POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

Prohibition and Grand Falls Development Are Referred to by Premier

LEASE TO PRIVATE CORPORATION NOT TO BE RENEWED, HE SAYS

Prohibitory Law Will be Given Fair Trial and if it Could Not be Enforced, People Will be Given Opportunity to Declare Their Views—A Fighting Speech.

Premier Veniot, in the debate on the speech from the throne yesterday, gave a declaration of his stand on the prohibition question. He told of the decision of the government not to renew the lease on property for hydro-electric development at Grand Falls and replied vigorously to the speeches of C. D. Richards, leader of the Conservative party, and A. Chase Fawcett, Farmer leader. This was the first speech of the new premier and was marked by its force and vigor.

J. A. Doucet of Paquettville, member for Gloucester, was introduced to the house.

(Official Report.)

Assembly Chamber, Fredericton, March 13—A. J. Doucet, the new member for Gloucester, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Veniot and Hon. Mr. Byrne and took his seat when the House resumed its session this afternoon.

Notices of enquiry were given for Friday next as follows:

By Mr. Smith (Albert) as to the total expenditure to date on the Musquash development, the acreage covered by the works, and whether the lands were acquired by lease or purchase, and copies of all correspondence between the owners and the power commission. Also as to a quantity of liquors seized by inspectors on June 17, 1922, and what disposition was made of the same.

By Mr. Pinder, as to the cost of a concrete culvert in the parish of Southampton, York county, and whether it was built by contract or day's work.

By Mr. Stewart, as to the amount of bonds issued to cover the cost of the Musquash development, and other particulars.

By Mr. Richards, as to what bond issues have been made by the government since Oct. 31, 1922.

Mr. McKenna wanted to know if any action had been taken by the government for the development of agriculture with reference to legislation now pending at Ottawa to permit the further importation of oleomargarine. He understood that telegrams had been exchanged on the subject. The matter was of great importance to his constituency, and he would like to know what had been done.

Hon. Mr. Mersereau said that a bill to extend the right to import oleomargarine and to permit its manufacture was now before the Federal Parliament. D'Arcy Scott, counsel for the dairying interests at the capital, had wired him in regard to the matter, and had requested that the representatives for New Brunswick be asked to oppose such legislation. He (Mersereau) had promptly wired Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, asking him to state his position with reference to the proposed legislation. Up to the present he had not received a reply to his message.

Mr. Peck gave notice of an address to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying that he cause to be laid before the House all papers relating to the purchase by the Liquor Commission of the Queen Hotel property, and particulars of the lease of the same to Mrs. A. B. Pugsley.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that the information would be furnished without the formality of an address.

Hon. Mr. Veniot.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that in arising to address the House for the first time since the honor of the Premiership had been conferred upon him he did so with some hesitation and embarrassment. He would say that the feeling of embarrassment was not due to the criticism of honorable members opposite, but to the fact that he had been called upon to succeed a gentleman who for six years had led the Government, and administered the affairs of the province in a way that had proved a great inspiration to the young men of the country. Before the change came in the year 1917 the party to which he (Veniot) had the honor to belong numbered only two on the floors of the House, and they were surrounded by forty-six supporters of the government. The Liberal party at that time was without a leader; in fact it was even worse off than the party represented by his honorable friends opposite was at the present time. Walter E. Foster had been called upon to undertake the leadership of the party, and thirteen days after his acceptance a victory had been won at the polls. Only a few weeks had elapsed since he tendered his resignation as leader of the government.

When he (Veniot) looked back and examined his record as Premier, how his predecessor had taken the province out of the rut in which it had fallen, the progressive legislation which he enacted, it was not to be wondered at that he should have hesitated in accepted the honor which had been conferred upon him. He would not have accepted the responsibility had he not felt assured of the loyal support of honorable members on his side of the House, along mith an assurance from his predecessor in office that he would retain his seat at least for the remainder of the term and assist in carrying out the policies which have characterised his own administration. He felt sure that he could also expect loyal support and co-operation from honorable members opposite in his efforts to carry on the work. He hoped they would consider the best interests of the province and not resort to carping criticism merely for party advantage.

Before replying to criticisms directed against the government, he wished to express his thanks to the honorable leader of the opposition for his kindly personal reference. He felt sure that his words had come from a sincere heart. While they did not always agree on political matters he hoped the day was not far distant when his honorable friend would agree with him. He hoped so to conduct himself that the honorable member would feel more at home on his (Veniot's) side of the House than he would on his own. With regard to the honorable leader of the Farmers' party he was doubtful whether he should thank him or not, as he had cast reflections upon the former leader. In other words he had damned him with faint praise, and that was not the kind that he wanted.

He wished to thank the press of the province on the kindly way in which it had received his nomination for the leadership. He did not thank them so much on his own behalf as he did on behalf of the Acadian people of the province. The honor fell to him of being the first Acadian citizen of the province to become leader of the government, and on behalf of the Acadian people he wished to thank their English-speaking fellow citizens on their recognition of such a measure of toleration. He felt sure that the manner in which his nomination had been received in the province would result in binding more closely together the two great races which inhabited New Brunswick. He believed it would weld them together in a solid mass to work for a better condition of affairs. He paid a warm tribute to the mover and seconder of the address.

Welcomed New Members.

He wanted to welcome to the House, one of the old political warhorses of the province, in the person of the new member for St. John county. He recalled that when a vacancy occurred in the constituency in 1910, the chances of a victory for the party were looked upon as hopeless, but Mr. Bentley had thrown himself into the campaign and was elected. He was the government candidate in the recent by-election and was returned by one of the biggest majorities ever taken out of the country.

He also welcomed the new member for his own county of Gloucester. While new to political life he has had a lengthy experience in the Municipal Council and will make good in the larger field.

The honorable leader of the opposition in the course of his speech had intimated that the storm might augur badly for the new Premier. The honorable member had made prophesies in the past and they had not been fulfilled. If the recent storm did not augur well for the new Premier, what could be said of the storm that took place in the opposition convention at St. John a few weeks ago? As the result of that storm the late leader of the opposition had been blown over the housetops and his honorable friend opposite had been restored to his rights. He (Veniot) had stated before, and he would repeat it, that his honorable friend was the logical successor to the leadership of his party, and he was glad to see him back.

Mr. Richards—"I never was from it."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that the honorable member was only the House leader while his party had another leader outside looking in. Perhaps he was still only the House leader. The honorable member had described the speech from the throne as a funeral oration and had remarked that the people would enjoy taking part in the obsequies. Since that four by-elections had been held and they now knew whose funeral oration had been read. For twenty years the county of Kings had not elected a man to the Legislature as a disciple of Liberalism, but now it had returned a supporter of the present administration. The county of St. John had done the same thing. The honorable member had also said that the electors had been influenced by a large expenditure of public money at Musquash and had added the statement that the Minister of Public Works had taken every road machine into the county of Kings with the object of influencing the voters.

Mr. Richards—"Do you say that is not correct?"

Not So Easily Influenced.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that the people of Kings could not be influenced in that way and it was an insult to make such a reference to them. He believed that the people of St. John and Kings counties had sufficient intelligence to form an opinion of their own on the record of the government. In regard to the allegation that he had attempted to influence the voters of Kings county by promise of public works he wished to point out that the expenditures by his department in that county in 1920 had totalled $210,473. There was no election in that year nor was there one in 1921. In 1922 when the election took place the expenditures by the department in Kings amounted only to $92,000. He wished to say further that of the amount expended in 1922, nine-tenths of the total was not used until after the election was over. The same thing could be said of St. John county that no money was expended on the roads for the purpose of influencing the people.

Farmer Problems.

The honorable leader of the opposition had referred to the agricultural question and had expressed astonishment that it had been twice referred to in His Honor's speech. He (Veniot) wished to say that the first reference was a general one, while the second referred to a sad condition of the farmers in certain sections of the province. There had been an appeal to the government to come to the aid of farmers who had specialized in hay and potatoes and had met with losses. Perhaps it would be wrong for him to say that the delegation had been composed of farmers as some were middlemen and dealers in fertilizer. The delegation had asked the government to adopt what was known as the long term loan act.

The matter was seriously considered, but it was felt after the experience of Manitoba that it would not be advisable to adopt the act. As the condition of affairs complained of applied locally to the counties of Victoria, Carleton and part of Westmorland, it was felt that the municipal councils could better handle the situation by the long term loans, and the Government would bring down a bill for the purpose during the present session.

He was sorry the leader of the Farmers' party was not in his place because he wished to ask him why, during the course of a speech of an hour and a half he did not raise voice about the condition of the farmers in those counties which had suffered the most from depression. His honorable friend had made no reference to that section of the speech from the throne which outlined the scheme proposed by the Government for relief of those sections. The honorable leader of the Farmers' party had come before the Government as a member of a delegation upon depression on the agricultural districts. At that time he did not outline a scheme for relief. But he did insist that "something should be done." His honorable friend (Fawcett) on that occasion did not come before the Government as a farmer; in fact he (Veniot) believed he was as much a farmer as his honorable friend and he was not a farmer at all. His honorable friend was aware of the condition of mortgages and debts and yet would not take counsel with the Government concerning means of relief. Possibly someone near to him had mortgages on the farms of Westmorland for fertilizer.

Mr. Fawcett:—"I am willing to advise when opportunity comes."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that he had been waiting since last Friday to hear from the honorable gentleman. When a member of the delegation before the Government his honorable friend pleaded for long term loans for the relief of the agricultural situation.

Mr. Fawcett:—"I did not plead."

Selling Fertilizer.

Hon. Mr. Veniot said the members of the government must have misunderstood the honorable gentleman. He certainly took up three-quarters of the time. If he were not pleading, what was he there for? Altering the phrase slightly he would say that the honorable gentleman requested relief in the agricultural situation for those who had furnished fertilizer for the farmers. His honorable friend was a middleman selling fertilizer and competing with the agricultural societies.

Mr. Fawcett:—"I have not sold fertilizer for two years."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that he knew that. The honorable gentleman was not going to catch him that way, but up to two years ago he had sold fertilizer. It was time that the public knew that the honorable leader of the Farmers' party was one of those who had brought the farmers down to the position in which they found themselves. His honorable friend with Chesley Tait and O. M. Melanson had induced the farmers of Westmorland from Cape Bauld down to Shediac to abandon mixed farming and to go after a get-rich-quick scheme of entering the Cuban potato market.

The Roads.

The honorable leader of the official Opposition also had referred to roads. He had stated that the bonded indebtedness on trunk roads was five million dollars. Probably his honorable friend did not wish deliberately to lead the public astray, but in future he should be careful of figures.

Mr. Richards:—"I have had many lectures from you."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that it did not seem to have done the honorable leader of the Opposition much good. If necessary he could give some private tuition. The facts were that two and a half million dollars had been raised under the auto fund, of which $768,075 had been spent on trunk roads. In October last, the province had been bonded for $1,400,000 under Federal aid. There had been spent under Federal aid on trunk roads $2,662,307. His honorable friend had said that there was a bonded indebtedness of five million dollars on trunk roads, but the amount really was $2,857,000. What had been done with the balance of the automobile fund? In 1917 there was an expenditure of $884,066, and in 1918 one of $434,806. In 1919 the sum of $1,159,087 had been expended on trunk main and secondary roads, of which there had been a refund of $500,000 leaving $659,087 chargeable. In 1920, '21 and '22 not one dollar had been spent on main trunk roads, but all was spent on branch, secondary and by-roads. In all there was a total of $1,965,240 out of $2,500,000.

He wished to call the attention of the honorable leader of the farmers' party to the fact that in the early years of the administration the owners of cars resided largely in towns and cities. In 1917 there was a total of registration of 2,184 cars, only six per cent. of which were owned in rural districts. In the year 1918-19 the total was eight or nine thousand, about twenty-five per cent. of which were owned in the country.

Today there were fifteen thousand cars and trucks in the province, and sixty-one per cent. of them were owned by farmers.

What better evidence would the public require that by-road and branch roads had been improved. He wished to state that there was not a mile of improved road that was not a farmer's road. The main trunk roads, unlike those in Quebec, Ontario, and some states of the Union were lined with farms. He knew that when the time came the farmers would stand by the road policy of the government.

The honorable leader of the opposition had been unfair in criticism. He had asked "where are you going to get the money?" The honorable gentleman knew where the money would come from and why did he not say it? Did he not know that a sinking fund had been provided within the last few years? That sinking fund had been enlarged to the extent of $3,000,000.

Mr. Peck—"Will you tell us where that money is?"

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"It is not in a certain bank in Albert county that we have heard of. It is in bonds."

Mr. Peck—"What bonds?"

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Provincial."

Mr. Peck—"I thought so."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that some was in municipal bonds also. Would not the honorable gentleman have sufficient confidence in his own province to invest a sinking fund in provincial bonds? What had he to say against it? He was dumb. That sinking fund was not on paper; it was there drawing interest. The Federal aid sinking fund had amounted to $83,700 in two years. The opposition leader had wanted to know how the bonds would be paid. Last year there was $302,442 in the automobile fund. If the automobile fees were never increased above the total of last year there still would be bonding power for $500,000 more. Twelve years hence the bonds would come due, and the money would be there to meet them. Two years afterwards other bonds would all come due and the money would be there.

Mr. Peck—"It's all a paper transaction."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said it was not. The Government was not accustomed to have notes on paper. Let the member look at the report of the Comptroller General. Let him look at the Financial Post, if he took it. There he would see an article in which it was stated that it would be better for some other provinces of Canada if they would adopt the accounting system which the province of New Brunswick had. His honorable friend (Peck) was too used to paper and evidently thought there could be nothing else. After fourteen years there would be the sum of $302,000 ready to begin over again. Could his honorable friend say that was not good business?

The honorable leader of the opposition had said that roads constructed under Federal aid were of too high standard. He (Veniot) had clashed with him at the time.

He had said that they were of twenty-four foot width. If he had meant a twenty-four foot surface he was wrong. No road was over twenty feet wide except the curves or diversions. The federal aid regulations provided for a twenty foot width centrel ditch to centre ditch which meant a sixteen foot gravel surface. It was not too high a standard for this province with the motor traffic increasing so rapidly. There was reference in the speech from the throne that it might be expected to obtain a continuation of federal aid for highways. Both leaders opposite evidently wished to condemn that. He would say that the policy of highway reconstruction was stated in 1917 without federal aid. Later that was taken. A small amount was still to be expended this year. He would ask the House to support a policy of continuation of that expenditure.

Cost of Musquash.

The honorable leader of the Opposition had said that the cost of Musquash development had been increased to $3,000,000. In that, however, he included the cost of the transmissoin line to Moncton as part of the Musquash development. The honorable member had the right to go to the Comptroller General's office and see the books. There had been a time in the history of the province when such could not be done, but that was past. Upon Musquash development proper there had been an expenditure of $2,000,000 and upon the Moncton line $400,000.

Mr. Richards—"I would like the figures referring to the Musquash development proper. My honorable friend knows that I was referring to the whole hydro scheme."

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"Not even with the Bathurst line has an expenditure of $3,000,000 been reached."

Mr. Richards—"How much is it?"

Hon. Mr. Veniot—"It is $2,700,000."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that it might be that in the political interests of his party his honorable friend was hoping for a failure of Musquash. If any reliance could be placed upon the opinions of experts, Musquash would be a success. If his honorable friends opposite were predicting failure they were attempting to injure the province and its financial position, when the matter of a larger development would come up for consideration. Yet they claimed to have the interests of the province at heart.

University Confederation.

He was pleased to be able to come to a section of the speech from the throne in which he could concur with the honorable leader of the official Opposition. It was the section referring to the University of New Brunswick. He had not been leader of the Government when the matter of university federation came up. The senate of the University and the Government had considered the matter and there was no decision in which he could more heartily concur than that against removing the provincial university to Halifax. He had not been a student at that university himself, but his sons had. It always had been considered the crown of the educational system of New Brunswick and that system was recognized as second to none and a matter of pride to the people of the province.

In the matter of further aid for the University he could say that the Government was considering the project of making a grant for the memorial building. He hoped that by the time the supplementary estimates were under consideration something could be done in the way of assistance for the venture. This would not be a political matter, but one of seeing how far the Government could go in financial assistance. He hoped within a few days to be in a position to say how much could be given.

Valley Railway.

With regard to the Valley Railway there had almost been an expression of hope upon the opposition side that negotiations for its taking over would fail. Both leaders of the Opposition had advanced the claim that the Government could take no credit for a surplus apart from Valley Railway deficit. Both claimed that the deficit should be met out of revenue, but did not state how it could be done. It must be remembered that there was an annual increase of this deficit of some $260,000. Where was an expenditure to be reduced to meet that? Would it be in roads, agriculture, education, public health, or the general services of the province? Would that be done for something for which the Government was not at all responsible. His honorable friends, the leader of the opposition had said that the railway had been built as the result of a general demand from the people of the St. John Valley. Honorable gentlemen now sitting in opposition, at that time on the Government side, had not sufficiently safeguarded the interests of the province, and they were responsible. There was no public service of the province which should be sacrificed to relieve these deficits. His honorable friend (Richards) had said it was wrong principle to bond interest. In so saying his honorable friend was criticising his own friends, for they had bonded interests when there was no Valley railway. The deficit had become so great it could not be provided for. In regard to the public debt, his honorable friend had said that the increase had been $2,600,000. He had placed the increase for 1922 at $3,190,000. Of that, however, $240,000 was for Valley Railway and $339,718 for funding an old floating indebtedness left by the preceding government in 1917.

Mr. Richards: "I said the debt in 1921 was $23,574,932.29 and in 1922 it was $2,628,462.29, making a difference of $3,053,500."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that he had made a difference of $3,190,000, thus giving his honorable friend the advantage, but he wished to point out that the party opposite was responsible for $339,713.

Mr. Richards: "It was accounted for before."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said it was not, as it had been carried along until last year. His honorable friend also had overlooked the fact that the debt had been reduced by $325,000 in sinking fund. The Government had provided sinking funds for every bond issue, and also had to provide for indebtedness incurred by honorable gentlemen opposite. His honorable friend opposite had said that since 1917 there had only been one surplus apart from the Valley Railway. How could he make such statements? In 1921 there had been a surplus of $95,248 and in 1922 one of $70,500. In 1918 there had been a deficit of $2.06 which really could be passed as no deficit. For 1917 no responsibility coul dbe placed as it was a broken year, but for three years of five deficits had amounted to $593,578 against which could be set surpluses totaling $166,846, leaving a net deficit of $426,738. Where was the million deficit? Why try to deceive the public? He wondered that his honorable friend opposite should even pronounce the word deficit for on the floors of the House he (Veniot) had produced figures showing that the old government had falsified accounts to show a surplus in 1912. In the Department of Public Works the Minister of the day, Hon. B. F. Smith, had altered dates on accounts to make them appear to fall within the succeeding fiscal year. Notwithstanding the dire predictions of his honorable friend opposite he would express the opinion that when the government next would appeal to the people it would receive support.

Grand Falls.

He would touch upon a matter which his honorable friends from Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton counties would be eager to hear, Grand Falls development. There had been a province wide agitation. The Government had been asked to make no further extension of franchise rights and also had been asked to undertake development when the time should be ripe. The Government would not be in a position to cancel the franchise until May 1, but the decision of the Government was that the franchise would not be extended. No longer would companies be permitted to dangle franchises before the eyes of the capitalist. Although not in a position to undertake the development of the whole power of Grand Falls, the Government should be able to co-operate so as to safeguard the interests of the public. Not only the possibilities of development at Grand Falls were being investigated but also the possible market for current. If the necessary information could be obtained the chances were that development would proceed. Without information nothing would go on and he was not in a position to say if the necessary information would be received before the session would be over. No company would be allowed to hold up the development. He believed that the Government should be given time to consider the matter. If any mistakes had been made at Musquash, and he knew of none, those concerned would be able to better safeguard the interests of the province with regard to Grand Falls. He must say that he could make no further announcement until absolutely guaranteed that the interests of the province would be safeguarded. Until that time was reached the people must possess themselves in patience.

In regard to public health matters criticism from the opposite side had not been justified.

It being 6 o'clock Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair to resume at 8.

Reply to Cities.

Hon. Mr. Veniot resuming after recess said the reasons which the leader of the opposition had given for the result of the election in St. John and Kings were not based on facts, and the same could be said in reference to his remarks on highway construction. His statement about trunk roads, if left unchallenged, might cause the people to think that the government was bonding the province too heavily for the upkeep of trunk roads and neglecting the back roads. The honorable member had not given the Government credit for providing sinking funds on the bond issue for highway improvements. The providing of sinking funds was only one phase of the progressive policy which the government had adopted. By providing good roads they were giving the province a great and valuable asset, and provision had been made for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. When honorable members opposite charged that the government was bonding the province and failed to give credit for the sinking funds they not only did injustice to themselves as representatives, but were not doing their duty by the people.

The random statement of the honorable leader of the opposition with respect to the class of roads being built under Federal aid was calculated not only to deceive the people, but to make them believe that the Government was wilfully wasting the public money. His statement about the development at Musquash had also been of an unfair nature.

Patrol Systems.

He would now refer to one or two paragraphs contained in his speech from the Throne. One had to do with the establishment of a patrol system for the roads. In 1920 they had started the first patrol work and had continued it during the season of 1921. In the latter year they had set aside $125,000 for the purpose. In 1922 when the estimates came before the House everybody was preaching economy and instead of appropriating $122,000 he had only asked for $65,000. That was a concrete example of attempting to practice economy when that economy was at the expense of the roads. Had the money been available last year for patrol work the loss to the province would not have been nearly as great as it proved to be. Heavy rains in August and September did more damage because of lack of patrol work than the difference between the amount proposed and what was actually voted for the work. Retrenchment in that case was not economy but a serious loss. Bridges and roads had been washed away and only temporary repairs had been made. More work would have to be done during the present year and the bridges replaced by permanent structures. If money was voted for patrol work at the present session, it was his intention to establish from eight to twelve patrol districts and have men engaged by the month under the direction of district engineers. He believed that in organising a patrol system the province would save considerable money. He had invited the co-operation of the members of the Automobile Association and he hoped honorable members of the house would closely watch the work and report any neglect to the department.

More Teachers.

Another paragraph in the speech referred to increased attendance at the Provincial Normal school as result of the action of the Government in loaning money to students. That action was taken with the view of providing sufficient teachers for all the country schools. The normal school was at present overcrowded, and they hoped that within a few years to have sufficient teachers to enable all the schools to be kept open. The honorable leader of the farmers party had offered some criticism on the present principle of taxation.

Personally he did not believe in the body was to blame for the present present method of taxation, and if any-conditions it certainly was not the government. The machinery was in the hands of the municipal councils and it was their duty to put it in motion. The honorable leader of the farmers party had been a county councillor for many years and he ventured to say he had never taken the trouble to see if the assessors had carried out the law. In most cases the assessors made their own valuation irrespective of the report of the board of valuators. The remedy was in the hands of the councillors who were charged with the administration of the act.

Another paragraph in the speech from the Throne had reference to freight rates. The fixing of freight rates was within the province of the Dominion government through the Railway Commission. During the last session, the house had passed a resolution and the government had taken prompt action. It engaged the services of the talented young lawyer who was an expert on railway rates and sent him to Ottawa along with a lawyer employed by the Nova Scotia government and another engaged by the Manufacturers Association. The result of their labors was a substantial reduction in the differentials, which were brought back to the old rates formerly prevailing on the I. C. R. They had also obtained a change in the classification of freight rates which had benefited the farmers of the province. Yet the honorable leader of the farmers party claimed that the administration had done nothing to help the farmers. He would like to call his attention to the fact that a year ago when hay was scarce, the honorable Minister of Agriculture had by securing a reduction in freight rates saved $20,000 to call attention to what had been done the farmers. Then he would like to in 1916, when seed was so scarce that the wholesale merchants were unable to obtain a supply. The government had purchased $187,000 worth in the west and turned it over to the farmers at cost.

He would like to ask his honorable friend what he ever did for the farmers except to lead them astray by specialising instead of following mixed farming.

Mr. Fawcett—"The Honorable Premier has made a wrong statement."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said that his statement was absolutely correct. The honorable member was a go between or a middleman and had encouraged the farmers to specialize on potatoes. A petition had been sent in to the department asking for the improvement of a road near Sackville so that the farmers could haul their potatoes to market.

Mr. Fawcett—"It is not much of a road yet."

Hon. Mr. Veniot said the honorable member had asked for the expenditure of $300 for diverting the road. He had driven over that same road in an automobile to a political meeting where he had spoken in condemnation of it. He would like to tell the honorable member of some other things that the Government had done to assist the farmers. They had bonused flour mills in different sections of the province and had assisted the farmers on the North Shore to obtain supply of mussel mud for fertilizer. During the present session the honorable minister of agriculture will have $10,000 placed in his estimates for the encouragement of stock raising. The honorable leader of the farmers' party complained that nothing had been done for the farmers yet failed to offer suggestions as to what should be done. Last year he wanted hydro development and this year he had dropped that and asked that a telephone be supplied to every farmer. He (Veniot) wanted the farmers to live in comfort but did not think the government should compel the telephone company to place instruments in remote settlements containing three or four families. In his own county an application had been made for a telephone service, and an investigation showed that it would cost from to six thousand dollars to construct the line and the revenue would amount to only forty dollars a year. That was the principle that the honorable leader of the farmers hardly would establish. He wished to soy that if the prosperity of the farmers depended only on what the government do for them, then God help the farming industry. He was sure that the honorable member was not voicing the sentiment of his colleagues when he declared that something must be done to save the farming industry. Nor did he think that the farmers approved of his course in always pleading poverty for the farmers. Other lines of industry in the province such as fishing, and lumbering and mercantile pursuits—why did not they come to the legislature for assistance? The reason was because they had failed in the province and knew that their losses would eventually right themselves. If the government undertook to help every industry that got into difficulties where would the end be.

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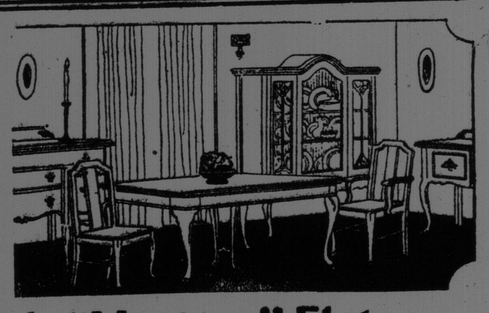

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

GLAXO is fresh, absolutely pure milk in powdered form, standardized, easily digestible, and free from the dangers so commonly associated with ordinary raw milk. It contains *no* malt, *no* flour, *no* starch, *no* adulterants or preservatives; it is composed entirely of the solids of milk *and nothing else*. It is, therefore, *the* food for infants, in those cases where mothers' milk is for any cause unobtainable.

Glaxo is sold by Druggists throughout Canada. 6

The Day When Hard, Back-breaking

LABOR in laying heavy rugs and carpets was essential is past. Today homes are either supplied already with genuine Linoleums and Oilcloths or are to put down Linoleum Squares.

The Floorcloths we are displaying are the best ever made, and we cordially invite you to come in and see for yourself what a magnificent assortment is to be had.

Linoleums four yards wide in pretty colors and exclusive patterns at 85c. and 95c. per yard.

Oilcloths in one and two yards wide, 50c. per square yd.

BLINDS 75c each complete, and up.

Come Around and See Us —it pays

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19 WATERLOO ST.

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Working with weak eyes is like working in the dark — bad for you and your income.

Have Your Eyes Examined

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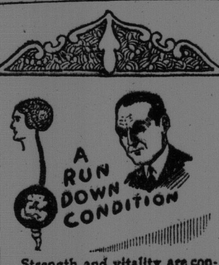

Strength and vitality are constantly ebbing away when the human system is in a weak anemic condition. Robust vitality cannot be present when there is a cause for run down conditions. Chiropractic treatment eliminates the cause and restores vitality permanently. See Dr. TALBOT, the expert drugless physician, whose scientific treatment of such troubles has met with phenomenal success.

DR. TALBOT
is at his office, 50 King Square, St. John, every Monday, Friday and Saturday. 'Phone M. 3821.
SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR ALL DISEASES

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for Business Girls

Cleans inky fingers and ribbon-stained hands, and keeps the skin smooth and soft. TRY IT.