

A GOOD MEDICINE FOR THE SPRINGTIME

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in the spring is a tonic that will enrich the blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to enrich the blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Miss S. L. McEachron, Nain P. O., N. B., says: "I have been in the habit of taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the spring and they keep me in the best of health. I think it is entirely due to the use of these pills that I always have such good health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

India is reviving its ancient custom of building wooden ships, using timber from its vast forests.

Small but effective opera glasses have been invented that are mounted and can be worn like spectacles.

Hon. Mr. Venoit Ably Replies to Criticism Opposition Members

Continued from Page Two.

HON. MR. VENIOT "You could not get a better."

MR. YOUNG "There were lots of them."

HON. MR. VENIOT said that under the old administration the vendoring of school books had been anything but a success. In 1914, ninety-two vendors made no returns of the books they had handled. In 1915, twenty-one hundred dollars was owing the province from vendors of school books, and later it developed that it could not be collected. Friends of the administration to whom school books had been given went into bankruptcy, and the school books included in their stocks in trade were taken and sold to satisfy the creditors. The Province stood the loss. The principle adopted by the present government was to sell school books at cost with no political vendoring. Any dealer could obtain the books upon application. Prices of books had increased enormously but the principle had not been changed. During the war cost of all labor and material entering into printing and publishing went up remarkably, but the year 1920 was known the world over for the great jump in prices which took place in the publishing business. The increase was sixty-five per cent. From 1917 to 1920 the province lost nineteen thousand dollars selling school books at cost. Free school books could not yet be given, but he hoped the day would come when they could.

MR. MARTIN "Hear, here."

HON. MR. VENIOT said that today books were being sold by the province at less than the cost of publication, transportation and distribution. He realized that the present situation was hard, particularly for the laboring man. There was a relief in sight for prices were slowly dropping. He knew whereof he spoke in relation to the printing business, for he had devoted a great many years at it from printer's devil to editor. There was a slight downward trend in price and it was barely possible that within a year, school book prices could be reduced by the government. He wished to point out that the most marked increase in the price of school books had been in connection with French text books. Unfortunately the price of these books were beyond the control of the government. The old government had adopted a contract under the copyright law. The contract had not gone to French printers in Quebec but to a Scotch firm in Edinburgh. To approach a fair price the series of French readers had to be changed. He hoped that after being reminded of these matters the Opposition would abandon its statements concerning school books.

It being six o'clock, Hon. Mr. Speaker left the chair to resume at eight.

Permanent Bridges.

HON. MR. VENIOT, continuing after recess said that in 1917 the government had adopted a policy of constructing wooden bridges on capital account. The reason for that was the government having adopted a permanent road policy felt that there must be bridges to withstand a heavier traffic. The hon. leader of the Farmers' party had complained of the expenditures on permanent bridges saying that a less amount would have done. He (Venoit) took issue with him on that point. Since the policy of building permanent bridges had been adopted by the late Hon. H.R. Emmerson no government had made provision for a sinking fund for that class of work. A charge had been made by the present administration in 1918 when they adopted a policy for permanent roads under Federal aid. They had decided that all bridges with more than a twenty foot span should be entitled to the benefit of the 40 per cent allowed by Federal government, and that percentage was being set aside for a sinking fund. He would like to know if there could be anything more business like than that. The sinking fund would accumulate each year and as time rolled on the debt incurred on account of those bridges would be wiped out. His hon. friends opposite when in power apparently lacked the courage to provide a sinking fund for their permanent work. The policy of the present government was to do away as far as possible with the ordinary wooden bridges, the life of which could not be more than fifteen years. It

SYSTEMATIC CATARRH

A bad case of Catarrh is not an easy thing to treat, and a remedy that makes good deserves great credit. Catarrhzone certainly fixed up Chas. H. Webb, who writes from Woodstock: "For a number of years I was troubled with Systematic Catarrh. Nothing helped me very much. I used Catarrhzone Inhaler and got relief. To build up my system I used Ferrozone. This combination can't be beaten. They made me well." Your case may also be bad, but Catarrhzone will do for you what it did for Mr. Webb. Two months treatment \$1.00, small size 50c. All dealers or the Catarrhzone Co., Montreal.

Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the passage of an Act to amend Section 105, subsection 13, of the Schools Act, to fix the amount which may be required for the maintenance of schools in the City of Fredericton, as provided by said section, at a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars.

R. D. HANSON,
Secretary to School Board.
Dated February 24, 1922.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Webb*

Eggs for Hatching

Bred-to-Lay Barred Rocks, all Imported Stock and trap-nested. Price \$1.50 and \$2 for fifteen.

WEST END POULTRY YARDS

FRED. H. FERGUSON, Prop.
Brunswick Street, City.

COULD HARDLY MOVE IN HER BED

Eight Boxes of "FRUIT-A-TIVES"
Completely Relieved Her.



MADAM RICHER

Labelle, P.Q., April 18th, 1921

"It is my duty to tell you and publish to all what your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives' has done for me.

I suffered with Rheumatism for ten months; could hardly move in bed, and was miserable all the time. I tried several physicians and took many remedies, but they left me at the same place, in bed and suffering, the Rheumatism was so bad.

I finally started taking 'Fruit-a-tives' and continued the treatment regularly as I found myself getting better. After using eight boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives' (which cost only \$4.) I am completely well without a trace of Rheumatism."

Madam J. RICHER.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

was certainly better to substitute a permanent bridge than to be constantly spending money for the upkeep of a wooden structure. The hon. Leader of the Farmers' party had complained of the cost of a permanent bridge near the village of Port Elgin. That bridge had cost \$10,000 and the contractor who was the lowest tenderer had lost money. He wished to point out that in work of that kind done with Federal aid there was the supervision of both the provincial and Dominion engineers, and as the Dominion government at the time was hostile to the provincial administration it could not be said there was collusion.

Federal Aid.

When the proposal for Federal aid for roads was first submitted from Ottawa, there had been opposition to it because nearly every Provincial Government was politically opposed to the Dominion administration. Because of that condition the agreement was surrounded with many restrictions and to these restrictions the New Brunswick government had taken exception. They had refused to accept the proposition under the standard laid down, as it meant the construction of roads which would have cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a mile. As a result of their protest the result was that standard was eventually lowered. The work was carried on under the control of the Ottawa authorities and had to be approved by them. When the hon.

members opposite, therefore, claimed that the road work was costing too much, he wanted them to understand that it was being done under the standard adopted in every province of Canada. Personally he wanted no credit, but wanted it known that it was due to the faithful engineers of his department that the standard laid down for the work in New Brunswick had been adopted as the standard laid down for the work in the Dominion of Canada. In the fall of 1919 members of the Federal Control Board visited the Province, made an inspection, and on returning to Ottawa announced their acceptance of the work and that the province was entitled to \$225,000, although at the time the act had not been in force two months. It was certainly a compliment to the Province of New Brunswick to have the Dominion Government, composed of political opponents, accept the standard that had been adopted for New Brunswick. Shortly after that reports were sent to Ottawa by opponents of the local administration with the object of preventing the Federal government from spending any more money on the roads of the province. In 1920 engineers came down and made another tour of inspection, and on returning to Ottawa reported that the work in New Brunswick was of the highest class with none superior to it in all Canada.

With such a testimony as that he could well afford to smile as he listened to the criticism of hon. members opposite. Although he did not wish to discuss Federal politics he was bound to say that the recent change at Ottawa had been a good thing for New Brunswick. If the government had not changed there would probably have been more complaints with the object of stopping the province from getting its share of Federal aid for the roads. There was one thing he wished to say and that was that he hoped the new government at Ottawa would be more prompt in paying its share of road monies to the province than had been the previous administration. The sum of \$52,750 for work done in 1920 was still due the province although the accounts had been audited by an official from Ottawa, and the work accepted. He wished also to point out that the province had not yet received a cent for work done in 1921. At the present time the sum of \$452,000 was due from Ottawa, which amount was being carried in the bank as an overdraft at 5 1/2 per cent interest. Hon. members could well understand that the dilatoriness and lack of organization at Ottawa had placed a severe burden upon the province. If the Federal government was going to help the province with road work why did they not do it in the proper way. Already the province had paid some \$30,000 as interest on the overdraft incurred in connection with Federal Aid. The matter had been brought up at the Dominion Good Roads Convention, and a committee had been appointed and would urge the government to pay for the work in future on monthly progress estimates. They were also hopeful of being able to persuade the Federal Government to extend the time for Federal aid and to give some assistance for the upkeep of roads constructed under that policy. If that were done the province would be in a position to give more attention to the secondary roads and to the roads in the back districts. If that policy were adopted they hoped to be able to reach the most remote farming districts and to give all a fair deal in the matter of roads.

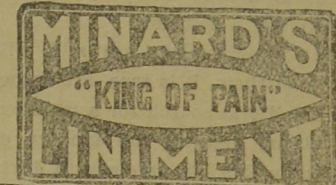
The Valley Railway.

The hon. leader of the Opposition in referring to the Valley Railway had stated that that project was approved by both parties in the House and therefore the old government was not



Worth \$54 to this Man

Minard's is best for barbed wire fences, swollen and sprained legs, distemper and other ills of animals. M. Derosce, at St. Philippe, Que., writes: "I bought a horse with ringbone, for \$80. After using \$1.00 worth of Minard's Liniment, sold him for \$85. Profit on liniment \$54." Good for man or beast.



alone responsible for it. He (Venoit) wished to say that when the railway was first mooted it was the intention that it was not to stop where it did but go on to Grand Falls. He recalled that certain hon. members supporting the then government, had threatened to resign if that were not done. The people had accepted the proposition of the old government in good faith believing that the road would eventually become an asset. They thought that the road would pay its own way, and it probably would have done so had the original proposition been carried out. As a result of the old government's breach of faith, the road began nowhere and ended nowhere, and depended entirely on local traffic. The old government had sent a delegation to Ottawa, who had received from the Federal government a promise of three million dollars for the construction of bridges which would have enabled the railway to enter St. John independent of the C. P. R. Those bridges were never built, and thanks to the business-like arrangement made by the old government the C. P. R. now had the road by the throat. The amount the province paid that company for unloading rights were almost as great as the earnings. The people of northern New Brunswick had supported the enterprise with the object of helping the people of the St. John Valley, but had been grossly deceived. The road the old government built was not the road

THE MAN WHO WORKS HARD SHOULD FOLLOW THIS ADVICE.

Perseverance and will power he should have, but whether he has strength and vigor is another question. Hard working men often have headaches and suffer from bilious fits. The occasional use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills keeps a man feeling fit and fine, keeps him always at his best. Headaches, indigestion, poor color, are quickly remedied by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Dr. Hamilton's Pills keep the system clean and pure, tone up the blood, drive away tiredness and lassitude. No medicine for men is better than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. all dealers or The Catarrhzone Co., Montreal.

REGAL FLOUR

A good supply in stock of this Wonderful Flour.

Order from your grocer and be sure you get

HAY & GOODSPEED

463 King Street

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Phone 916

Wholesale Dry Goods and Woolens

House Furnishings

For Everybody

LACE CURTAINS, SCRIM CURTAINS. CURTAIN MUSLINS and DRAPERIES of all kinds.

Cretannes and Casement Cloths. White Bedspreads. Towels, Napkins and Table Linens.

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS, CARPETS, RUGS AND SQUARES

Prices Lowest Possible.

Goods Sold to the Trade Only.

VASSIE & COMPANY LIMITED, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND WOOLENS

Our Motto: Promptness, Accuracy, Courtesy.

NOTICE

We have now opened a very up to date NEWS STAND, carrying all the most popular newspapers and magazines:—St. John Standard, Boston Daily and Sunday Post, New York Herald and Tribune, Buffalo Sunday Times, Utica Globe, Montreal Standard and Daily Star.

TAKE A LOOK in our window and see the popular line of Magazines we have, and don't forget that the down town district has a news stand that will give the very best service possible.

D. H. CROWLEY

Phone 77-31

One door above Lemont & Sons.

Custom Tailored Suits

OF THE LATEST STYLE AT

Walker Bros.

MERCHANT
TAILORS

Our prices for Suits made of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds at \$45, \$50 and \$60.

These Suits are Excellent Value — GIVE US A CALL

As A Relaxation From High-Tension Effort, Music Has No Equal

You business men! Weary of mind from the harrassing problems of the day—you need music to prime you for the efforts of tomorrow. Music is an aid to a man's business career. It enables him to get the desired rest and relaxation necessary to send him back to business with a clear active mind which is so essential to success.

Don't fail to come in some day in the near future and try over our stock of

Gerhard Heintzman, Gourlay and Bell Pianos

LOW PRICES—EASY TERMS

The McMurray Book & Stationery Co., Ltd.

THE PIANO PEOPLE

