

REDUCED TO A SKELETON DOCTORS SAID SHE WOULD DIE

"Fruit-a-lives" Saved Her Life

Riviere a Pierre, Que., May 9th, 1910. I look upon my recovery as nothing short of a miracle. I was for eleven years constantly suffering from Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation. The last two years of my illness, I was confined to my bed nearly all the time. I was so thin I weighed only 90 pounds, and I vomited everything I ate. Even water would not stay on my stomach.

The doctors gave me up to die as the stomach trouble produced heart weakness and I was frequently unconscious. At this time a lady friend strongly advised me to try "Fruit-a-lives" and how thankful I was that I did so. When I had taken one box, I was much better and after three boxes, I was practically well again and had gained 20 pounds.

I have taken thirteen boxes in all and now weigh 150 pounds and am absolutely well—no pain—no indigestion—no constipation—no vomiting—no sound and complexion clear.

Madame ARTHUR TOURANGEAU, 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL HOUSE TO PRODUCE THIS MORNING

Continued from page 1.

Time has come when this province should preserve its raw material for manufacture within this province, and to provide labor for the people of this province. Then last year the resolution which passed in this House was further noticed regarding the contention of the honorable gentleman from Restigouche that men working in the province of Quebec all that this bill passed, he could safely say that lumber would continue to grow in Restigouche country just as well as that it will be manufactured and the country will reap the benefit of having more employment caused under the new conditions. The time had come to put the stamp of disapproval on cutting our lumber into two foot lengths, sending out the wood to build up the industries of some other country and keeping bark for New Brunswick. This province was entitled to something more than the bark. Our natural resources had been going out to build up the industries in the States of Maine and elsewhere, when they should be preserved for the upbuilding of our own country. It was about seven or eight weeks ago that he moved a resolution in this House that the manufacture of the timber cut in our own province should take place in this province.

Not New Legislation. This legislation was not new in Canada. Legislation of the same kind was adopted in the Province of Ontario 12 years ago and was introduced in that province there was the same objection raised as here to-night, but the legislation was wisely passed and instead of being an employment in that country the lumber mills of the United States which had been supplied with lumber from that province had been transferred to Ontario where there were now thriving industries doing their share to build up the building up of that great and prosperous province.

In Quebec the government had at a later date put through legislation in Quebec similar conditions now existed and there were regulations made with the same provisions as the law in Ontario and as set forth in this bill, and he had a letter recently from a gentleman in Quebec, stating that already companies were seeking incorporation and preparing to go ahead with the development of great industries which would produce lumber. He believed that the time had come when this province should conserve its natural resources for the benefit of this country to build up the province, give employment to many more men and give good markets for farms.

Mr. Tweeddale thought that the word "canada" should be replaced by the words New Brunswick in the bill.

More Money For The People. Hon. Mr. Hazen said that it must be evident that the hon. gentleman opposite favored the policy laid down by the government in the bill that our natural resources should be retained to build up this province. The legislation could not come as a surprise to the pulp interests.

At the opening of the Sackville exhibition in 1909 he had stated as prime minister of this province that the time had come when the raw materials of this province should be kept within this province for the development of this country. His remarks were widely published and have been favorably commented upon by every paper in this province.

He had pointed out at that time that the lumber which goes to make up a ton of pulpwood at present gives employment making between six and seven dollars in wages in this country, but if it is manufactured into pulp, it provides about \$15 in wages and if it is manufactured into paper the wages for employment necessary amount from \$35 to \$37.

He did not think that the hon. gentleman would oppose the principle of the bill which said that \$37 in wages rather than \$7 should be obtained for the people of this province. This legislation could be no surprise to the pulp interests. At the last session a resolution moved by Mr. MacLachlan of Northumberland, and seconded by Mr. Young of York, had been unanimously passed and it set forth that the pulpwood cut on the Crown lands of this province should

STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST COMMISSION

(St. John Globe.)

Most of the citizens entitled to vote on Tuesday next on the matter of governing the city by commission would, of course, like to vote in the best interests of St. John. Indeed that may be said for all who will vote. The people who are in favor of good government, and although they may often contribute to the success of bad government that fact does not make for the idea that their disposition is bad. The uncertainty as to what is the best course to follow is responsible for mistakes which may be made. Almost any man may be said of the superiority of the commission form of government to that now in practice here, but those who have given the matter attention see that a civic system which may be satisfactorily adopted in one community is difficult here. The bald statement that there are to be four or five men to administer our civic affairs affords no clue whatever as to how we are to have them. It is not that civic officials were to be chosen, but what relation they will be in the new order as compared with their relation to the existing order and so on. We are told that the making of a new civic charter will follow the election of the commission, and that it is a community which has had a civic government for a hundred and twenty-five years, and which is not by any means ignorant or imprudent in its government. There is almost a spirit of complacency in the sweeping out of existence in a day our civic system and then setting to work on the ruins of the old system to create a new one. The new one, many persons feel, ought to be semi-ready at least. There are many who are possessed with the idea that a new civic constitution is not to be made by the Provincial Government, the Provincial Legislature, the Common Council or any representative body of the citizens elected by popular vote, but by the promoters of the revolution. They will be moderate. But it is only common sense to hold that it would be much more businesslike to tell the people before their existing institutions are voted down and out what is to take their place. A general answer is scarcely satisfactory. However, one of the consequences of public faith in St. John is to have unmitigated hope in the future. Our civic hopes are always triumphant over fears. Sometimes it might be better if this were not so.

not be exported from this province, but should be retained for the upbuilding of this country. That resolution itself must have been a notice to those interested in the shipment of pulpwood to the United States that it was not the intention to much longer tolerate the state of affairs which had existed in this province. The pulp interests should have taken notice. If this question should be placed before the people of this province and a popular vote obtained, nineteen out of every twenty people in New Brunswick today would vote in favor of prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood.

Under this act the pulp interests were given until October to prepare for the change. In Quebec all that was done was that the Crown land department published a regulation in the Royal Gazette on the 10th day of April prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood cut on the Crown lands of that province after the 10th day of May following. That gave just one month's notice. The Crown land department of this province could have followed the same procedure and published a regulation in the Royal Gazette on the 10th day of April, but it was thought best to bring the matter before this legislature. His hon. friends opposite were not opposed to the bill, but they were in opposition and felt that they had no objection.

Broad Patriotic View. The hon. member for Victoria said that the bill should be made to limit the manufacture of pulpwood to New Brunswick. It should be remembered that we are all Canadian citizens and while our first duty is to New Brunswick we also have a duty to Canada. Ontario and Quebec legislation was limited to Canada and legal advisers of those provinces had decided that it was well within the range of their legislative jurisdiction making it necessary for manufacture within the province of pulpwood from the Crown lands of the province would be disapproved. Hitherto in cases of corruption proceedings were taken by petition under the controverted elections act. The action was usually instituted purely for political purposes and usually resulted in a saw off between the parties before the matter came to trial. Under this bill all twenty-five members of the legislative assembly and he appoints two judges to try the case. These judges have full powers to summon witnesses and do anything else necessary for a complete investigation.

Their investigation is purely non-political and is in the nature of an inquiry or inquisition. After trial these judges can submit their report to the registrar of the supreme court in which they state who the guilty parties are. This report is sent to the clerk of the county court where the corrupt practices occurred and he then takes action against the parties named. A deposit must be made by those filing the petition in order to insure bona fides on their part. The penalty provided for by the bill is the disqualification from voting for seven years. The great value of the bill lay in the fact that extensive publicity would be given to those practicing corruption in elections. When men accustomed to practicing corruption know that publicity will likely follow their actions they will be more inclined to desist from their practices than if a penalty were imposed.

Men who promoted the bill were almost without exception those who believed they were acting in the best interests of the country. He thought the bill deserved a fair trial. He knew it was late in the session to take up such an important measure, but he was of opinion it might be safely adopted. Hon. Mr. Maxwell said he was in favor of the bill but thought it should not be passed until it had been carefully considered by the members. Mr. Robinson said that the Westmorland Purty League were anxious to have the bill put through. They had tried to have the measure passed last year, but in the rush of business it had been overlooked, so he thought they should receive consideration this time and have their bill put through.

The bill was agreed to as was also the bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Hon. Mr. Hazen read an address prepared by the select committee to be presented to His Majesty the King on the occasion of his coronation. He moved that the address be approved of, passed, signed by Mr. Speaker, and forwarded to His Majesty through the proper channels. The members of House sang "God Save the King" on passing this resolution.

The House went into committee. Mr. Currie in the chair, and agreed to the bill to authorize the purchase of the City of Moncton to issue debentures for the purchasing of certain lands in the City of Moncton owned by the Moncton Exhibition Association. The House adjourned at 10.55.

Mr. LaBilios Opposes It. Mr. LaBilios said he wanted to express his strong opposition to the bill, not as a party man because the bill was not his, but because the bill was in his opinion a bad one. He was not a party man, but he was a citizen and he was in favor of the principle of the bill, but he was in opposition to the bill because he believed it was a bad one. He believed that the bill would do more harm than good. He believed that the bill would do more harm than good. He believed that the bill would do more harm than good.

He would ask why could not this bill be brought into effect say in 1915. If there was some assurance that pulpwood in this province would be all right, but there was no such assurance. Mr. Bentley said it was hardly fair to compare New Brunswick with Quebec. To successfully manufacture pulp and paper, water powers were necessary. There were not fifteen or eighteen miles long and rivers of this length would not furnish sufficient water power. The principle of the bill he thought that the present industries should be safeguarded. It seemed to him all honestly and fairness that he had entered the only justice to the present industries in operation to keep this bill from going into effect for the next few years. He was not personally interested. As a matter of fact this legislation would put money into his pocket but he was looking for the interests of those who would be hurt by the bill. He thought the bill would work great hardships to such industries as the Bay Shore Lumber Company and it was for their benefit that he entered the strong protest against the passage of the bill.

THE SUM OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE MADE ACCESSIBLE

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

The function of the (New Eleventh) Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA is to enable a reader to learn, quickly, as much about any subject as anyone, except a specialist need know. If his need, at the moment, is for a general view of any branch of knowledge, he will find clear and comprehensive outlines under the headings to which he will instinctively turn. If his need is for particulars about a definite place, a machine, a substance, a process, a man or a theory, he will find the details he desires in a concise article that deals with that one item of information only. The amount of service the volumes can render is limited only by the extent of the reader's recognition of the usefulness of knowledge and his ability to assimilate it. The limit of the time he can spare does not determine the value of that service, because a single fact, acquired by glancing at one page, may be of inestimable importance.

Needs of the Day. The new Encyclopædia Britannica is designed to meet the requirements of the present day. And it is quite as accurate to describe the present day as a period of general ignorance as to repeat the popular formula that heralds it as a period of general knowledge. A modern school-boy possesses information that was beyond the reach of the most learned men of the past age, but there is now so much to know that the best-informed man considers himself ignorant, because his knowledge can cover no more than a fraction of the mass of available learning. The extent of his ignorance (or the percentage of knowable facts that he does not know) is always being brought to his attention and always causing him inconvenience.

The Limits of Individual Knowledge. No one can know all that there is to know, all that specialists know, about his own body, about the language he speaks, the food he eats, the laws he tries to obey, about the air he breathes, about the mechanical devices his house contains or about the education his children need. But just as each man's highly developed efficiency in his own occupation, under modern conditions, contrasts with his enforced ignorance of other specialized fields of knowledge, so his facilities for acquiring isolated items of information are in striking contrast with the impossibility of his learning all that there is to know.

The new Encyclopædia Britannica (which contains more than 40,000,000 words) enables him to select from the mass of information which specialists have accumulated, in connection with every field of inquiry, the one fact that at any moment will solve his difficulty. He need not waste time over generalizations. The page that gives him what he wants is the only page he looks at. The answer to his question comes as directly as if the expert who wrote the article was at hand to furnish in person the practical guidance demanded. Vast as is the scope of modern knowledge, the 40,000 articles in the new Eleventh Edition are numerous enough to divide it all into sub-divisions so minute that the seeker is never at a loss. Specialization in the arrangement of facts is carried so far that the reader's lack of special knowledge ceases to embarrass him.

The Uses of a Library. The new Encyclopædia Britannica is for convenience described as a library of reference, because no other phrase so clearly indicates its nature. The phrase is generally used to denote a collection of miscellaneous books of information such as very few persons can either possess or habitually use; some books on history, some on each of the sciences, and so on through the list of all subjects. The new Encyclopædia Britannica contains as much matter as five or six hundred volumes of the usual size, and the word library, therefore, gives a fair idea of the vastness of its contents as well as of the comprehensiveness of its scope.

Yet to call the new work a library is misleading, because it is not a substitute for other books, but something quite unlike other books, no matter how many of them might be collected in order to serve the purpose it serves. The possessor of the largest private library needs the new Encyclopædia Britannica just as much as does a man who has no books at all. This statement may seem perplexing. The contributors who wrote the articles are among the highest authorities in England, the British Empire, America, France, Germany, and Italy, and are the authors of books upon all subjects. The more recent of these must, it would seem, duplicate the articles; yet they do not. The explanation is very simple. The books written by these specialists presuppose, as a rule, a very thorough technical knowledge of the subject on the part of the reader. The articles they have written for the Encyclopædia Britannica, while satisfying the need of the expert, at the same time present their subjects so as to be intelligible to the ordinary reader.

Information in the One Form Useful to All. The distinguished specialists who wrote the articles in the new Encyclopædia Britannica give the general reader information in the one form in which it is of use to him. An hour after he has desired to know something about a bridge, he desires to know something about a city, a law, a disease, a picture, a machine, a battle, an animal or a plant. In every case the information must be where he can find it immediately, and must be so clear that he can understand it without having given previous study to the branch of knowledge with which it is connected.

The Newest Light on All Subjects. The last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica occupied 14 years in publication, so that many of the articles under A and B were quite out of date before those under Y or Z were printed. The whole of the new Encyclopædia Britannica, on the other hand, comes fresh from the hands of the contributors and editors, for all the volumes have been simultaneously prepared. Recent events and recent developments in every field of study and experiment are fully represented in every part of the work. In many cases distinguished specialists have made in their articles the first announcement of new discoveries and conclusions, which will be described in many books published during the next few years. The description of the new Encyclopædia Britannica as a library must, therefore, for many reasons, be taken as indicating the comprehensiveness of the work, not as fairly suggesting the nature of its usefulness.

A Reservoir of Knowledge. The new Encyclopædia Britannica is one of the most valuable and original of modern achievements. The sum of human energy devoted to one purpose, the co-operation in the task of many of the foremost men in various parts of the world, and the incalculable usefulness of the result, combine to make the production of the work an event of the greatest international importance. The dissemination of knowledge resembles the irrigation of a desert in that the creation of a vast reservoir, with an adequate system of ramifying channels, is exceedingly difficult. The lecture rooms of a university and the laboratories of an institution of research are fountain-heads inaccessible to all but a small minority; and although that minority includes students who will in turn become teachers, it is not possible that in every part of the English-speaking world education of more than the most rudimentary kind should be available to all who have the intelligence to assimilate it. Furthermore, the university and the laboratory are not the only sources of knowledge. Every great engineering, manufacturing, and commercial enterprise succeeds by the application of novel methods developed by the practical experts who apply them.

The only reservoir into which the essence of all kinds of knowledge can be gathered, and by which unimpeded distribution can be assured, is a great

NOTE—Those who possess copies of the ninth edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (now out of date) are requested to advise us of the fact (giving name of publisher and number of volumes), and if they wish to purchase the new edition they will be informed how they can dispose of their old editions at a fair valuation.

The new Encyclopædia Britannica is sold direct to the Public. No Book Agents or Canvassers are employed.

library of reference. And the new Encyclopædia Britannica is the first library of reference upon the broadest lines that has been planned in any country during a long and fruitful period which has seen surprising changes in every department of endeavor.

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