

RED ROSE "is good COFFEE"

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK HAD ITS INCEPTION IN 1800

(Dr. GEORGE C. JONES in Christian Science Monitor.)

Fredericton, N. B. (Special Correspondence)—The University of New Brunswick was founded in the year 1800, largely through the efforts of refugees from the United States who emigrated to the Bay of Fundy at the close of the Revolutionary War. This territory was formed into a separate province in 1784.

Many of these Loyalists, as they were called, were graduates of Harvard, Yale and Columbia (King's College, New York) and the problem of education in the new province was one of the first to engage their attention.

The college of New Brunswick was incorporated by Provincial Charter in 1800 and endowed with certain lands in the vicinity of Fredericton, the newly chosen capital. A preparatory school known as "The Collegiate School" was established almost at once and continued in existence until quite recently when it was taken over by the city of Fredericton as the city high school.

Royal Charter Obtained.

The beginning of college work was made in 1820 when the first president, the Rev. James Somerville, was appointed. The first class to receive the B. A. degree was in the year 1828. In that year the large stone building the center of the present university group, was completed and a royal charter was obtained from the British sovereign, the name of the institution being changed to King's Col-

lege, Fredericton. In 1860 a further change took place. The institution was made strictly non-denominational and the name again changed to the present title, the University of New Brunswick.

The university at the present time is organized into a department of arts and sciences, a department of applied science, and a faculty of law, the latter being located at Saint John. The applied science courses are three in number—civil, engineering, electrical engineering, and forestry.

Since the Province has enormous areas of timber lands, owned directly by the Government and since lumbering has in the past been the most important provincial industry and is at the present time one of the most important, the department of forestry is recognized as a valuable aspect of the university's work.

Curricula Strengthened.

The courses in engineering are complete courses leading to the B. Sc. degree and the graduates in engineering have maintained a record commensurate with those of the other departments of the university. Additional facilities both in the way of teaching force and equipment recently have been provided to strengthen this phase of the university's work.

The university has graduated many men who have occupied prominent positions in the political and educational life of the Dominion and the Empire at large. Among its graduates also are included many of the famous names in

WELL, WHY NOT?

I've read of ducking stools, and such
How village dads were fond
Of dipping folks that talked too
much
In an icy-cold millpond.

Now I'll confess that laws so wise,
Today, would suit me fine,
If they'd try them on the other guys
Who use our party line.

Ho—What makes you think spring
is here?

Hum—My neighbor returned the
snow shovel he borrowed last
December.

We suppose the old moonshine
men are smart until it comes time
to make their wills, when they be-
come sadly befuddled.

BLUNDERS



WHY IS THIS WRONG?

One of the many annoyances that the postal service has to contend with is the receipt of bundles of carelessly sealed letters, many of which are stuck together. Since letters can be run through the cancelling machines only one at a time, all those stuck together must first be pulled apart by some postal employee. This may result in mutilation of the addresses or in placing the letters to one side until other mail has been handled.

Canadian literature, such as Bliss Carman and Charles G. D. Roberts.

At the present time a movement is under way looking toward supplementing the university's revenues by an endowment fund. Encouraging progress has been made along this line and the outlook for an extension of the university's work in the near future is bright.

Vocational Education Comes in for Criticism

Premier Baxter and Others in the Legislature Express the Opinion That the Work is Being Overdone—Public Works Estimates are Put Through—Hon. Dr. Taylor Tells of the Im- portance of Public Health Work.

In the Legislature yesterday afternoon Hon. Mr. Baxter moved for the suspension of the rule to admit of the introduction of bills relating to the development of Grand Falls. Those bills are to be introduced in the House this afternoon. One provides for the incorporation of the St. John River Power Company and to incorporate the International Paper Company and another has to do with the Fraser Companies Limited.

Hon. Mr. Baxter also introduced bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and to amend the Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916. The last named bill gives the right of appeal to the Supreme Court and is in keeping with a promise made by the Premier prior to the late election.

The House went into Committee of Supply with Mr. Squires in the Chair and passed a number of items. There was rather sharp criticism of the expenditure being made on Vocational Education and the consensus of opinion was that it was being overdone and should be curtailed.

The public works estimates involving an expenditure running into hundreds of thousands, went through with very little adverse criticism.

Public Health

As was to be expected the public health items came in for some caustic criticism. Mr. Smith of Kings led off in the attack, claiming that the Health Act had caused more trouble than any act ever passed in the province.

Hon. Dr. Taylor vigorously defended his department, but pointed out that it was not of his creation. He cited authorities to show that pasteurization was the latest word in the proper handling of milk. He did not hesitate to say that there was much ignorance and prejudice in regard to the department of health.

The Official Report

Assembly Chamber,

April 20th, 1926.

The House met at three o'clock. The following bills were given a third reading: An Act to authorize the school trustees of Campbellton to issue debentures; an Act to authorize the City of Fredericton to issue bonds for the construction of permanent streets; an Act respecting illegitimate children; an Act to amend the Rates and Taxes Act 1924.

Notices of inquiry for Friday next were given by Mr. Veniot on behalf of Messrs. Niles, Richard, Lordon and Michaud.

Government Bills.

HON. MR. BAXTER introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting memorials and of judgment and writs of execution, which was read a first time.

HON. MR. BAXTER introduced a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, which was read a first time.

HON. MR. BAXTER asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Act for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors. He explained that the amendment was to give the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The bill was given a first reading.

HON. MR. TAYLOR introduced a bill to further amend the Public Health Act, 1918. He explained that the bill had reference to the appointment of certain officials made by sub-district boards of health. It was proposed that city councils making recommendations should have recognition by boards of health. The amendment only referred to cities and towns.

The bill was read a first time.

HON. MR. BAXTER introduced a bill to repeal the Widows' Relief Act, 1925, which was read a first time.

Grand Falls Bills.

HON. MR. BAXTER, pursuant to notice, moved that Rule 78 be suspended to admit of the introduction of Acts to incorporate the St. John River Power Company; to incorporate the International Paper Company, and respecting the Fraser Companies, Ltd.

HON. MR. VENIOT asked if there would be an opportunity given to discuss the St. John River Power Company bill on the second reading.

HON. MR. BAXTER said such an opportunity would be given.

The House then went into Committee of Supply and took up consideration of the Estimates for Vocational Education.

On the item of Aid to Teachers in Training, \$3,400, Mr. Smith (Carleton) said he would like to have an explanation from some one familiar with the Department. He had never been able to convince himself that they were getting the benefit they should or expected when they adopted Vocational Education in this province. Like the other children they had adopted, it was costing the province a lot of money. He did not want to assail anything of an educational nature, but he would like if someone would enlighten the House with regard to Vocational Education.

Vocational Education.

HON. MR. BAXTER said large capital expenditures had been made in different parts of the province for the erection of Vocational buildings, part of which expense was found by the federal government and part by the province. Vocational schools were a modern outlook. Many children not attracted by ordinary education might be developed along vocational lines. It was claimed by Mr. Peacock, the former Superintendent, that it kept our own people at home. He (Baxter) did not agree with that view. The policy of the province must be to educate people to remain on the land and also to get industries here that would give men employment. He had always regarded vocational schools more of a help to the communities on the other side of the line, and great factors for training our children for export. The province had gone beyond what it could reasonably spare for vocational education. He would like to find some way by which the province could let go some of the commitments which involved considerable expenditures.

Growth Too Rapid.

MR. BROOKS said Vocational Education had grown out of all proportion to the requirements of this province. When he was school inspector he had occasion to criticize this department. He thought it was a shame that so much money was being spent in the larger centres with such little good, resulting to other sections of the province. In New Brunswick Vocational Education should be more or less along the lines of the industries of the province. In this connection he mentioned Agriculture and Mining. He would criticize particularly the teaching of millinery in the towns and cities during the afternoons when poor girls could not attend and so get no advantage whatever from the system. We had the wrong ideas regarding Vocational education in this province, the advantages were not at all commensurate with the amount of money spent. He thought very careful attention should be paid to expenditures along this line in future. The Board of Education should have control of the Vocational education Department and there should be one head for all systems of education.

Pasteurized Milk.

On the item of Summer Schools cafeteria, \$50.00, Mr. Smith (Kings) asked what that was for.

MR. SMITH (Carleton) — That's where they dispense the pasteurized milk.

On the item Special Courses, \$3,900, Hon. Mr. Leger in answer to Mr. Doucet, said the amount spent last year was \$4,500.

Under the heading of Grants to Local Boards, Hon. Mr. Tilley said the total expenditure on Vocational Education amounted to about \$90,000. They had in the city of St. John a magnificent building which cost about \$400,000. It was a regular college, and he did not see why all the Vocational schools in the city could not be consolidated in that building, and have them all under one head. He thought the province would save money if this suggestion was adopted.

Teacher Training.

MR. LORD, speaking in reference to Teacher Training, said the teachers came from Columbia or some other United States college to train our vocational teachers. If we were not getting results from the expenditures in connection with vocational education, why go on passing the items. If vocational education was no good to the province, why not cut out the expenditure.

Public Works.

The Estimates for the Department of Public Works were next taken up. On the item of wharves, \$1,500 Hon. Mr. Veniot asked what was contemplated in that.

HON. MR. STEWART said he could not tell just now, but he would get the information.

On the item of Steam Navigation, \$20,000, Hon. Mr. Stewart in reply to Mr. Veniot, said the amount in the estimates must be a clerical error. Last year the amount was \$32,000 and it should be at least that much this year. The item would be corrected in the Supplementary Estimates.

HON. MR. TILLEY explained that an additional \$1,000 grant was to be given to the "Max Aiken" on certain conditions. This steamer received \$2,000 last year.

Ordinary Bridges.

On the item of Ordinary Bridges \$300,000, Mr. Michaud said he wished to correct a statement made by the Minister of Public Works. The Minister had said he (Michaud) had recommended the payment of \$600 in Madawaska for land that had been taken in connection with a bridge. He did not think the Minister intended to say he had recommended the payment when the man was not entitled to it. His recommendation was for damage to land adjoining where the bridge was being constructed.

HON. MR. STEWART said he did not wish to mislead the House. He had said that Mr. Michaud had recommended to the Department the payment of \$600 for land taken and damages. Mr. Michaud's letter in reference to this matter had said it was for land taken and damages. In one particular case there had been no damage, but the province might have a

moral obligation and should make it good in some way.

MR. DYSART asked if the Minister had a list of the bridges contemplated under this item. He wanted to know if Kent county was being considered.

HON. MR. STEWART said they would never forget Kent county, no matter what other counties they might forget. He did not have a list of the bridges as yet. The amount for Ordinary Bridges had been made up on the basis of last year's expenditure, which was \$325,000.

MR. VENIOT agreed with the Minister of Public Works as to the difficulty of submitting the list of bridges which might require attention during the year. To attempt to estimate what repairs would be necessary to ordinary wooden bridges was almost a matter of impossibility.

MR. SMITH (Carleton) thought that that type of bridge was proving more expensive than it should, and in this connection he considered earth fills should be made where possible.

Ordinary Roads.

Under the item Ordinary Roads, \$219,000, Mr. Veniot said he wished to correct an impression given by the Premier, not intentionally he thought, in his speech the other day. It was stated he (Veniot) had advised cutting down road expenditures. He would say he had never advised cutting down road expenditure, but he had advised cutting down ordinary bridge expenditure. He did not and would not advocate the cutting down of reasonable road expenditures.

Under the item of Roads Patrol, \$250,000, Mr. Veniot asked if the patrol system was to be continued as in the past with respect to roads other than trunk highways. The principal patrol had been for main highways, but some work had also been done on branch roads, and he hoped the Minister would see his way clear to carry out that system or make an improvement.

HON. MR. STEWART said it was the intention of the department to maintain the patrol. He hoped to be able to improve on it. The Department had the experience under the old system and would profit by it. There might be, he added, a deficit in the road patrol item in consequence of enlarging the system.

MR. VENIOT said he would find no fault if there was an increase in this item as he believed the patrol system was proper.

Public Health Service.

The estimates of the Department of Public Health were next taken up and on the item for Chief Medical Officer, \$4,000, a lengthy discussion ensued. Mr. Smith (Kings) said there was a great deal of criticism of the Health Act from all over the province. It was an unpopular move and had not worked out to advantage. He had every confidence that the new Minister of Public Health would administer his department economically and he merely wanted to point out to the House that the expenditure in this Department should be reduced. Hon. Mr. Reilly had set a splendid example to his colleagues by greatly reducing expenditure under his Commission, and he hoped that ministers administering other departments would follow his example. He spoke, he said, with some knowledge of the fact in stating that the Health Act had caused more trouble than any Act ever passed in this province. He thought the passing of this item should be postponed until members of the House had had ample time to discuss it.

Hon. Mr. Taylor.

HON. MR. TAYLOR said he would be glad to abide by the decision of the Committee as to the postponement suggested by the member for Kings. He was in rather an unenviable position, open to attack by members both supporting and opposing the government—between Scylla and Charybdis, so to speak, but he could assure the House there would be no shipwreck. The Department of Health was not of his creation, nor did he seek to be its head. However he was prepared to defend the importance of its work. He would listen to suggestions and fair criticisms as to how best to conserve the public health, and he hoped that all he did would redound to the credit of the government and the best traditions of the medical profession. While the pasteurization of milk in Saint John was a purely local matter, and therefore not a matter for which the Department was responsible, the best authorities claimed that pasteurization was the latest word in the proper handling of milk. After making some years of investigation the city of Montreal had adopted the principle of pasteurization for its milk supply. A study had been made of its effect in New York, where it was claimed that in about six years the infant mortality of Greater New York had been reduced from 96 per 1000 to 20.1, representing a saving of 470,000 lives, thanks to pasteurization. Dr. C. H. Mayo, one of the leading authorities in the United States, said "the only safe milk is pasteurized milk." Referring to the remarks of the member for Kings (Smith) some days ago, he said that gentleman had quoted figures from the report of the Health Department that were not complete, and therefore not conclusive. This explanation was given in the report, and he would further state that so far as statistics for St. John city were concerned, sick people from all over the province went there for treatment and quite naturally the death rate would be higher than elsewhere. He felt there was much ignorance and prejudice regarding the department of health. It had expanded greatly but only in accord with expansion in other countries. Health organizations everywhere had done wonders in prolonging human life, and in making existence

(Continued on Page 6.)

Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

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