

## THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN SESSION

(Continued from page 3)

We agree with His Honor that the demands upon the treasury of the province have increased to such an extent, and are of such a nature that some steps must be taken to supplement the revenue, and measures to that end, which may be submitted for our consideration will receive most careful attention.

In so much as all deliberation which has to do with the future and the welfare of our province must necessarily arouse our deepest interest we shall listen with pleasure to the results of the recent conference of provincial premiers at Ottawa, which was attended by a committee of the government. We thank His Honor for having directed the accounts of the income and expenditure of the past year, and a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year, to the opening of the present session, and the estimates of the probable income and expenditure of the current year, to be submitted to us.

We thank His Honor for his expression of confidence in our patriotism and in our zeal to the public interest, and we beg to assure him that we will give our best attention to all measures which shall be laid before us.

Mr. Michaud.  
Mr. Michaud in seconding the address in reply said:

I rise to second the motion of my honorable friend from Queens.  
I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I felt greatly honored when requested to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne, though I did not lose sight of the ungratefulness and difficulties of the task. I accepted it because I felt that the commitment was not so much personal to myself as to the constituency which I have the honor to represent. I am sure that the premier, when coupling my name with this motion had in mind the fact that the county of Madawaska is one of the most progressive in the province, not only in agricultural but also in industrial lines.

Another appointment which was received with no less satisfaction was that of the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. With the Honorable Mr. Pugsley as the head of the

After the able and exhaustive manner in which my friend has dealt with the different subjects contained in his honor's speech I feel dispensed with taking much of the time of this House to dwell upon the various matters contained in the address. I would not like, however, to resume my seat without making reference to some events which have taken place in the province since the last session, and offering a few remarks on some of the matters contained in His Honor's message.

Since we last met in this House, the Honorable Josiah Wood, after completing his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor retired to private life bearing with him the sincere admiration of the people of this province, and though the official career of Honorable Mr. Ganong was too short to permit him to give to his native province the full benefit of his executive abilities, I am sure that I voice the sentiments of the members of this House when I say that the province has suffered a great loss by the death of our late governor.

The trust of representing His Most Gracious Majesty in this province was then reposed in the honorable gentleman who welcomed us in this chamber today.

It is useless for me to say that the people of this province irrespective of race, creed or political allegiance, received the appointment with much satisfaction, for the political and private records of the honorable gentleman eminently qualified him for the office, and the honor conferred upon him was a fitting reward for the services rendered to his native province.

Another appointment which was received with no less satisfaction was that of the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. With the Honorable Mr. Pugsley as the head of the

executive, and the Honorable Mr. Hasen presiding over the judiciary we may rest assured that the historical quarrels between these two branches of government will be renewed, and the relations between the executive and the judiciary will be nothing but friendly.

Now, Sir, if you look at his honor's message, you will admit with me that one of its merits—but not the most important—is to do away with the time-worn argument generally offered in criticism to the Speech from the Throne—that it is more remarkable by what it does not contain than by what it does contain. For, if it is true that the speech from the throne contains the legislative programme of the government, it is gratifying for the members of the House to find that the treasury benches are occupied by men who understand so well economic problems of the day and are determined to grapple with them.

We meet again under the shadow of the great war—great not only because of the toll of blood it is calling, great not so much because of the length of time it is taking, neither because after having become universal it is threatening to become general—but great because of the principle which has brought the world to arms. And if in some of the nations at war we hear the disquieting sound of international strife the nations fighting for justice and liberty are fortunate enough to have to preserve their destinies men who command the respect of all and whose directions are followed at the price of all sacrifices.

And, Sir, if the courage of our gallant soldiers is still indomitable after the trying years they have passed, if they see victory smiling to them in the near distance, it is because they feel that their call for food will be answered.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, food and food production will win this war; famine will determine it. The most starved nations will be at the mercy of the others. This, we were told from the first, though it is only last year that the situation was seriously realized. It was some time last spring that the food dictator stated that "in this war, and especially at this stage, food power is co-equal with man power, and the solution of the problem of supply lies with America. For this, he added, we depend to a vital degree upon the United States and Canada."

It is certainly a pleasure to recall that one of the first acts of this government was to respond to this call and organize the province for greater production in food stuffs, and by the persistent efforts of the government in keeping the matter before the public mind we find this province today well organized for an agricultural over-production. If the food shortage is the immediate problem arising from the war there are others due to the same cause, and which also receive the attention of the government. We are informed that our brave boys who return from the battlefields will be placed on farms, if they cannot resume the calling in which they were formerly engaged, and also those who in the service of their country will have contracted tubercular diseases will be cared for.

Another problem with which the government had to grapple, not arising out of the war, though precipitated by it, is that of the finances of the province. It is now an open secret that for some years past the ordinary revenue has not been sufficient to meet the current expenditures and the gap has become such now that it is causing anxiety in the minds of those who have the interests of the province at heart. This unfortunate situation must be ascribed to two main causes, our over estimation of the value of our forests as revenue producing assets and our inconsiderate railroad policy. Until recently we felt that the revenues from our crown lands were sufficient to meet the expenses of administering our public affairs, and we did not seem to realize that the day would come when we would have to find some other sources of revenue. But with the lumber market being disorganized by the war and the costs of administration towering the economic scale like the costs of everything else the government has to look to some other sources for revenue in order to buckle the budget. If we look up our public records we find that our political history has consisted mostly in promoting one railroad, in building another and unbuilding a third, and I need not say that the last chapter of our railroad history has been particularly sad. Let us hope that the dialogue will rehabilitate the good name of our province. But, Sir, if the situation is not too bright we should not despair for we have at the head of our affairs men of some financial ability capable of dealing with problems more intricate than those which they have now to solve.

It is because our fundamental resources are agricultural that it is in that branch that most can be done for the promotion of the welfare of our people that the premier has placed in charge of that department a man who not only can combine theory with practice, but who has the knowledge of farming but realizes the importance of the trust reposed in him. I have no doubt that when the people are educated to turn their attention to farming the most profitable branch of industry the value of our lands will rise above the average price of \$28 per acre. Our forests take the next place in importance and there is some indication that the government proposes to do something in the line of economic utilization of that asset. Let us hope that the new legislation will remove the unbusinesslike and retrograde principles by which this important resource has been administered up to the present time to make room for economic conservation and efficiency.

Another source of wealth which has been sadly neglected not only by governments but the public bodies in general is the health of our people. Society has taken all the means possible to protect the property, the rights and sometimes the wrongs of the individuals—but it has seldom given any attention to their health.

With a population at a standstill in normal times and the war taking armies of lives, public interest has at last turned its attention towards the preservation of the sources of life. The government realizing the welfare of this province depends largely upon a healthy and vigorous population without wasting any energy in economic discussions has decided to provide the means necessary for attaining the desired end.

In this as well as in other reforms the government is establishing a precedent instead of waiting to be hum-

ble followers; many decades behind. I may be reminded that we have had an epidemic body with the pathological name of Board of Health to take care of the public health in this province.

I must say that if this body has failed to carry out to any successful degree matters pertaining to public health it is not because its members were lacking in knowledge, ability or in other respects, but it is because it had neither the support of the public nor the machinery to enforce its principles. The new legislation will supply these defects by placing this department under a responsible head and providing the proper machinery to enforce modern principles of sanitation.

Another matter upon which I would like to offer a few words of comment is the road question. But as I have already infringed too much upon the time of the House and as an opportunity will be given to discuss the matter at greater length when the new road act is laid before us I will content myself with congratulating the government and the Minister of Public Works upon the good work done during the last session. The experiments have proved a success and though limited it has already done much towards removing a prejudice against our province which our bad roads had caused in the minds of the people of the neighboring provinces. It is to be hoped that the good work will be continued until all our highways will favorably compare with those of our neighbors.

Mr. Speaker, I think I am safe in saying that this province is entering into its golden age and if the government receives the support it deserves in the carrying on of its reforms and its policies, if we keep our minds opened to new ideas we will have our share in the larger administration that is our due.

And, Sir, if we are to look to the full development of the resources of our country, there is an immediate reform which must be undertaken and carried out, not only by the government but by all public bodies, and it is the creation of a public spirit among our people. If we want to be no longer scavengers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the Dominion, our ideals will have to be broadened—we will have to abandon our provincial clannish and sometimes tribal spirit, we must cease to waste our time in the fruitless discussion of academic religious or racial questions, and bend our energies towards the full development of our natural resources and thus and thus only we will take our place in the Dominion in this Empire the maintenance and success of which depends solely upon the development and success of its component parts.

Hon. Mr. Murray (Kings) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for tomorrow at three p. m.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved that the committee to nominate all standing and select committees consist of Hon. Messrs. Foster, Veniot, and Robinson, and Hon. Mr. Murray (Kings) and Hon. Mr. Smith (Carleton.)

Hon. Mr. Foster submitted an agreement with R. P. Allen for reporting and publishing the debates of the session. This was concurred in and the official reporter assigned a seat on the floor of the House.

The House adjourned at 4.10 p. m.

### NEW ISSUE

Offering of

**\$6,900,000**

Five Year 6% Refunding Gold Bonds

**CITY OF MONTREAL**

DATED 1st DECEMBER, 1917 DUE 1st DECEMBER, 1922

Interest payable half-yearly—1st June and December.

Principal and interest payable in Gold at the City Treasurer's Office, Montreal, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York.

Bonds issued in Coupon form in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

ISSUE PRICE—PAR.

A full half year's interest will be paid 1st June, 1918.

The bonds therefore give a net yield to the investor of about 6½%.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Fiscal Agent of the City of Montreal, is authorized to offer the above-named bonds for public sale on behalf of the City, at par, without accrued interest, payment to be made in full on 8th April, 1918, against delivery of the bonds at any Branch, in Canada, of the BANK OF MONTREAL, or of any bank the applicant may specify, or at the Agency of the BANK OF MONTREAL, New York or Chicago.

The issue is made to refund a like amount of Montreal Three-Year 5% Notes, the original issue having been made for public works, in anticipation of a permanent loan.

Beginning 25th February, 1918, applications for the bonds will be received by the BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL, or any of its branches, from whom application forms and copies of the prospectus giving full particulars of the issue may be obtained on request. The offering is subject to withdrawal on or before the 18th March, 1918.

Applications should be addressed to the

**BANK OF MONTREAL, MONTREAL**

and should contain full instructions as to place of delivery and payment suitable to the applicant, and the denominations of bonds required.

The issue is made with the approval of the Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

## HOW MUCH DOES YOUR FOOD COST?

Food values are measured in units of calories.

To-day, when food costs are soaring, the careful housekeeper will find out how much per 1,000 calories her food costs.

If she buys:

Butter at 50c. per lb., 1,000 calories will cost 13 cents	
Bacon at 55c. per lb., " " " " 19 "	
Milk at 13c. per qt., " " " " 18.5 "	
Roast Beef at 26c. per lb., " " " " 23.4 "	
Lamb Chops at 38c. per lb., " " " " 32.7 "	
Chicken at 52c. per lb., " " " " 41.3 "	
Eggs at 45c. per doz., " " " " 44.7 "	
Beefsteak at 34c. per lb., " " " " 45.8 "	
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes (ready to serve) " " " " 11.7 "	

So Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is the most economical food to buy. You get more food value for your money than in any of the above foods.

Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes is a three-times-a-day food—just as bread or potatoes are.

Get the Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flake habit. It pays. It saves meat and wheat.

Nourishing for growing children. Sustaining and satisfying for working adults.

Sold only in the original red, white and green package.

**Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES**

LICENSED BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER NUMBER 2-855

ONLY MADE IN CANADA BY

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited  
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

Est'd 1906

**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**

The most delicious of Table Syrups.

On bread, griddle cakes and biscuits. Fine for Candy-making.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins—and "Perfect Seal" Quart Jars.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

## SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

### RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.	\$90,160,174.00
Increase	7,211,178.00
Cash Income	19,288,997.00
Increase	780,806.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash.	47,811,567.00
Increase	5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase	30,486,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,389.00
Increase	449,488.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years	5,224,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.	8,840,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,004,316
Assets held for Policyholders	90,160,174
Premiums received since organization.	\$159,254,400
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by:	153,861,226
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	\$5,893,264
	8,550,761.00

### THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 38,461.95	\$ 1,094,350.00
1887	477,410.68	1,313,504.48	10,578,777.69
1907	2,238,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,983,798.70
1907	6,240,288.25	26,488,508.15	111,135,804.38
1917	19,288,997.68	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and good-will of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President

1917

GILBERT C. JORDAN,  
Manager, New Brunswick Division,  
St. John, N. B.

S. W. McMACKIN,  
St. John.