

HON. DR. ROBERTS SPEECH ON PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Continued from Page Two.

work had been difficult it had been attended with great success. There were some 200 pupils in attendance, including twenty-three young ladies who were taking the domestic science course and sixteen young men taking the course in agriculture. They had a staff of energetic teachers who were doing most beneficial work. There was some prejudice to be overcome in the rural districts, as people there were sometimes loathe to take up anything new, but he felt sure that eventually it would be overcome. The school had received generous treatment from the central board and the Dominion Government had contributed to the cost. He felt sure they had a school which was a credit to the Province.

He had not had time to carefully peruse the Water Power Bill introduced by the Hon. Premier, but he felt that the time was ripe for an advance along that line. They had been marking time altogether too long and steps must now be taken to develop the water powers of the Province. The high price of fuel now made manufacturing almost prohibitory, and he hoped the Government would provide the hydro power which was so much needed. He was not going to criticize the proposed plan but there might be danger ahead. The experiences of the past might serve as a safeguard, and he hoped the mistakes would not be repeated. He trusted that only experienced men would compose the Commission. He was not altogether in accord with the Commission that had been acting, as he believed a matter of that kind should be kept out of politics. He trusted that hydro-electric power would in the near future become a reality in the Province.

He had been a member of the House for four Sessions and each time the Government had faced a deficit. Nobody appeared to be responsible for it and the claim was put forth that it was good business. He did not believe the people wanted a deficit each year, although it was not always a good thing to give the people what they wanted. He did not think it was the proper thing for the Hon. Premier to stand up, compliment his Ministers and treat the deficit in a light manner. In his own private business he would not be likely to follow such a course. The Government might say that the deficit was due to increasing costs. That might be true, yet when they were in Opposition seeking the reins of power, they had promised to administer the affairs of the Province with the strictest economy. In 1916 the cost of the Agricultural Department was \$46,617.42 and in 1919, under the present administration, it was \$79,513.65, an increase of over \$33,000. During the same period they had increased the expense of administering the Public Works Department by \$6,609. That was a sample of the economy practiced by the present administration.

With reference to the Prohibitory Act he did not wish to be unduly critical. He realized that it was a difficult question and would not say that the Chief Inspector was not properly performing his duty. He noticed that the receipts for 1919 from fines and sales had totalled \$54,654 and the expenses had been \$35,950. The expenses represented sixty per cent of the receipts which in his opinion was out of all proportion. He was not condemning prohibition and would say that he was ready to vote for it when the time arrived.

He would briefly refer to the Motor Vehicle Tax collected by the Government. In 1919 the revenue from that source amounted to \$117,000 and the cost of administration was \$12,600. It cost ten per cent to collect the tax and he considered that excessive.

HON. MR. VENIOT—Do you take into consideration the fact that \$12,000 was expended for material, such as tags, etc.

MR. SUTTON—I have not taken into consideration the stamps you ask them to send. He considered that ten per cent was too much to pay for administering the Act.

In regard to the Amusement Tax he noticed that the receipts amounted to \$64,043 in 1919 against an expense of \$9,147. That meant that it had cost thirteen per cent of the amount of the tax to collect it. To get that amount the Government had taxed theatres, picture houses and agricultural shows. He thought it was wrong to collect the tax from Exhibitions as they were educational in character.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary had referred to the treatment meted out to the Province by the Federal Gov-

ernment. Delegations had been sent to Ottawa by the present and former Governments. During the last two or three years New Brunswick was represented in the Federal Cabinet by Mr. Carvell, a gentleman friendly with the present administration. No doubt the Hon. Premier had discussed matters with Mr. Carvell and it seemed to him that when that gentleman was the representative of the Province in the Cabinet the time was opportune to have matters adjusted.

The Crown Lands had been referred to by previous speakers and he agreed with them that they were the greatest asset the Province possessed. He was surprised that the Government had not had the foresight to increase the stumpage rate prior to the first of August last. The present rate was not enough. He did not want to impose any hardship on the lumberman, but it must not be forgotten that they were holding public property on which there should be a fair return. The revenue from Crown Lands in 1917-18 had amounted to \$617,662. The lumber cut in that year was 190,000,000 feet on which the lumbermen paid an average price of \$3.26 per thousand. In 1919 the receipts amounted to \$724,884 on a lumber cut of 221,000,000 feet, making the average rate \$3.30 per thousand. The Hon. Provincial Secretary had placed on the Crown Lands a valuation of \$50,000,000. Capitalize that amount at 5 per cent and it gave \$2,500,000. Taking the average receipts at \$500,000 over the cost of administration and the Province had a return of less than one per cent on its investment. The hon. member for Albert had been referred to as a wizard of finance and had been told to get in touch with Piermont Morgan & Co. He (Sutton) did not think that Morgan & Co. would think much of a one per cent yield from Crown Lands said to be worth \$50,000,000. He believed the rate of stumpage should be fixed at \$7 per thousand. Logs were worth \$30 at the mill and could be sawed for \$4 per thousand. Add to that \$3 for loading and hauling and it made a total of \$37. He knew of sales that had been made at the rate of \$40 and \$50 per thousand.

A SICKLY WIFE NO FIT MATE FOR ANY MAN

GRRLS AND WOMEN SHOULD
LOOK WELL TO THEIR
HEALTH AND
STRENGTH.

Never before was physical health and vigor so highly esteemed and so eagerly sought for as today.

No man finds happiness in a sickly wife, and the woman who wishes to enjoy the pleasures of life should spare no effort to maintain perfect health.

Is your daughter growing up strong and sturdy? Has she strength to drink in greedily all the pleasures that youth so zealously seeks—or is she compelled to use the street car instead of enjoying the delightful exercise of walking—does she after the ball arise hausted, indifferent, and perhaps irritable?

When strength and vigor can be so easily maintained by Ferrozone, when the glow of health is so quickly brought to the cheeks and elasticity refreshed and vigorous, or is she exto the step, it is plainly a mother's duty to see that Ferrozone is on hand to assist her daughter back to health.

Upon the wake of Ferrozone quickly follows a stream of rich, nourishing blood which imparts that power and surplus energy so earnestly desired by those in ill-health.

Stop and think what this means for your daughter—certainly a great deal. Every growing girl and young woman derives enormous benefit in many ways from this nutritive, vitalizing tonic.

It is specially suited for young women and is a guarantee of health and regularity as long as it is used.

Ferrozone is free from alcohol and perfectly safe to use. Prepared in the form of a chocolate-coated tablet and sold in 50c. boxes or six for \$2.50, at all dealers or The Catarrhzone Co.,

He did not think that the statement made by the Hon. member for St. John, that lumbermen made a profit of \$10 per thousand, was an extravagant one. The time had arrived when the Province should receive more money from its lumber lands. Party politics may stand in the way but it should be done. The lumbermen seemed able to keep the stumpage rate just where they wanted it. The lands on the western side of the river had been given away by a former government, but lumbermen who operated those lands paid as high as \$9 in stumpage. Still those lumbermen were able to sell at a fair profit. The price of lumber had advanced steadily and he saw no prospect of the market going lower. He believed the House should make it possible to secure more revenue from the Crown Lands of the Province.

He wished to say a word in regard to the cost of Executive Government. In 1916 the amount expended was \$45,852.89 and in 1919 it had risen to \$59,445.10, an increase of \$13,592. The Government had promised economy but had not promised it. The Hon. Minister of Public Works while in Boston, where he had been treated

Continued on Page Six

Largest Life Insurance Business in the World

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK)

HALEY FISKE, President.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Vice-President

Total Amount of Outstanding Insurance \$5,343,652,434

Larger than that of any other Company in the World.

Ordinary (annual premium) Life Insurance paid for in 1919 \$910,091,087

More than has ever been placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Industrial (weekly premium) Insurance paid for in 1919 \$508,590,405

More than has ever been placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Total Insurance placed and paid for in 1919 \$1,418,681,492

The largest amount ever placed in one year by any Company in the World.

Gain in Insurance in Force in 1919 \$914,140,618

More than ever has been gained in one year by any Company in the World.

The Company gained more insurance in force in 1919 than any other Company wrote.

Number of Policies in Force December 31, 1919 21,770,671

Larger than that of any other Company in America.

Gain in Number of Outstanding Policies 1,986,410

Larger than any Company in the World has ever gained in one year.

Assets \$864,821,824.55

Increase in Assets during 1919 \$89,367,126.27

Larger than that of any other Company in the World.

Liabilities \$835,736,487.38

Surplus \$29,085,337.17

Number of Claims paid in 1919 289,125

Averaging one policy paid for every 30 seconds of each business day of 8 hours.

Amount paid to Policy-holders in 1919 \$73,581,759.91

Payment of claims averaged \$505.93 a minute of each business day of 8 hours.

Metropolitan Nurses made 1,300,883 visits free of charge to 256,000 sick Industrial Policy-holders.

Metropolitan men distributed over Twelve Million pieces of literature on health—

Bringing the total distribution to over 200,000,000.

Reduction in general mortality at ages 1 to 74 in 8 years, 17.9 per cent.

Typhoid reduction, 69 per cent.; Tuberculosis, over 33 per cent.; Heart disease, over 23 per cent.; Bright's disease, over 25 per cent.; Infectious diseases of children, over 46 per cent.

In general reduction and in each case of disease, this is far greater than that shown by statistics of the Registration Area of the United States.

Death Rate for 1919 on the Industrial business lowest in history of Company.

IN CANADA

Metropolitan has more outstanding insurance in force than any other

company \$336,193,990

Metropolitan placed in 1919 more than any other company \$103,656,846

Metropolitan placed more Ordinary (annual premium) than any other

company \$64,965,339

Metropolitan gained more insurance than any other company \$68,243,000

Metropolitan has more Canadian securities on deposit with Dominion

Government and Canadian trustees than any other company . . . \$38,789,108.65

Metropolitan has over \$44,000,000 invested in Canadian bonds.

Metropolitan's total investment in Canada, Dec. 31, 1919, over \$54,000,000

This amount added to the sum paid in death claims, matured Endowments, dividends and other payments to policy-holders, and in addition thereto payments to Canadians for administration expenses since the Metropolitan commenced business in Canada, November, 1885, exceeds the amount received by the Company in premiums from Canadian policy-holders.

Metropolitan paid Canadian policy-holders in 1919 \$3,935,729.06

Metropolitan nurses paid 129,635 visits free of charge in 1919 in Can-

ada—and the Company distributed 1,061,440 pieces of health literature in Canada in 1919.

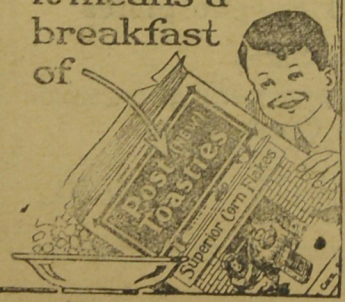
Number of Metropolitan policies in force in Canada 1,431,827

EXCHANGE

Canadian policy-holders of the Metropolitan are in no way affected by the rates of exchange between the two countries, because all premiums on policies in force in Canada are payable in Canadian funds.

H. C. Coates, Deputy Supt. 67 York St. Fredericton, N. B.

• I'm glad when
the cook's
on strike
says Bobby
It means a
breakfast
of



Financial Post: The question might well be asked as to whether the advice from Ottawa to lay in a supply of sugar will enable consumers to evade a shortage or only emphasize it the sooner. Hoarding has never helped such a situation.

The Toronto Saturday Night urges the Drury Government to get rid of

the School Board of that city, lock, matter.

stock and barrel. It says that the board has been reckless in its extravagance and has disregarded the rights of the people. There are other school boards in the country which appear to have extravagant ideas and do things which the people would not tolerate if they had any say in the

They should leave that amusement for

Toledo Blade. There is one thing politicians.

that won't please the woman voter. After her ballot goes into the box she can't recall it for the purpose of making changes.

Boston Record: Children in an Illinois home for soldiers' orphans were punished for blowing soap bubbles.

Only very young bachelors are surprised because the girls do not take advantage of the leap year privilege. "There is no place like home" lustily sings the man with a cellar full of liquid refreshments endowed with a kick.