of today so realize their duty to their country that their children may praise their acts and ideals, as we pay homage now to the men who achieved representative government here a century and a half ago.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have the good fortune to have as one of our guests, the Prime Minister of New Brunswick, who will now uddress you.

## HON, J. D. HAZEN.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Speaking on behulf of the government and people of New Brunswick, I have great pleasure in extending to the people of Nova Scotia hearty congratulations on this happy event, the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the convening of First General Assembly in Nova Scotia. Province of New Brunswick is, naturally, interested in this celebration, for, at the time representative government was given to Nova Scotia, it embraced the whole of the province, which, in 1765, was made a county of Nova Scotia under the name of Sanbury, out of which all the counties of New Brunswick have since been formed. This event we are commemorating today, occurred three years before the first permanent British settlement in New Brunswick had been formed at the head of the Bay of Fundy, four years before the founding of the Mangerville Settlement on the St. John River by the men from Massachusetts Bay, the descendants of the best Puritan families of New England, and twenty-five years before the coming of the Loyalists to the City of Saint John; and it was not until 1784 that New Brunswick was formed into a province and commenced its career in 1785 with a House of Assembly elected by the people, which was a direct result of the boon granted to Nova Scotia by William Pitt in 1758.

The wisdom of Great Britain in establishing representative government in Nova Scotia in 1758 was fully justified by the results, and was one of the first great forward steps in that enlightened policy of civil and religious freedom, which has marked her career as a colonizer and nation builder. It was entirely a new departure on the part of Britain, so that it