow me think first of the welfare of the province which they represent, and the broadest methods of dealing with the problems confronting this Legislature; approaching them in a sense of fairness and with regard to their responsibilities as representatives who are interested in the advancement of the state, the federation and the Empire.

In closing the speaker paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the late George Young Dibble, Clerk of the Legislature, who passed away during the last session.

Mr. Melanson's Speech
MR. MELANSON in seconding the address said: In rising to second the motion of my hon. friend from the good old county of Westmorland I feel Mr. Speaker, that I cannot afford to let this opportunity pass without offering my most sincere congratulations to the hon. member who has just moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne on the able manner in which he has performed

(Continued on page three.)

U Need A Sale

You Need the Goods --- We
Need the Money

BARGAINS

In Every Dept.
of Our Store
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY
MARCH 19 & 20

Granite Ware
Special Prices on
all Granite Ware
for this sale.

Fancy China
A Discount of
20 per cent
on all this line of
Goods

Yarn Special
Homespun Yarn
2 ply only
Reg 35c skein
Sale 27c
Gray Only

Dinner Ware
A Discount of 10c
on the \$1.00
on all Dinner Ware
A Chance
as all Dinnerware
has and is still
advancing

**Odds and
Ends of
Dinnerware**

Some odd pieces
at a big Saving
a lot of Chipped
Cups at a big snap

Wall Paper
A Special Line
at half price
For this sale

Corsets
Full Stock
All Sizes
\$1.50 Line at 1.09
1.75 " " 1.49
2.00 " " 1.69
All New Stock

**Stamped
Linens**
At less than cost
to Clear

Cretonne
A few pieces
at less than cost

Ladies' Hose
White Cashmere
Reg. 50c and a
snap at that
This sale 40c pair

Stockingette
All Wool Reg 75c
Sale 60c yard

Stationary
A Special Line
For this Sale

**Crochet
Cotton**
Only Small Lot
at 8c Ball
White only

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPT.

A Chance to Knock the H.C.L.
REMEMBER THE DATES
ARE MARCH 19 & 20
AND THE PLACE IS

BOSTON 5 & 10

AND VARIETY STORE

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

From the Frozen Yukon
to the picturesque Saguenay
the Favorite is -
MACDONALD'S TOBACCO
"The Tobacco with a Heart"
SMOKING CHEWING

SUN LIFE ESTABLISHED NEW LANDMARKS in 1919

New milestones in the progress of the SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA were passed in 1919.

Applications received.....over \$100,000,000.00
Assets.....over \$100,000,000.00
Assurances in force.....over \$400,000,000.00
Gratifying progress was made in all other departments during the year.

SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS FOR 1919:

Assets as at 31st December, 1919.....	\$105,711,468.27
Increase over 1918.....	8,091,080.42
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1919.....	25,704,201.10
Increase over 1918.....	4,053,101.41
Profits Paid or Allotted to Policyholders in 1919.....	1,606,503.37
Total Surplus 31st December, 1919, over all liabilities and capital.....	8,037,440.25
(According to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances, the O.M. (S) Table with 3 1/2 per cent interest, and for annuities, the B.O. Select Annuity Tables with 3 1/2 per cent interest.)	
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1919.....	12,364,651.15
Payments to Policyholders since organization.....	91,227,532.30
Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1919.....	86,548,849.44
Increase over 1918.....	34,957,457.40
Life Assurances in force 31st December, 1919.....	416,358,462.05
Increase over 1918.....	75,548,805.92
Life Assurances applied for during 1919.....	100,336,848.37
Increase over 1918.....	42,529,881.70

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872.....	\$ 48,210.93	\$ 96,461.05	\$1,064,350.00
1884.....	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.64
1894.....	1,373,596.60	4,616,419.63	31,528,569.74
1904.....	7,851,556.19	81,811,562.02	85,812,562.02
1914.....	15,052,275.24	64,187,636.38	218,299,835.00
1919.....	25,704,201.10	105,711,468.27	416,358,462.05

The SUN LIFE issues more ordinary assurances annually than any other Company of the British Empire.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
T. B. MACAULAY, President

1920

GILBERT C. JORDAN, Manager New Brunswick Division, St. John, N.B.
W. A. KENNEDY, Gen. Agent, Woodstock, N.B.