

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passing of an Act authorizing and empowering the County of York, or certain parishes thereof, to unite with the Towns of Marysville and Devon for the purpose of establishing a Municipal Home.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1919.

AGNES O. GLEN,
Sec.-Treasurer, County of York.
A. D. McPHERSON,
Town Clerk, Town of Marysville.
WM. JAFFREY,
Town Clerk, Town of Devon.

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FARM FOR SALE

The desirable farm property at Lower Caverhill, Parish of Queensbury, York County, owned and occupied by Henry Hallett, is now offered for sale. The farm consists of 150 acres, 125 of which are cleared and the balance is in woodland. The buildings include a nice dwelling house, three good barns and outbuildings. The farm is well watered and in a good state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to
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PHYSICIANS
CONSULT BY
WIRELESS

(New York World)

How physicians on the transport Sierra, which arrived today from Bordeaux, used the wireless to diagnose and prescribe for a case of illness on the British merchantman Pollac, and how later the Sierra's medical staff and doctors on the transport Powhatan held a consultation by wireless telephone on an outbreak of influenza on the Powhatan, was described by Lieut. Summer Blossom of Chicago.

Lieut. Blossom, a newspaper man, had been thoughtful enough to put it all down on paper, as follows:

"The Sierra in mid-ocean received a wireless telegraph message from the captain of the British steamship Pollac saying that a member of his crew had been taken suddenly and critically ill. The message described the man's symptoms and asked for diagnosis and treatment.

"Further messages brought a clearer knowledge of the case to the Sierra's doctors and treatment was ordered. Hourly reports were made by the captain of the merchantman, then 100 miles away. In two days the man showed marked improvement and, when the Pollac was last heard from, was recovering rapidly.

"The wireless telephone was used in a conference of the doctors in the Sierra and those on the Powhatan, concerning an outbreak of influenza on the latter vessel. The ships were fifteen miles apart, 500 miles north of the Azores.

"Six physicians took part in the wireless telephone consultation, each with a receiving set attached to his head. The cases were discussed as freely as if the physicians were in a room together.

"The Powhatan it appeared, was short of beds and the Sierra made up eight stands of four berths each, placed them on a life raft with the Stars and Stripes for a signal and put the raft overboard.

"Advised of what had been done the lookout on the Powhatan sighted the raft in due time and the much needed berths were taken aboard."

F. B. M'CURDY,
M. P., FAVORS
THRIFT PLAN

Necessities of State Demand
Exercise of Thrift by the
General Public at the
Present Time.

F. B. McCurdy, M. P., who represents Colchester in the House of Commons and is also known as one of the prominent financial men of Canada, endorses the War Savings movement in the following statement, recently issued:

"The advantage which systematic saving confers on the individual who practices economy and thrift is everywhere recognized. And the present necessities of the State demand the practice of these virtues, if Canada is to return to a sound economic position from which to embark on a renewed era of national production, growth and development.

"During the war Canada has been expending large sums of borrowed money in an effort which will not, in the material sense, be productive. This sinking of wealth can be made good only by increased production of commodities and services, savings on the part of Canadians, and the resumption and extension of our foreign trade.

"The war has been successfully ended, but the bills have, in the main, yet to be paid; participation in their liquidation is the duty of every citizen.

"Nearly everyone can help by avoiding some unnecessary expense, and investing the saving in War Savings and Thrift Stamps which afford a convenient and safe medium of investment within the reach of all.

"In fact, the Thrift campaign is so excellent and sound that I believe it could with advantage have been undertaken even earlier in the war without fear of deflecting our more direct military effort."

No man on the earthly stage can make a continuous show of food nature who lives in a flat that is heated by a furnace.

It rains on the poor and rich alike if they are unable to swipe an umbrella.

The man who boasts of wanting but little here below is usually the first to kick for more room in a crowd.

Hon. Dr. Roberts Defends
The Health Department

Declares the Health of the People is the Most Important Question With Which the Legislature Has to Deal—The Great War and the Terrible Epidemic of Influenza Have Opened the Eyes of the People—An Efficient Laboratory—Some Striking Statistics.

Following is the synopsis report of the great speech delivered in the Legislature on Friday afternoon by Hon. Dr. Roberts, the Minister of Public Health.

HON. MR. ROBERTS, on the order of the day being called, rose to continue the debate on the address.

He congratulated the hon. Speaker on his election and felt sure he would discharge his duties with grace dignity and impartiality, and with the co-operation of all hon. members. He also extended his felicitations to the mover and seconder of the address. Seldom in the history of the province had a speech from the throne been more pregnant with important facts, and dealt with more vital issues. In looking it over he was tempted to tarry for a time at the door of the valuable suggestions it contained. But as time was limited he would leave them to others in closer touch than himself. He felt it his duty, however, to say a word with respect to the Water Powers of the province. It seemed peculiar to him that the government had not, some time during the last decade, prepared and passed practical legislation on the subject. To develop a country they must have industries and it was important that those industries should be distributed through the province. The great obstacle has been the need of power and transportation to enable industries to be conducted with profit. Had the former government been true to its trust it would have arranged, not only for a survey of the water-powers but would have harnessed them and given the people their untold benefits. It would have meant new factories and transportation facilities by electric railroads, connecting villages and hamlets with the larger towns and cities. That had been left for the Foster government to bring about and it would be brought about by the legislation soon to be introduced. In spite of their record hon. members opposite continued to say that the government was absolutely devoid of constructive or progressive legislation.

With regard to Agriculture he was aware that the farmers had experienced many difficulties, but in spite of that they had gone ahead with leaps and bounds and were now vying with the provinces of the West which have hitherto dominated the pantries of Europe. Much credit for the success achieved was due to the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

The Valley Railway might be referred to as a governmental mill-stone. The large sum being paid in interest on the cost of that undertaking might be used very materially along many lines of development. It was therefore important that they should use every means to induce the Federal authorities to take over the burden.

The Cities of Saint John and Halifax formed the eastern gateway of Canada for almost half the year and were absolutely essential to Canada as a whole. On that account Federal aid in developing those ports should be forthcoming to place them on a plane with the best developed ports of the country. Halifax apparently had come into her own already, so the government would make no mistake by using its influence to secure Federal aid for the commercial metropolis of New Brunswick for by advancing the interests of St. John it would

advance the whole province. It was quite natural that it should be expected to give more attention to that portion of the speech from the Throne which dealt with Public Health, than to other parts. However, he would have another opportunity of speaking upon this subject and so would refer to but two of its phases, namely, the necessity of a Public Health Department which had been so severely criticised by the opposition at the last session of the House, and the cost of that department. The question of Public Health was the most important with which the House had to deal. If there could be a New Brunswick people with men and women of strong rugged and healthy physique and what generally follows a healthy and fertile brain, there would be a New Brunswick quite capable of solving all problems regardless of what they might be, giving birth to progressive and constructive policies and seeing that they were put into execution. The province was being held back by conditions which had taken the greatest war in the world's history and one of the most violent epidemics known to reveal all that the physically crippled of the human family meant in the well-being of a country from a social, economic and industrial standpoint. The world was standing upon the threshold of a new era in its history. In the foundation for the new world edifice the chief corner-stone was public health and its ramifications. With regard to the need of a Department of Public Health, what had been done since that Department had been originated? It could be found that His Majesty The King in his address to the Imperial Parliament had made special mention of four suggestions, one of which was the organization of a Department of Health.

In the speech of His Excellency The Governor General of Canada, to the Senate and Commons of Canada, reference would also be found to the establishment of a Federal Department of Health and again to New Brunswickers a note of commendation and advice was to be found in the speech delivered by the Hon. Lieutenant Governor regarding what the already organized Department of Health had done and in speaking for it the support of the House. It also could be found that many States of the American Union had adopted this modern form of organization for matters pertaining to Public Health. It was hardly necessary for him to say that he had received dozens of letters of congratulation from eminent Public Health Officials throughout Canada and the United States upon the success attending the formation of a modern Public Health Organization in the Province of New Brunswick. The suggestions in the speeches referred to had emanated from those who had spent a lifetime in the study of this all-important subject and who had decided that it was best to have those trained professionally to perform the services and to have an unbroken chain of control and responsibility from the highest to the lowest with authority residing in a responsible head instead of being scattered among discontented and semi-independent Boards. So much for what others had been doing. What had been done in the Province of New Brunswick during the last four or five months?

First there had been the organization and equipment of a Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory, equal in efficiency to any upon the Continent presided over by Dr. E. L. Abramson, a most capable and reputable Bacteriologist and Pathologist, with a wide reputation. It was not infrequent to see him mentioned in the newspapers of New York, Chicago and other large American Cities as an authority upon research work in certain special diseases. He (Roberts) had in his possession reprints of certain papers delivered by Dr. Abramson before scientific organizations all of which indicated the calibre of the man at the head of the New Brunswick Bureau of Laboratories. Some of the work done at that Laboratory was the preparation of vaccine and serum such as those of influenza, pneumonia, rabies or lock-jaw, erysipelas, diphtheria, typhoid, small-pox and so on. The thorough examination of blood by which medical science had made possible the detection of so many diseases that otherwise would be difficult and in many instances impossible to arrive at a correct diagnosis without such examination, such as venereal, typhoid, para-typhoid, the anticipation of grave surgical cases determining for the surgeon in many cases as to whether he should operate or not; accurate and exhaustive examination of sputum for tuberculosis, etc.; stomach analyses which many times make easy the minds of patients who otherwise might feel that they must consult specialists; throat cultures for diphtheria, Vincent's Angina, etc.; the examination of human milk so much needed in the prosecution of child welfare work and infant mortality; regular and systematic examination of cows milk; examinations of specimens of various tissues of the body; post mortem examinations made in a manner almost impossible heretofore; expert evidence in medico-legal work. He might say further that the Province was fortunate in having as Chief Medical Officer Dr. G. C. Melvin a native of New Brunswick and a holder of the degree of Public Health, who had had years of valuable experience as Medical Officer in St. John.

The recent epidemic of influenza had been a bitter experience. Dr. Melvin and himself had started out in person and the facts that the Department had a head had given the people an opportunity of stating their requirements. Critics on the opposition side had said that the Department was all a sham. Had his hon. friend from St. John County followed him during that epidemic he would have learned that it was no sham. The scarcity of doctors in St. John City compelled him to attend to his own practice as well as carry on public duties. For five weeks he had spent the early hours of the morning in telephone communication with various parts of the Province, going to bed not earlier than five o'clock and getting up again at eight or nine o'clock. He wished to express his gratitude to various organizations to which he had applied for aid. He referred particularly to the Tilley, President of the New Brunswick Red Cross Society, Mrs. Kuhring Lady Commander of the V. A. D. and General Macdonell and Colonel Jost of the Military Organization. No one knew how the terrible conditions which prevailed except those few who had taken personal part in the combat of the disease. In regard to the application of the provincial ban during the influenza epidemic he could say that many localities regretted that they had not imposed the ban earlier and kept it on later. In New Brunswick the ban had begun one week earlier and continued one week later than in any other place. It took a considerable amount of backbone to do that for pressure of every kind was brought to bear by business and other interests to have that ban removed.

(Continued on page three.)

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